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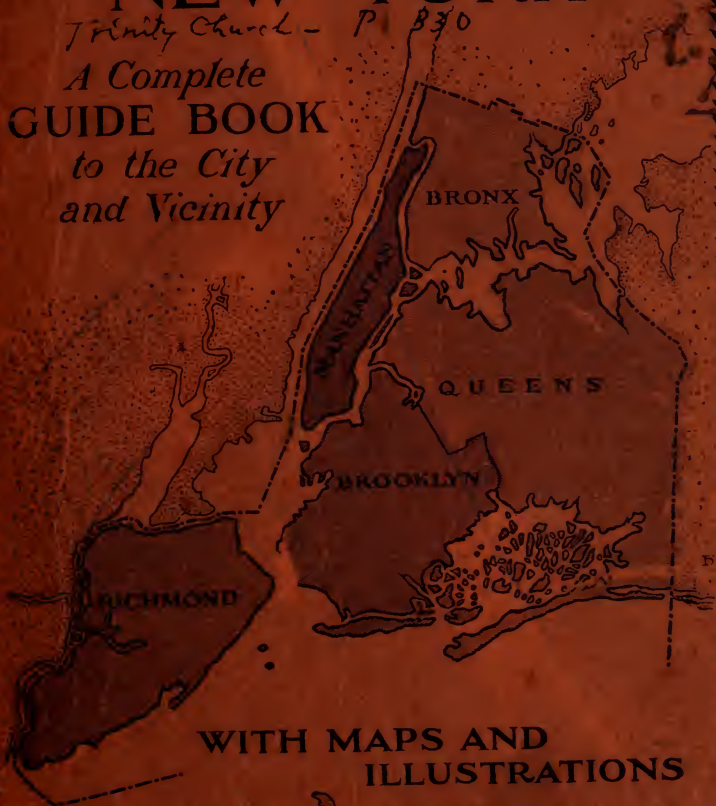
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Each edition revised to date of issue

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1903

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May, 1903

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APPLETONS'

DICTIONARY OF NEW YORK AND ITS VICINITY.

Abattoirs.—There are a few slaughter-houses on the east side, but the chief abattoirs within the city are now in the structure adjoining the Hudson River & New York Central Railroad stock-yards at 60th st., N. R. The poultry abattoir is at the foot of Gouverneur st.

Abingdon Square, at one time a fashionable locality, is formed by the junction of Hudson st. and 8th av. and several cross-streets. There is a triangular inclosure of trees and grass.

Academy of Design. (See NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.)

Academy of Medicine. (See NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE under MEDICAL SOCIETIES.)

Academy of Music, cor. of Irving pl. and 14th st. It was long the home of Italian opera, but of late has been used chiefly for spectacular dramas. It has been the scene of many notable conventions and mass meetings. The building was first erected in 1854, burnt during the night of May 22, 1866, and rebuilt during the same year. The original cost of the present building and decorations was \$360,000.

Accounts, Commissioners of.—115 Stewart Building. Two Commissioners, on salaries of \$5,000 each, who supervise the accounts of municipal departments. They are appointed by the Mayor.

Aguilar Free Library, founded in 1886, has four branches: at 197 E. Broadway, at 113 E. 59th St., at 616 5th st., and at 176 E. 110th st. It has 75,000 volumes, with an annual circulation of 670,000. It receives about \$32,000 a year from the city government to aid in its support.

Albany Boats.—There is a day and a night line for Albany, and a night line to Troy, which are withdrawn during the winter months on account of ice in the stream. The ascent of the Hudson in one of the day-boats on a summer day is eminently enjoyable. The boats are large and swift, the accommodations ample, and the scenes through which they course are of exceeding beauty. The best night-boats are immense structures, with three berth decks, grand saloons, numerous state-rooms, and every appointment of convenience and comfort. The night lines make no intermediate landings; the day-boats stop at various important places. (See STEAMBOATS.)

Aldermen.—The Board of Aldermen consists of sixty members, one elected from each Assembly District in the city. The term is two years and the salary \$1,000 a year. Each head of an administrative department of the city is entitled to sit and speak, but not to vote, in the Board of Aldermen. The Board chooses its president from among its members. Aldermen are elected in every even-numbered year.

Aldine Association.—Constable Building, 5th av. and 18th st. An important club, composed largely of publishers and other business men and editors of the central part of the city. Formed in February, 1898, by the union of the Uptown Association and the Aldine Club. The total membership is now 400 resident and 52 non-resident.

All Souls' Church, formerly Dr. Bellows's, the oldest Unitarian church in the city, is on 4th av., cor. E. 20th st. Externally it is a quaint-looking structure, owing to its alternations of red brick and white stone.

Alpha Delta Phi Club.—An organization of gentlemen who in college belonged to the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. It has a house at 35 W. 33d st.

Amateur Societies. (See ATHLETICS, DRAMA, MUSIC, PHOTOGRAPHY, etc.)

Ambrose Park.—An athletic field in Brooklyn, near the 39th st. ferry.

Ambulance.—An ambulance service is connected with nearly all the large hospitals in Manhattan and Brooklyn, with the Fordham Hospital in the Bronx Borough, St. John's Hospital of Long Island City in Queens, and the S. R. Smith Infirmary in Richmond; there is one stationed in Central Park at the E. 79th st. gate, and one at Coney Island in summer; also one at 138 Worth st., under the charge of the Health Department, exclusively for contagious diseases. The ambulance is used in nearly all cases of street accidents, some cases of disease, and many cases of violent inebriety. It can be summoned by telegraph from any police station or fire-engine house, or by telephone. The vehicle is constructed on a plan to minimize pain in carrying the sufferer to the hospital for permanent treatment, and the surgeon has with him instruments and appliances for giving temporary alleviation, such as splinting and binding a fracture or sewing up a wound.

American Art Association.—A private firm incorporated as an Association for the promotion and encouragement of art, with show-rooms and galleries at 6 E. 23d st. Special exhibitions of the work of American

and foreign artists are held in winter, spring, and fall, also many exhibitions of paintings, porcelains, etc., to be sold at auction.

American Fine Arts Society.—An association of members and friends of the Society of American Artists, the Architectural League, and the Art Students' League. It was organized in 1889 for the purpose of providing a permanent home for these three societies. It erected in 1891-'92 the fine building 215 W. 57th st., fire-proof, four stories high, and 75 × 200 feet ground area, containing galleries, offices, and instruction-rooms admirably adapted to their purposes. In December, 1892, Mr. George W. Vanderbilt presented to the Society the Vanderbilt Gallery and the land on which it stands, adjoining the principal building. It is practically a reproduction of the Georges Petit Gallery, in Paris, and is two stories high and 57 × 75 feet in ground area. The Society has about 350 members of all classes. The National Sculpture Society has taken up its quarters in this building, and holds its exhibitions in the galleries.

American Geographical Society, 11 W. 29th st., was founded in 1852. Its first president was George Bancroft, the historian; its second, Dr. Francis L. Hawks, who accompanied Com. Perry to Japan; its third, Henry Grinnell; its fourth, the late ex-Chief-Justice Charles P. Daly; and its fifth, Seth Low, president of Columbia University. Hon. John Jay was the first foreign secretary of the Society. At present it has 1,300 fellows, including honorary and corresponding members. There is no initiation fee. Fellows pay \$10 annual dues. The Society has a library containing 20,000 geographical works, 8,000 works not strictly geographical, and a collection of maps and charts, numbering 10,000. Regular public meetings are held each month from November to April, both inclusive. Admission by card of invitation, obtainable from members only. A new building is being erected at 15 and 17 W. 81st st.

American Institute, 19 and 21 W. 44th st., was founded in 1828, to encourage and promote domestic industry in the United States by bestowing rewards and other benefits on persons excelling or

making improvements in the branches of agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and the arts. For many years it has held a largely attended annual fair. The first fair was held in old Masonic Hall in Broadway, nearly opposite the old New York Hospital, at the head of Pearl st., others were held successively in Niblo's Garden, then away up town, Castle Garden, the Crystal Palace in Bryant Park, the site of the 22d Regiment Armory in 14th st., and finally a huge building, which was originally intended for a skating-rink, at 2d and 3d avs. and 63d and 64th sts. These were discontinued after 1892 for a few years, but in 1896 it was decided to resume the holding of them in the Madison Square Garden. In addition to its scientific library (see **AMERICAN INSTITUTE, LIBRARY OF THE**), there are 4 sections, viz.: the Farmers' Club, which meets on the second Wednesday of each month at 2 P. M.; the Horticultural Section, which meets on the second Wednesday of each month at 4 P. M.; the Photographical Section, which meets on the first Tuesday of each month, at 8 P. M., and discusses all matters in relation to photography and the action of light; and the Electrical Section, which meets on the fourth Friday evening of each month. All these meetings are open to the public. The meetings are suspended during the summer.

American Institute, Library of the, 19 and 21 W. 44th st. Established in 1833 by contributions of \$25 each from the members of the Institute. Subsequently these shares were voluntarily surrendered or redeemed by making their owners life members. The Library now contains over 14,000 volumes, and for many years the purchases of books have been confined to works on agriculture, chemistry, and the industrial arts. It is intended as a circulating library for the use of members, but strangers are always welcome to consult the books in the building. It is open daily from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M., excepting in summer, when it closes at 5 P. M.

American Society of Civil Engineers.—A national society, founded in 1852, for the advancement of engineering knowledge and practice, and the maintenance of a high standard in the profession. Its membership is 2,100. It

holds two meetings a month in the society building, at which papers are read and discussed, and an annual convention in June or July, which may be held in any part of the country. The Society publishes a monthly journal of Proceedings, and semi-annual volumes of Transactions. Its building, 220 W. 57th st., was erected by the Society in 1897. It has a professional library of 22,000 volumes, which may be consulted freely by non-members.

American Water-Color Society, 109th st. and Amsterdam av., was instituted in the autumn of 1866. Its objects are the furthering of the interests of painting in water-colors, the holding of an exhibition where the works of its members and other artists may be displayed and sold, and the bringing together of practical artists who are desirous of the further development of painting in water-colors. The members are divided into resident and non-resident. Any recognized artist who paints in water-colors is eligible for election. Exhibitions are held in February of each year. The water-color exhibition is an important event of the year in the art-world.

American Yacht Club.—A strong organization, comprising owners of both sailing and steam yachts. It has about 260 members, and its house is finely located at Milton Point, Rye, N. Y., where there are excellent anchorage, good fishing grounds, and other seaside advantages.

Amusements. (See **ATHLETICS, LECTURES, MUSIC, and THEATERS.**)

Angling. (See **FISHING.**)

Animals, American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to.—Headquarters, 50 Madison av. cor. 26th st., Manhattan; Brooklyn office, 13 Wiloughby st. This, the parent society of its kind in America, was incorporated April 10, 1866, and is supported by voluntary contributions, receiving neither city nor State aid. It maintains a uniformed force of officers, having police powers to enforce the humane laws of the State, and has ambulances and life-saving apparatus for the rescue and transportation of disabled animals. It also has charge, by act of Legislature,

of the licensing of dogs and the disposal of lost and homeless dogs and cats. Its shelters for animals are at 102d st. and East River, Manhattan, and Malbone st. and Nostrand av., Brooklyn. The establishment of this Society is inseparably connected with the name of Henry Bergh, its leading spirit from 1866 until his death in 1888. There are now 204 similar societies in North America, 17 of which were originally branches of this Society. The Society publishes a monthly paper, *Our Dumb Animals*, and has issued a manual of State laws and decisions bearing upon its work. It has a library of several thousand volumes, and a card index of cases relating to acts of cruelty that have been tried in the courts. In 1897 there were investigated 49,215 cases of reported cruelty and 618 prosecuted in the courts; 3,491 disabled animals were temporarily suspended from labor, 563 disabled large animals were removed from the streets in ambulances, and 3,067 large and 88,028 small animals, either disabled past recovery or homeless, were humanely destroyed. Its present headquarters, erected for the purposes of the Society, was first occupied in January, 1898.

Annexed District.—A name first given to that part of the Bronx borough west of the Bronx River, which was annexed to New York in 1874. When the territory east of the Bronx was annexed, in 1895, it came under the same name, and of late years the term has been applied to the latter district alone.

Apartment Houses or Flats.—Many buildings of this character are to be found in nearly every residence street. The Florence, cor. of 18th st. and 4th av., is the best known in that part of the city. The building cor. 5th av. and 28th st. is a very imposing structure. The Dakota, Central Park West and 72d st., is one of the largest structures for the purpose in the world. Others, even larger, are the "Central Park Apartment Houses," 59th st. cor. 7th av., in which are united several vast structures under one architectural plan, separately known as the Madrid, the Cordova, the Lisbon, the Granada, etc. They are very elaborate in plan, fully fire-proof, and with every device that can give elegance and convenience, and all open on one interior court. Some

have been built upon the co-operative plan, each tenant being part owner, the price of a flat running in instances as high as \$60,000. To the price of the flat is added a yearly assessment for current expenses of the building. Some of these buildings unite the features of a hotel and an apartment-house, certain of the flats being provided with kitchens and others not, the inmates resorting to a restaurant in the building. A notable structure of this class is the Chelsea, in W. 23d st., between 7th and 8th avs. The more expensive houses have each a passenger elevator and a doorkeeper; the others do not. All "flats," however, have elevators for coal, wood, ashes, marketing, and similar freight. All have also a private hallway. Houses where there is no doorman have a bell, a letter-box, and a name-plate within the vestibule for each apartment. Above these is a speaking-tube, and after the visitor has rung the bell and has announced his name through this tube the occupant can open the door by means of a lever and allow the visitor to enter and pass to the floor occupied by the person he wishes to see. More expensive apartments have a general reception-room and a man-servant to announce the visitor. The rents of these apartments range from \$600 to \$3,000, and even as high as \$7,000 a year, depending on their size, elegance of finish, and the location of the apartment and the house. Apartments in and near Broadway and 5th av. of course bring the highest prices; on the other avenues and the cross-streets the rents are lower. In houses where there are passenger elevators and general service, \$1,000 a year may be quoted as the lowest rent for apartments; but, in other houses of a comparatively desirable character and location, flats of seven rooms may be obtained as low as \$600 a year. There are no extras; but tenants generally find it to their advantage to give occasional "tips" to the janitor and other employés. Below this price there are still comfortable domiciles to be obtained, in which a large part of the industrial army of the metropolis is housed. Before locating in a moderate-priced house, careful inquiry as to the character of the inmates is advisable.

Apprentices' Library. (See MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN, GENERAL SOCIETY OF.)

Aquarium. — The Castle Garden building, long used as the landing-place for immigrants, is now occupied by a large public aquarium, in charge of the Park Department. Both salt and fresh water fish are shown in its 102 tanks arranged on two floors. The waters from Maine to Bermuda, and from the seaboard to the Great Lakes, have contributed to the collection. Here may be seen turtles, seals, sharks, sturgeon, lobsters, trout, salmon, and many other curious and beautiful aquatic creatures apparently quite at home. The aquarium is open on Mondays and Tuesdays from 10 to 3; every other day, including Sundays, from 10 to 4. Its salt-water supply is drawn naturally filtered from the old well in the cellar dating from Stuyvesant's time. Admission free.

Aqueduct Commissioners. — Office in Stewart Building. A board, consisting of the Mayor, Controller, and four other commissioners, created to build the new Croton Aqueduct.

Aqueduct Race-Track. — At South Woodhaven, in Queens borough, where the Rockaway Beach Railroad crosses the Brooklyn aqueduct, is one of the new and most popular race-tracks of the metropolis. It belongs to the Queens County Jockey Club.

Aqueducts. — Two aqueducts bring water from the Croton basin to New York city. The first, completed in 1842, enters the city at the Yonkers line, between Jerome av. and the Putnam Railroad. It pursues a southerly direction under the new Jerome Park Reservoir, and continues partly parallel with and partly under Aqueduct av. to 175th st., where it turns westward and crosses the Harlem River by the many-arched High Bridge. Resuming its southward course it runs parallel with or under Amsterdam av. to Central Park. North of 155th st. it runs near to or above the level of the ground, and its flat top is a favorite promenade for pent-up city dwellers out for a holiday airing. The line of the second aqueduct can not be readily followed, as it runs deep under ground. In the upper part of the city this conduit runs close to and parallel with the other, but it dips under the Harlem River just north of High Bridge, in-

stead of crossing over it. The principal aqueduct bringing water into Brooklyn runs through the southern part of Queens borough and terminates in Ridgewood Reservoir. (See also WATER SUPPLY.)

Architectural Features. — Almost every possible variety of building material seems to be employed in New York—granite from New England, marble from Westchester County and Vermont; Caen stone from France, Nova Scotia stone from Nova Scotia, Milwaukee stone from Milwaukee; brick from Philadelphia, iron from Pennsylvania, and brown stone from New York and neighboring States. The styles are as various as the materials. Greek, Roman, Gothic, Italian, Tudor, Renaissance, and modern French, with infinite modifications and combinations, abound on all sides. The Treasury building in Wall st. is a good example of Greek Doric; there are noble Ionic columns in the Custom-House, and Corinthian columns are everywhere. Gothic architecture is exhibited in many churches, of which the most striking example is the Roman Catholic cathedral. The City Hall is a fine example of Italian Renaissance; the Academy of Design is copied from a Venetian palace; the Produce Exchange is modified Italian Renaissance, with a towering Italian campanile. The Mutual Insurance Company's building in Nassau st., from Liberty to Cedar, and the Equitable Insurance building, at Broadway and Cedar st., which has a great arcade running through it, are superb specimens of Italian Renaissance. The Tribune Building of brick and granite, and the Western Union Telegraph Building in alternations of brick and stone, were the first of the modern tall office-buildings. The Florence, at 18th st. and 4th av., an apartment-house, of brick with stone trimmings, is an eminently picturesque pile—being of large dimensions and grand height, and full of characteristic effects. The Dakota, an apartment-house, in Central Park West, at 72d st., is a grand pile, resembling a French château; and the "Central Park Apartment Houses," 59th st. cor. 7th av., astonish the observer by their height, and interest him by their picturesque façades of brick and stone. Houses on a scale so large, and with appointments so rich, are rarely found abroad, unless designed for public purposes. Iron

structures, usually in the Renaissance, painted white to imitate marble, are very abundant in New York, and are one of its most distasteful features. It is impossible for iron to look like stone; it lacks the quality, texture, and character of stone. One striking feature of the present day is the abundance with which terra-cotta ornaments are used; Roman brick, a yellow fire-brick, with stains of iron, has also been considerably tried. Recently there have been erected vast piles, ten to twenty stories high, in the lower part of the city, devoted to offices. These tall structures are the outcome of the introduction of passenger elevators into buildings, these conveniences rendering an office in the ninth story as desirable as one in the second. Of these structures, the huge Mills Building, in Broad st., with its handsome court, the Field, Standard Oil Company, Welles, and Bowling Green Buildings, facing Bowling Green, the Temple Court, Morse, and Potter Buildings, in Nassau st., the Boreel Building, in Broadway near Pine st., the Times Building and the World Building in Park row, and some new structures in Wall st., are noteworthy examples. The building of the American Surety Company, at Broadway and Pine st., is 306 feet high, and has a day population of 2,000 persons. The American Tract Society Building, at Nassau and Spruce sts., is 285 feet high, and has 23 stories. The Manhattan Life Insurance Co. Building, on Broadway near Exchange pl., has a cupola reaching 330 feet in air. Taller than these is the St. Paul Building, at Broadway and Ann st., and this is overtopped by its neighbor, the Park Row Building. Our dwellings exhibit some ugly and some very beautiful examples of domestic architecture. The high stoop is peculiarly a New York device; it is never seen abroad, and is not very general in any other American city. Where the steps are broad and sweep gracefully up to a wide and handsome porch supported by Corinthian columns, with heavy, carved open doors, leading to a vestibule with glass doors hung with rich curtains, we have a very charming and hospitable picture that is New York in origin, and so far distinctly American. Brick with white marble trimmings was once an admired style in New York, and is still dear to many old New Yorkers. Some good examples are still to

be seen on the north side of Washington sq. The four Vanderbilt mansions, in 5th av. at 51st, 52d, and 57th sts., are fairly palatial in character. The W. K. Vanderbilt house, cor. of 52d st., is specially noteworthy for its picturesque variety and its exquisite carvings; and the Cornelius Vanderbilt house, occupying the block between 57th and 58th sts., is one of the most magnificent in the city. In 5th av., facing Central Park, are a number of stately private mansions, of various styles of architecture. Many fine houses are to be seen along Riverside Drive and in other up-town streets on the west side. But the architecture of New York is almost infinite in form, and it is nearly impossible to mention its various features. The intelligent stranger will find it interesting to go through the principal streets studying and comparing the different styles. He will soon become disabused of the notion that our architecture is monotonous. The best streets to visit for the purpose are Wall st., Broadway, lower 2d av., 5th av., and the streets for a square or two each side of it; Park av., Gramercy Park, 34th st., 42d st., 57th st., 59th st., Madison av., Riverside Drive, and West End av. Other buildings that are well worth seeing are the Aldrich Building, the Post-Office, the new Court-House, Jefferson Market Police Court, Masonic Temple, the Stewart mansion, the Union League Club Building, the Columbia University and New York University buildings, the various hospitals above 59th st., Grant's Tomb, Trinity Church, Grace Church, St. Thomas's Church, the Collegiate Reformed Church, 5th av. cor. 48th st., Dr. Hall's Church, the Judson Memorial Church on Washington sq., the Temple Emanu-El, and the Museums of Fine Arts and Natural History. Wall st. in particular should be visited, as nowhere else is there so great a variety of huge buildings with architectural pretensions in so short a space. The East River Bridge, High Bridge at 175th st., and the Washington Bridge at 181st st., have striking and even noble architectural features, and should be seen by all visitors to the city. (See OFFICE BUILDINGS, BROADWAY, FIFTH AV., and WALL ST.)

Architectural League of New York.—A society of architects, sculp-

tors, and decorators, for the advancement of architecture and the allied arts. It was organized in 1881, and reorganized in 1886. Its rooms in the Fine Arts building, 215 W. 57th st., are open every day, except Sunday, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. The League gives a free exhibition every winter, lasting about a month, for which it accepts exhibits from the profession throughout the world.

Arion Society, a German social and musical club, well known to the general public mainly through its concerts and its annual masquerade ball given just before Lent. It occupies a very handsome, commodious club-house, at the corner of Park av. and E. 59th st. There are more than 1,500 members, including a choir of nearly 200.

Armories. (See NATIONAL GUARD and NAVAL MILITIA.)

Army and Navy Club (formerly the UNITED SERVICE CLUB).—16 W. 31st st. Membership is restricted to "commissioned officers or ex-officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps of the United States, or of any foreign Government, or of the National Guard of any State or Territory of the United States; graduates of the Military or Naval Academy of the United States, members of Society of the Cincinnati, of the Aztec Society, and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States (original), if of honorable record." About 200 members of the club are in the regular Army or Navy, and as many more reside in or near New York.

* **Army Building.**—This substantial six-story building stands at Whitehall and Water sts. It is a large depot of quartermasters' and commissaries' supplies for the United States Army.

Arsenals.—The State Arsenal is located at 7th av. and 35th st., and is a turreted gray-stone building. It is the headquarters of the Ordnance and Quartermaster's Departments of the State. The United States, or New York Arsenal, is on Governor's Island. (See GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.)

Art Clubs.—The following are the most prominent associations in New York

for the advancement of art or the benefit of artists. Several of them are described more fully under their own titles elsewhere:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

AMERICAN FINE ARTS SOCIETY, 215 W. 57th st. (See elsewhere.)

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS. N. Y. Chapter. 156 Fifth av.

AMERICAN WATER - COLOR SOCIETY. 109th st. and Amsterdam av. (See elsewhere.)

ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE, 215 W. 57th st. (See elsewhere.)

ARTISTS' AID SOCIETY, 51 W. 10th st. 60 members.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY, 51 W. 10th st. (See elsewhere.)

ART STUDENTS' LEAGUE, 215 W. 57th st. (See elsewhere.)

CAMERA CLUB, 3 W. 29th st. 275 members. Organized in 1896.

FINE ARTS FEDERATION OF NEW YORK. (See elsewhere.)

KIT-KAT CLUB, 12 E. 15th st. 60 members. Organized in 1880.

LADIES' ART ASSOCIATION, 217 W. 125th st. 100 members. Organized in 1867.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, Central Park. (See elsewhere.)

MUNICIPAL ART SOCIETY. 215 W. 57th st. (See elsewhere.)

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF MURAL PAINTERS. H. Schladermundt, Secretary, Bronxville.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, W. 109th st. near Amsterdam av. (See elsewhere.)

NATIONAL ARTS CLUB. Charles De Kay, Secretary, 413 W. 23d st.

NATIONAL SCULPTURE SOCIETY, 215 W. 57th st.

NEW YORK ETCHING CLUB, 135 E. 15th st.

NEW YORK WATER-COLOR CLUB. 90 members. Annual exhibition in November, at the Fine Arts Society Galleries. W. M. Post, Cor. Sec'y, 55 W. 33d st.

SALMAGUNDI, 14 W. 12th st. 801 members. Organized in 1871.

SKETCH CLUB, 3 E. 14th st. 115 members. Organized in 1889.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS. 215 W. 57th st. (See elsewhere.)

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN WOOD-ENGRAVERS. 1300 Broadway. (See elsewhere.)

SOCIETY OF BEAUX-ARTS: ARCHITECTS. 64 members. Organized in 1893. E. A. Josselyn, Secretary, 1 Broadway.

SOCIETY OF DECORATIVE ART, 14 E. 34th st. (See elsewhere.)

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

ART AND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE OXFORD CLUB. N. T. Thayer, Secretary.

ART GUILD. 246 Fulton st. Miss Elizabeth Stillman, Secretary.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF PHOTOGRAPHY. 177 Montague st. 60 members. William Arnold, Secretary.

BROOKLYN ART ASSOCIATION. Montague st. (See elsewhere.)

BROOKLYN ART CLUB. 32 Prospect Park, West. (See elsewhere.)

NEW YORK STATE ART TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION. 267A Lewis av.

PEN AND PENCIL CLUB. 13 Willoughby st. Walter Pendrell, Secretary.

REMBRANDT CLUB. 100 members. C. K. Ovington, Secretary.

Art Commission.—A board of 10 members, consisting of the Mayor, the presidents of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the New York Public Library, and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, *ex officio*, and six others appointed by the Mayor from a list of nominees furnished by the Fine Arts Federation. Of the six appointed members, one must be a painter, one a sculptor, one an architect, while none of the other three may be a professional artist. They are appointed for three years. Whenever the Commission is to render a decision upon any work under the charge of a city department, the commissioner at the head of that department shall act as a member of the Art Commission. Members of this Commission receive no salary. No work of art may be acquired by the city unless the work and its proposed location have been approved by the Commission, and no work of art already belonging to the city may be altered, removed, or relocated without such approval.

Art Galleries.—No city has larger or more noteworthy collections of modern art-works than the city of New York. Since the acquisition by the Metropolitan Museum of Miss Catherine L. Wolfe's private collection of paintings, and of Mr. Henry Marquand's munificent gifts, that institution has been able to hold a permanent exhibition of extraordinary interest. Next in importance is the collection owned by the Historical Society, the principal features being portraits of distinguished Americans, and examples of old Dutch masters bequeathed by the late Mr. Durr. The Lenox Library contains, among other works, Munkacsy's famous composition, "Blind Milton dictating Paradise Lost to his Daughters"; and in this library, as in the Astor Library, are many portfolios of valuable prints. Life-size portraits of celebrated merchants are to be seen in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, and of celebrated statesmen in the Governor's Room at the City Hall. The principal art-dealers have long been accustomed to add to the pleasures of the public by throwing open their collections of modern paintings, chiefly foreign, which are periodically rearranged and re-enforced. Very interesting are the galleries of M. Knoedler & Co., at 5th av. and 34th st.; the William Schaus gallery, at 204 5th av.; S. P. Avery, Jr.'s gallery, 366 5th av.; Cottier & Co.'s art-rooms, 3 E. 34th st.; the American Art Galleries, 6 E. 23d st.; Durand-Ruel's art-rooms, 389 5th av.; Blakeslee's gallery, 353 5th av.; and L. Crist Delmonico's gallery, 166 5th av. Boussod, Valadon & Co. have also large galleries at 303 5th av. The galleries so far mentioned are open throughout the year. Special exhibitions of American pictures and sculptures are held by the National Academy of Design at 4th av. and 23d st., by the American Water-Color Society, by the Society of American Artists, by the Salmagundi Club, by the Etching Club, by the Art Students' League, and by the American Art Association. The Avery Art-Galleries, 366 5th av., are also devoted to special exhibitions of pictures both foreign and American. There are numerous private galleries containing fine collections, to which strangers, on obtaining proper introduction, are at times admitted.

Art Museum. (See METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.)

F. W. DEVOE & CO.,

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(ESTABLISHED 1852),

MANUFACTURERS OF

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.



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MIXED PAINTS, READY FOR USE.

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F. W. DEVOE.

J. F. DRUMMOND.

J. SEAVER PAGE

Art Schools in New York are not numerous, but are well attended, and are multiplying rapidly. The principal schools are those of the Cooper Union, the Art Students' League, and the National Academy of Design. There is also a school especially for artist artisans. A description of each will be found under its appropriate head. Drawing is now taught in the public schools and the Normal College with great success. Several endowed institutions that have manual training courses include classes in the fine arts. Many artists also give private lessons, but as a rule the prices charged place them beyond the reach of pupils of modest means, and it is doubtful if they are more valuable than the work in the free schools. In Brooklyn there are the Art Guild, the Adelphi Art Academy, and the Brooklyn Institute Art Schools.

Art Stores.—Shops for the sale of artists' materials and pictures are plentiful in New York. Those of the smaller kind may be found in 3d, 4th, 6th, and 8th avs., and shops for the sale of prints, chromos, lithographs, etc., abound in Nassau and William sts., near Fulton st. and Maiden lane. At the more prominent shops, some good original works and clever copies may be seen. (See ART-GALLERIES.) In artists' materials, the F. W. Devoe and C. T. Reynolds Co., cor. Fulton and William sts., are large dealers. Several others on Fulton st. and Hartmann, 19 Union sq., keep excellent materials. Herman Wunderlich & Co., 868 Broadway, are dealers in rare engravings and etchings, and a fine collection of old etchings may also be seen at Keppell's, 20 E. 16th st.; Knoedler & Co.'s, cor. 5th av. and 34th st.; and Schaus & Co., 204 5th av., opposite Madison sq., deal in engravings; and the Berlin Photographic Co., 14 E. 23d st., and Franz Hanfstaengel, 114 5th av., in high-class photographs. Many booksellers deal in engravings and etchings.

Art Students' League.—This Academic School of Art is maintained for the purpose of furnishing a thorough course of instruction in drawing, painting, modeling, artistic anatomy, and composition. The school is open for study from the life and from the antique every day in the week, morning, after-

noon, and evening, during eight months in the year. The membership of the League is limited to artists and students, ladies and gentlemen who intend to make art a profession; but the classes are open to all who have attained the required standard in drawing. The League was founded in 1875. In 1892 it moved from its old home, 148 E. 23d st., to the building of the American Fine Arts Society, 215 W. 57th st. It has about 400 members and 1,100 students. The instructors are selected from the best known of the younger American artists. The life classes draw from the nude male and female figures which are provided by a committee appointed to select suitable persons for the purpose. (See MODELS, ARTISTS'.) The classes are large and full of enthusiasm, and the name "League" is expressive of their purpose and methods. The fees in the several classes range from \$20 to \$70 for the season, or \$2 to \$12 a month. The *Composition* and *Costume Classes* are open at a nominal charge to all students in other classes. Lectures on *Composition* and *Artistic Anatomy* are given weekly in the life classes. The annual fee of members is \$5. Occasional art receptions are given, and on these pleasant occasions pictures by the students, studies and pictures by eminent foreign artists loaned for the purpose, artistic curios and *bric-à-brac*, and the like, are exhibited. Admission to these may be had by applying by letter to the secretary, or by invitation of a member. On the last Saturday and Sunday of each month, an exhibition of school work is held, to which all interested are invited.

Artist Artisans, School for.—In 1888 a new school was begun for artistic industrial training, under the charge of John Ward Stimson, who had previously been at the head of the school of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. It is at 140 W. 23d st., and is very successful. The aim of the school is to show how art can be applied to use in the various processes of hand-work. Eight different courses are kept up, and the lines of study are valuable to potters, silversmiths, furniture-workers, painters, carpenters, and wood-engravers.

Artists' Fund Society, organized in 1859, for the relief of the widows

and orphans of deceased artists, as well as in case of sickness. George H. Yewell, Secretary, 51 W. 10th st.

Arverne.—A collection of handsome villas on Rockaway Beach. It has a station on the Long Island Railroad.

Asbury Park, a considerable city, founded and largely patronized as a summer resort, on the Atlantic coast of New Jersey, about 5 miles south of Long Branch, and on Wesley Lake, opposite Ocean Grove. It is a resort for temperance people, the sale of liquor being prohibited within its limits. Sunday observance is also insisted on. No trains are allowed to stop at its station on that day. It has hundreds of hotels and boarding-houses, and in summer thousands of cottagers make it their home. It is 51 miles from New York, *via* the Central Railroad of New Jersey, from the foot of Liberty st.; the Pennsylvania Railroad, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.; and steamer, foot of Rector st. It offers good surf-bathing and boating on the lake. Fare, \$1.20; excursion, \$1.85.

Ashes. (See STREET-CLEANING.)

Assay-Office.—This is an old-fashioned marble building in Wall st., just east of the Sub-Treasury, which was erected in 1823 for the Branch Bank of the United States. It is the oldest structure on the street. Every operation is here carried on that is done in the Mint, except the actual stamping of the money. In the front are the offices of the assayer, and the room where crude bullion is received and paid for; and in the six-story building at the rear it is assayed, refined, separated, and cast into bars. Gold and silver are here to be seen in great profusion, the former generally in bars weighing from 250 to 300 ounces, and worth from \$5,000 to \$6,000, and the latter in bars weighing about 200 ounces, and worth about \$110. The gold which is used in the arts is generally in thick square plates, worth from \$100 to \$800. From twenty to one hundred millions of crude bullion are here received and assayed in the course of a year. Hours of visiting, 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Assessors. (See TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, DEPARTMENT OF.)

Associated Press.—A news agency supplying reports of occurrences to the principal newspapers. Its offices are in the Western Union Telegraph Building, at Broadway and Dey st.

Astor Library, Lafayette pl., occupies a substantial building of brown-stone and brick in the Romanesque style, about 200 ft. front by 100 deep. It was founded by the will of John Jacob Astor, who died in 1848, leaving \$400,000 for that purpose. His son, William B. Astor, added upward of \$550,000 to this endowment; and his grandson, John Jacob Astor, gave during his lifetime over \$300,000. By his will he bequeathed \$400,000 for the purchase and binding of books, and for no other purpose whatever. When he died, in 1890, his paintings and other works of art were presented to the library by his son, William Waldorf Astor. The paintings are twenty-two in number, and are valued at \$75,000. They include works by Leroux, Meissonier, Lefebvre, and Tony Robert-Fleury. A separate fund of \$50,000 was provided so that a fee of not less than \$10 should be paid to each trustee for attendance at each meeting. The entrance-room is spacious, and adorned with 24 marble busts from the antique. From this room a marble staircase leads to the principal floor of the library, which is divided into three lofty halls, lighted by skylights and windows front and rear. The middle hall has the catalogues and delivery at one end and tables for ladies at the other. The north and south halls are general reading rooms. Each hall is surrounded by alcoves on two floors. The library is open daily from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M., excepting on Sundays and holidays. It is closed for a few weeks each summer, for cleaning and rearrangement. It is a library for reference and study, and only the leading works of fiction find place in it. The books are not lent out, but are accessible to any respectable person, who by registering his name and address can consult as many volumes as he chooses. The superintendent and librarian with their assistants are able and willing to aid the student in his investigations, as far as the resources of the library extend. Permission to use the alcoves for study and work can be obtained by filing a recommendation from a trustee of the library or some

other well-known citizen, and explaining the nature of the researches far enough to show that they require free access to the books, and that the applicant is a proper person to enjoy the privilege. There were about 100,000 visitors (readers) in the year ending June 30, 1900. Among the treasures in the library are a number of very rich and rare manuscripts in Greek and Latin, given by Mr. Astor. A number of black letter works, including a copy of the first printed Bible, are also in the library, and a fair collection of Shakespeariana. In the year 1878 the United States Sanitary Commission deposited in the Astor Library the archives of the Commission, and, after a career of eighteen years, ceased to exist. These records of the most complete and effective work in relieving the sorrows and sufferings of war the world had up to that time seen are a very valuable monument to the zeal and intelligence of the American people, and form an important part of the unwritten history of the great civil war. In 1895 the Astor Library became a part of the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations.

Astor Place.—From 744 Broadway east to Third av., an old and once aristocratic portion of New York, and noted for being the scene of the Astor-Place Riot, sometimes called the "Forrest-Macready Riot," inasmuch as the feud between these American and English actors was the prime cause of the trouble. This took place May 10, 1849, in the triangular space now bounded by 8th st., Astor pl., and Lafayette pl., directly in front of the Opera-House, which extended from 10 Astor pl. to 8th st. The Opera-House was afterward purchased by the Clinton Hall Association, and converted to the uses of the Mercantile Library Association. The structure was torn down and rebuilt in 1890.

Astoria forms a part of Long Island City, which extends northward from Brooklyn along the East River opposite Manhattan, forming the eastern shore of the famous Hell Gate. The place contains many charming suburban dwellings, some of which are old, and almost all of which are very well located. The boulevard is a drive which extends through the place parallel with the shore, and which is lined

on the water-side with residences having a water-front, and between which delightful glimpses of the river and the islands in it may be obtained. There is a ferry from 92d st., New York, and street-cars from Hunter's Point in connection with the ferries from 34th st. and James slip.

Asylums. (See CHARITABLE SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS; also HOSPITALS.)

Athletics.—Athletic sports of all kinds enjoy a degree of popularity at present in New York such as is not exceeded in any city of the world. Clubs for the practice of some particular form of muscular exercise, or of athletics in general, are almost without number. Public and private gymnasiums can be found in every part of the city, and public exhibitions by professional boxers, pedestrians, bicycle riders, and others are of frequent occurrence during the fall, winter, and spring months. Of course such exhibitions are got up as a rule with an eye to pecuniary profit and not for the love of "sport," but the fact that they generally fulfill the expectations of their promoters shows the interest felt by the non-professional public in sport itself. Many of the most prominent societies have combined in a general association, reaching over the whole country, called the Amateur Athletic Union. Among the leading associations are the following:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

AMERICAN ACTORS' AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION, 42 W. 28th st.

AMERICAN ATHLETIC, 242 E. 20th st. and E. 135th st. on Harlem River.

BADMINTON, 27 W. 43d st.

CENTRAL TURN VEREIN, 213 E. 82d st.

FENCERS, 37 W. 22d st.

KNICKERBOCKER ATHLETIC, Madison av. and 45th st.

MEADOW BROOK HUNT. E. L. Winthrop, Secretary, 48 Wall st.

NATIONAL CROSS COUNTRY ASSOCIATION. T. W. Story, Secretary, 159 Hull st., Brooklyn.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC, Central Park, S., and 6th av.; country house at Travers Island. (See separate article.)

NEW YORK CALEDONIAN, 846 7th av.

NEW YORKER TURN VEREIN, Lexington av. and E. 85th st.

PASTIME ATHLETIC, 160 E. 65th st.

RACQUET AND TENNIS, 27 W. 43d st.

RIDING, 7 E. 58th st.

ST. ANDREW'S GOLF, Mount Hope, Westchester County.

ST. NICHOLAS GUN. J. A. Brower, Secretary, 52 Broadway.

SUBURBAN RIDING AND DRIVING, Depot lane, near Kingsbridge road.

TENNIS, 212 W. 41st st.

UNDINE FISHING. James Carey, Jr., Secretary, 205 5th av.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS GUN, 162d st. and Amsterdam av.

WAWAYANDA FISHING, 3 N. William st.

WESTSIDE ATHLETIC, 329 W. 54th st.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN ATHLETIC, 374 Bedford av.; country house at Maspeth.

BROOKLYN TURN VEREIN, 351 Atlantic av.

BROOKLYN RIDING, Vanderbilt av.

CRESCENT ATHLETIC, 25 Clinton st.; country house at Bay Ridge.

NATIONAL ATHLETIC, 11 Cedar st.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

STATEN ISLAND ATHLETIC CLUB.

Most of these clubs give exhibition games several times a year, entries in which are open as a rule to members of other recognized athletic clubs. Running races of distances from 100 yards to 10 miles, hurdle-races, the tug of war, standing jump, running jump, putting the heavy shot, walking-matches, and the like sports are in high favor with these clubs. Fencing is confined generally to a few gymnasiums and the Fencing Club. Athletics receive considerable attention from the students of Columbia and New York Universities, although the former has been without a gymnasium until recently, and the latter has no boat-house. The gymnasiums at the Young Men's Christian Association Buildings, 23d st., 125th st., and Fulton st., Brooklyn, are well fitted and largely patronized; there is another in the Railroad Men's Building, Madison av. and 45th st. For the benefit

of poor youth, the Outdoor Recreation League opened, in 1898, the Hudson Bank Gymnasium and Play-ground at 11th av. and 52d st. (See BASE-BALL, BICYCLING, CANOEING, FOOT-BALL, GOLF, ROWING, TENNIS, and YACHTING.)

Atlantic Avenue is one of the principal thoroughfares of Brooklyn, running from the East River eastward to the borough limits. It is a business street in its lower part, and is shaded by double rows of trees and traversed by the Long Island Railroad in its upper.

Atlantic Docks are fronting Governor's Island, on the Brooklyn side of New York Bay, where are the only real docks in the neighborhood of New York. The basin is a parallelogram, has an area of 40 acres, and a depth of 25 ft. It will accommodate the largest vessels, and 400 canal-boats, besides many other vessels, have floated upon it at once. It can be entered at any stage of the tide. The pier-line on Buttermilk Channel is 3,000 ft. long, and the total wharfage is about 2 miles. Surrounding the basin on all sides, excepting an entrance 200 ft. wide are substantial brick and granite warehouses from 2 to 5 stories high, and covering an area of 20 acres. Here are 9 steam grain-elevators, the largest capable of raising 3,000 bushels per hour. The immense quantities of grain brought here make Brooklyn one of the greatest grain depots in the world. Reached by Hamilton Ferry from Manhattan Island, and by cars running to Hamilton Ferry in Brooklyn.

Atlantic Highlands.—A summer resort at the southern part of the lower bay, near Sandy Hook. There are several hotels and many boarding-houses, and the Pavonia Yacht Club has its house there. It is reached by rail, *via* the Central Railroad of New Jersey, from Liberty st., and also by direct boat from foot of Rector st. in the summer season. Fare, rail, \$1.00; excursion, \$1.40. Boat, 60 cents; excursion, \$1.00.

Audubon Park is the name given to the cluster of handsome suburban places included in the grounds attached to the mansion originally owned by Audubon, the great ornithologist. These places are the property of different owners, but

the grounds have never been divided by fences or other barriers. The property extends from 155th st. to 158th st., and from Broadway to the shore of the Hudson. It is accessible *via* the west side elevated railway to 155th st., or by the Hudson River R. R. from 30th st. to station at 152d st.

Authors, Society of American, formerly the Authors' Guild, was organized in 1892 for the aid and legal protection of persons engaged in literary pursuits. It has a number of well-known writers on its roll. Secretary, John B. Robinson.

Authors' Club.—A social organization of authors, limited to 200 members, and confined to the male sex. Any gentleman who has published a book of a literary character, or is conspicuously identified with literature, is eligible. The rooms of the club are in the annex of the Carnegie Music Hall. Its meetings are held on alternate Thursday evenings, and each member has the privilege of bringing one guest.

Automatic Machines.—In many public places, such as railway stations, ferry-houses, etc., are to be found numerous automatic machines for various purposes. By dropping a cent or a five-cent piece, as the case may be, into a slot, the machine is set in motion. Some tell the patron his exact weight; some perfume his handkerchief with Cologne water; some provide him with candy, chewing-gum, or a paper-bound novel; some give electric shocks; some set in visible motion an exquisitely-constructed miniature locomotive, steamboat, or fire-engine, while a music-box plays an air; and at least one gives the patron a tin-type portrait of himself. At many of the theatres boxes are placed at the backs of the seats, each containing an excellent opera-glass, which may be taken from the box and used during the evening by virtue of dropping a ten-cent piece into a slot.

Automobiles.—Street vehicles propelled by mechanical power have rapidly come into use in New York by persons of wealth for purposes of pleasure, and by some large retail business houses for de-

livering goods to customers. Motor cabs for hire are numerous in the streets. No one is allowed to drive an automobile in the public parks unless he has a permit from the Park Department stating that he is competent to manage the vehicle. All the large makers of motor vehicles have stores or offices in New York, most of them on 5th av. or upper Broadway, and the Automobile Show is now one of the events of the winter, like the Horse and Dog Shows.

Aztec Club.—Composed of veterans of the Mexican War and their blood representatives.

Babylon.—A fashionable summer resort and suburban residence town on the south side of Long Island. It contains the Argyle and other hotels. It is reached by the Long Island Railroad. Distance, 36 miles. Fare, \$1.10; excursion, \$1.85. Population, 6,034.

Bankers.—The following is a list of the principal bankers issuing bills of exchange on foreign houses, travelers' credits, etc.:

AUGUST BELMONT & Co., 23 Nassau st.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co., 59 Wall st.

CHEQUE BANK, 52 Broadway.

KNAUTH, NACHOD & KÜHNE, 13 William st.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, 120 Broadway.

J. P. MORGAN & Co., 23 Wall st.

MORTON, BLISS & Co., 38 Nassau st.

JOHN MUNROE & Co., 34 Nassau st.

JOHN PATON & Co., 44 Pine st.

J. & W. SELIGMAN, 21 Broad st.

WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., 17 Nassau st.

Bankruptcy. (See COURTS.)

Banks.—The National and State banks of New York city have a combined capital of \$68,122,700, surplus of \$59,303,443, and undivided profits of \$21,307,225. The State banks are organized under the State banking laws, and the National banks under the National currency act passed by Congress during the war. The National Bank Examiner's office is at 45 Broadway. The office of

the State Superintendent of Banking is at Albany. (See also CLEARING-HOUSE.) The banks, with their location and capital, are as follows:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

National Banks.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE, 128 Broadway. \$5,000,000.

ASTOR, 18 W. 34th st. \$350,000.

BANK OF NEW YORK, 48 Wall st. \$2,000,000.

CENTRAL, 320 Broadway. \$1,000,000.

CHASE, 81 Cedar st. \$1,000,000.

CHATHAM, 192 Broadway. \$450,000.

CHEMICAL, 270 Broadway. \$300,000.

CONTINENTAL, 7 Nassau st. \$1,000,000.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, 11 Maiden lane. \$300,000.

EAST RIVER, 682 Broadway. \$250,000.

EMPIRE, 71 Broadway. \$300,000.

FIFTH, 300 3d av. \$200,000.

FIRST, 2 Wall st. \$500,000.

FOURTH, 14 Nassau st. \$3,000,000.

GALLATIN, 36 Wall st. \$1,000,000.

GARFIELD, 71 W. 23d st. \$200,000.

HANOVER, 9 Nassau st. \$3,000,000.

HIDE AND LEATHER, 100 William st. \$500,000.

IMPORTERS AND TRADERS', 247 Broadway. \$1,500,000.

IRVING, 287 Greenwich st. \$500,000.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS', 29 Wall st. \$600,000.

LIBERTY, 143 Liberty st. \$500,000.

LINCOLN, 32 E. 42d st. \$300,000.

MARKET AND FULTON, 81 Fulton st. \$900,000.

MECHANICS', 33 Wall st. \$2,000,000.

MERCANTILE, 191 Broadway. \$1,000,000.

MERCHANTS', 42 Wall st. \$2,000,000.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, 257 Broadway. \$600,000.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, 31 Nassau st. \$10,000,000.

NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, 25 Nassau st. \$1,000,000.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, 2 Wall st. \$1,500,000.

NATIONAL BROADWAY, 237 Broadway. \$1,000,000.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS', 124 Bowery. \$300,000.

NATIONAL CITIZENS', 401 Broadway. \$600,000.

NATIONAL CITY, 52 Wall st. \$10,000,000.

NATIONAL PARK, 214 Broadway. \$2,000,000.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER, 271 Broadway. \$1,000,000.

NEW YORK COUNTY, 79 8th av. \$200,000.

NEW YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE, 92 W. Broadway. \$300,000.

NINTH, 407 Broadway. \$750,000.

PHENIX, 62 Wall st. \$1,000,000.

SEABOARD, 18 Broadway. \$500,000.

SECOND, 190 5th av. \$300,000.

SECURITIES, 260 W. Broadway. \$250,000.

SEVENTH, 184 Broadway. \$500,000.

WALDORF. \$200,000.

WESTERN, 13 Nassau st. \$2,100,000.

State Banks.

ASTOR PLACE BANK, 23 Astor pl. Branch of the Corn Exchange Bank.

BANK OF AMERICA, 46 Wall st. \$1,500,000.

BANK OF NEW AMSTERDAM, Broadway and 39th st. \$250,000. Branch at 3d av. and 47th st.

BANK OF THE METROPOLIS, 29 Union sq. \$300,000.

BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, 33 William st. \$1,200,000.

BOWERY, 62 Bowery. \$250,000.

COLONIAL, Columbus av. and 83d st. \$100,000. Branches at 138 and 912 Columbus av. and at 116th st. cor. 7th av.

COLUMBIA, cor. 5th av. and 42d st. \$300,000.

CORN EXCHANGE, 13 William st. \$1,400,000. Branches at Broadway and Spring st., at 5th av. cor. 19th st., and at 2902 Broadway. Other branches are the Astor Place, Home, Hudson River, Astoria, and Queens County Banks.

ELEVENTH WARD, 147 Ave. D. \$100,-
000.

FIDELITY, Madison av. cor. 75th st.
\$200,000.

FIFTH AVENUE, 530 5th av. \$100,000.

FOURTEENTH STREET, 3 E. 14th st.
\$100,000.

GANSEVOORT, 14th st. and 9th av.
\$200,000.

GERMAN AMERICAN, 23 Broad st. \$750,-
000.

GERMAN EXCHANGE, 330 Bowery. \$200,-
000.

GERMANIA, 190 Bowery. \$200,000.

GREENWICH, 402 Hudson st. \$200,000.

HAMILTON, 215 W. 125th st. \$200,-
000. Branch at 1707 Amsterdam av.

HOME, 303 W. 42d st. Branch of the
Corn Exchange Bank.

HUDSON RIVER, Columbus av. and 72d
st. Branch of the Corn Exchange Bank.

MANHATTAN COMPANY, 40 Wall st.
\$2,050,000.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS', 486 Broad-
way. \$400,000.

MT. MORRIS, 83 E. 125th st. \$250,000.

MUTUAL, 1282 Broadway. \$200,000.

NASSAU, 9 Beekman st. \$500,000.

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE, Prod-
uce Exchange Building. \$1,000,000.

NINETEENTH WARD, 3d av. and 57th
st. \$100,000.

ORIENTAL, 122 Bowery. \$300,000.

PACIFIC, 470 Broadway. \$422,700.

PEOPLE'S, 395 Canal st. \$200,000.

PLAZA, 5th av. and 58th st. \$100,000.

RIVERSIDE, cor. 8th av. and 57th st.
\$100,000.

STATE, 378 Grand st. \$100,000.

TWELFTH WARD, 147 E. 125th st.
\$200,000.

UNION SQUARE, 8 Union sq., E.
\$200,000.

WELLS, FARGO & Co's., 63 Broadway.
\$500,000.

WEST SIDE, 485 8th av. \$200,000.

YORKVILLE, 85th st. and 3d av. \$100,-
000.

Savings Banks.

AMERICAN, 501 5th av.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, 280 4th av.

BOWERY, 130 Bowery.

BROADWAY, 4 Park pl.

CITIZENS', 58 Bowery.

DRY DOCK, 343 Bowery.

EAST RIVER, 8 Chambers st.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL, 51 Chambers st.

EMPIRE STATE (formerly Twelfth
Ward), 231 W. 125th st.

EXCELSIOR, 79 W. 23d st.

FRANKLIN, 658 8th av.

GERMAN, 157 4th av.

GREENWICH, 248 6th av.

HARLEM, 2281 3d av.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MER-
CHANTS' CLERKS, 20 Union sq.

IRVING, 115 Chambers st.

ITALIAN, 48 Spring st.

MANHATTAN, 644 Broadway.

METROPOLITAN, 1 3d av.

NEW YORK, 81 8th av.

NORTH RIVER, 266 W. 34th st.

SEAMEN'S, 74 Wall st.

UNION DIME, 54 W. 32d st.

UNITED STATES, Madison av. and 59th st.

WASHINGTON, 1960 Broadway.

WEST SIDE, 56 6th av.

Foreign Bank Agencies.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
Agency, 52 Wall st.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA, Agency, 16 Wall
st.

BANK OF MONTREAL, Agency, 59 Wall st.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, Agency,
16 Exchange pl.

CHEQUE BANK OF LONDON, 40 Wall st.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA, Agency,
52 William st.

NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO,
Branch, 62 Wall st.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

State Banks.

BRONX BOROUGH, 731 Tremont av.
\$50,000.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD, 3d av. and E. 135th st. \$100,000.

WASHINGTON, 3d av. and E. 148th st. \$100,000.

Savings Bank.

DOLLAR, 2835 3d av.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

National Banks.

FIRST, Kent av. and Broadway. \$300,-000.

MANUFACTURERS', 84 Broadway. \$252,-000.

NASSAU, Court and Remsen sts. \$300,-000.

NATIONAL CITY, 350 Fulton st. \$300,-000.

SPRAGUE, Atlantic and 4th avs. \$200,-000.

State Banks.

BEDFORD, Bedford av. and Halsey st. \$150,000.

BROADWAY, 12 Graham av. \$100,000.

BROOKLYN, Fulton and Clinton sts. \$300,000.

EIGHTH WARD, 1002 3d av. \$100,000.

FIFTH AVENUE, 317 9th st. \$100,000.

GERMAN-AMERICAN, 927 Broadway. \$100,000.

HAMILTON. (United with the Union.)

KINGS COUNTY, 12 Court st. \$150,000.

MECHANICS', Court and Montague sts. \$500,000.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS', 144 Franklin st. \$100,000.

MERCHANTS', Broadway and Ellery st. \$100,000.

NORTH SIDE, 33 Grand st. \$100,000.

PEOPLE'S, Broadway and Greene av. \$100,000.

SCHERMERHORN, 335 Schermerhorn st. \$100,000.

SEVENTEENTH WARD, 883 Manhattan av. \$100,000.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD, 2590 Atlantic av. \$100,000.

UNION, Court and Montague sts. \$100,-000. Branch at 79 Hamilton av.

WALLABOUT, 418 Myrtle av. \$100,000.

Savings Banks.

BREVOORT, 1192 Fulton st.

BROOKLYN, Pierrepont and Clinton sts.

BUSHWICK, Grand st. and Graham av.

CITY, 4th and Flatbush avs.

DIME, Court and Remsen sts.

DIME, of Williamsburgh, 52 Broadway.

EAST BROOKLYN, 643 Myrtle av.

EASTERN DISTRICT, Broadway and Gates av.

EAST NEW YORK, 2644 Atlantic av.

GERMAN, Broadway and Boerum st.

GERMANIA, 375 Fulton st.

GREATER NEW YORK, 498 5th av.

GREENPOINT, 305 Manhattan av.

KINGS COUNTY, Broadway & Bedford av.

SOUTH BROOKLYN, 160 Atlantic av.

WILLIAMSBURGH, 175 Broadway.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

State Banks.

BANK OF JAMAICA. \$50,000.

CORN EXCHANGE, Astoria Branch, Fulton av., Astoria.

FAR ROCKAWAY. \$25,000.

FLUSHING. \$50,000.

QUEENS COUNTY, Borden av. and Front st., Long Island City. Branch of the Corn Exchange Bank, Manhattan.

WOODHAVEN, University pl. \$25,000.

Savings Banks.

COLLEGE POINT, College Point.

JAMAICA, 360 Fulton st., Jamaica.

LONG ISLAND CITY, 21 Jackson av. Long Island City.

QUEENS COUNTY, Flushing.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

National Bank.

FIRST OF STATEN ISLAND, New Brighton. \$100,000.

State Bank.

BANK OF STATEN ISLAND, Stapleton. \$25,000.

Savings Banks.

RICHMOND COUNTY, West New Brighton. STATEN ISLAND, Stapleton.

Baptist Churches.—The following list gives the names and locations of all those in New York:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

ABYSSINIAN (colored), 166 Waverly pl.
 AMITY, 310 W. 54th st.
 ANTIOCH (colored), 144 W. 26th st.
 CALVARY, W. 57th st., near 6th av.;
 branch, 223 W. 67th st.
 CARMEL, 219 E. 123d st.
 CENTRAL, 220 W. 42d st.
 CENTRAL PARK, 235 E. 83d st.
 CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, 144 W.
 181st st.
 COLGATE CHAPEL, 332 E. 20th st.
 DAY STAR (colored), 501 W. 157th st.
 EBENEZER, 154 W. 36th st.
 EBENEZER, 107 E. 124th st.
 EMANUEL, 47 Suffolk st.
 EPIPHANY, Madison av. and 64th st.
 FIFTH AVENUE, 6 W. 46th st.
 FIRST, Broadway and 79th st.
 FIRST GERMAN, 336 E. 14th st.
 FIRST GERMAN, OF HARLEM, 220 E.
 118th st.
 FIRST ITALIAN, Oliver and Henry sts.
 FIRST SWEDISH, 141 E. 55th st.
 HOPE, Broadway and W. 104th st.
 IMMANUEL (German), 1151 1st av.
 LEXINGTON AVENUE, E. 111th st. cor.
 Lexington av.
 MADISON AVENUE, cor. E. 31st st.
 MARINERS' TEMPLE, 12 Oliver st.
 MEMORIAL (JUDSON), Washington sq., S.
 MERCY SEAT, 424 W. 127th st.
 MORNING STAR MISSION, for Chinese,
 17 Doyers st.
 MORNINGSIDE, 246 W. 116th st.
 MOUNT GILEAD (colored), 106 E. 126th
 st.
 MOUNT MORRIS, 5th av. near 126th st.
 MOUNT OLIVET (colored), 161 W. 53d
 st.
 NORTH, 234 W. 11th st.
 PEOPLE'S, 423 W. 48th st., near 9th av.
 RIVERSIDE, 92d st. and Amsterdam av.
 ST. PAUL'S (colored), 358 W. 43d st.

SECOND AVENUE, 164 2d av.
 SECOND GERMAN, 407 W. 43d st.
 SHARON, 203 E. 97th st.
 SHILOH, 129th st., near Park av.
 SIXTEENTH STREET, 257 W. 16th st.
 SIXTY-SEVENTH STREET (German), 423
 W. 67th st.
 TABERNACLE, 2d av. and 9th st.
 TEMPLE (colored), W. 46th st.
 UNION (colored), 68th st. west of Broad-
 way.
 WASHINGTON HEIGHTS; W. 145th st.
 and Convent av.
 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, 327 W.
 33d st.
 ZION (colored), 206 W. 49th st.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

ALEXANDER AVENUE, Alexander av.
 and E. 141st st.
 ASCENSION, 527 E. 160th st.
 BETH EDEN, Lorillard pl. cor. 187th st.
 EAGLE AVENUE (German), Eagle av.
 and 163d st.
 FIRST COLORED, Broadway, Kings-
 bridge.
 IMMANUEL, Williamsbridge.
 PILGRIM, Boston road, West Farms.
 THESSALONIAN (colored), 2306 Arthur
 av.
 THIRD GERMAN, 1127 Fulton av.
 TREMONT, 1815 Washington av.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

AINSLIE STREET, Ainslie st., near
 Graham av.
 BEDFORD AVENUE, Bedford av., near
 Myrtle.
 BEDFORD HEIGHTS, Bergen st., cor.
 Rogers av.
 BEREAN, Bergen st., near Rochester av.
 BETHANY (colored), Vanderbilt av., cor.
 Atlantic.
 BETHESDA, Pine, cor. Fulton st.
 BUSHWICK AVENUE, Bushwick av., cor.
 Weirfield st.
 CALVARY BRANCH, Ralph av., near Ber-
 gen st.
 CENTRAL, Adelphi st., near Myrtle av.

CENTRAL, E. D., Marcy av., cor. South 5th st.

CONCORD (colored), 165 Duffield st.

EAST END, Van Sieten av., near Glenmore av.

EMMANUEL, Lafayette av., cor. St. James pl.

EMMANUEL CHAPEL, 131 Steuben st.

FIRST, in Pierrepont, 3d av., cor. Schermerhorn st.

FIRST, E. D., Lee av. and Keap st.

FIRST, EAST NEW YORK, Smith and Schenck sts.

FIRST, FLATBUSH, Lenox road and Nosstrand av.

FIRST GERMAN, E. D., Montrose av., near Union av.

FIRST GERMAN, 316-318 Prospect av.

FIRST SWEDISH, 513 Dean st.

FOURTH AVENUE, 4th av., near 32d st.

GRACE, Bainbridge st., near Saratoga av.

GREENE AVENUE, Greene av., near Lewis av.

GREENWOOD, 6th st. and 7th av.

HANSON PLACE, Hanson pl. and S. Portland av.

MARCY AVENUE, Marcy av., cor. Putnam av.

MEMORIAL, 8th av., cor. 16th st.

MESSIAH, Dean st., near Troy av.

OCEAN HILL, Rockaway av., cor. Somers st.

PILGRIM, Patchen av., cor. McDonough st.

SECOND GERMAN, Wallabout st., near Harrison av.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY (colored), E. 15th st.

SIXTH AVENUE, 6th av., cor. Lincoln pl.

STRONG PLACE, Strong pl., cor. Degraw st.

SUMNER AVENUE, Sumner av., cor. Decatur st.

TABERNACLE, Clinton st., near 3d pl.

TRINITY, Greene av., cor. Patchen av.

UNION, Noble st., near Manhattan av.

WASHINGTON AVENUE, Washington av., cor. Gates av.

WEST END, 47th st., near 3d av.

WINDSOR, Greenwood av., cor. E. 7th st.

WYCKOFF AVENUE, Wyckoff av. and Summerfield st.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

EAST AVENUE, Long Island City.

FIRST, Flushing.

FIRST, Jamaica.

FIRST, Woodside.

FIRST GERMAN, Steinway.

FLUSHING EBENEZER (colored), Flushing.

RICHMOND HILL, Richmond Hill.

ST. STEPHENS, 140 Broadway, L. I. City.

SHILOH (colored), Jamaica.

UNION COURSE, Union Course.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

FIRST, New Brighton.

MARINERS' HARBOR, Mariners' Harbor.

PARK, Port Richmond.

ST. PHILIP's (colored), Port Richmond.

SOUTH, Tottenville.

WEST, Kreischerville.

The Baptist Ministers' Conference meets every Monday morning at 182 5th av.

Baptist, Seventh Day, Church.

—FIRST, 52 E. 23d st.

Bar Association of the City of New York, No. 42 West 44th st., was founded in 1870 "for the purpose of maintaining the honor and dignity of the profession of the law, cultivating social relations among its members, and increasing its usefulness in promoting the due administration of justice." Its library contains 52,000 volumes of law-books. It owns a commodious building, open to the members, and also to the judges, at all hours from 8 A. M. to 12 P. M. Lawyers in good standing may be elected members. Admission fee, \$100. Annual dues, \$50, but reduced to \$25 in favor of non-residents and those who have not been in practice for six years. Annual meeting, second Tuesday in January. It has 1,650 members.

Barge Office.—A picturesque granite building in Battery Park (which see),

originally intended as the landing-place of cabin-passengers from ocean-steamers, then for a time used as an immigrant station, and now occupied by customs inspectors.

Barnard College, established to prepare women for the degrees given by Columbia University, became a department of the University in 1900. It is an independent corporation, but its instruction and examinations are conducted by Columbia instructors or persons approved by the President of Columbia. It was opened with 9 students in 1889, and now has 224 undergraduates and 147 graduate and special students. It is named in honor of the late President of Columbia. In the fall of 1897 it removed to new buildings occupying the block running from Broadway to Claremont av. between 119th and 120th sts. The buildings form three sides of a square open toward the south. The eastern wing (Brinckerhoff Hall) contains the college theater, gymnasium, and laboratories; the central portion (Milbank Hall) is devoted to the offices, library, and classrooms; the west wing (Fiske Hall) is a dormitory. (See COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.)

Barren Island consists mainly of a sand-bank known as Pelican beach, washed by the Atlantic Ocean. It lies between Coney Island and Rockaway. The carcasses of dead animals in the city are conveyed to the phosphate-factories here, and converted into fertilizing material.

Bartholdi's Statue. (See LIBERTY, STATUE OF.)

Bartow.—A small village near Pelham Bay, on the Harlem branch of the New Haven Railroad, 15 miles from the City Hall. Fare, 25 cents.

Base-Ball.—The "national game" receives a full measure of attention in New York, the chief interest being centred upon the contests of the National League. On account of the consolidation of New York and Brooklyn the greater city now has two nines in the League. The grounds of the New York Club are at 8th av. and 157th st., reached directly by the Sixth and Ninth av. Elevated Railroads. The championship season runs from about April 15 to October 15. In

1901 the New York nine will play on its own grounds, weather permitting, on April 18, 20, 22, 24, 26; May 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30 (two games), 31; June 1, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29; July 1, 2, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29; August 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 13, 14, 15, 17, 23, 29, 30, 31; September 2 (two games), 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13. The Brooklyn grounds are between 1st and 3d sts. and 3d and 4th avs. Here the home club is scheduled to meet other nines of the League on April 19, 23, 25, 27, 29, 30; May 1, 2, 3, 4, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30 (two games), 31; June 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29; July 1, 2, 24, 30, 31; August 1, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 22, 24, 26, 27, 28; September 2 (two games), 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13; October 5. News of all league games in progress each day is received over the telegraphic stock and news "tickers," which are to be found in the large hotels and many saloons, and is also bulletined in front of the newspaper offices. Some of the newspapers issue a "sporting edition" in the evening, giving the results of the day's sporting events. Spirited games are played by the nines of the colleges in the city, while schools, the employees of business houses, and various other collections of young men and boys, have their clubs, so that on Saturday afternoons in summer hardly a level vacant plot can be seen without a game of base-ball in progress upon it. Grounds are laid out in some of the city parks, the use of which is secured for clubs by early application to the Park Department.

Bath Beach.—A village on the Brooklyn shore of the Narrows, about 2 miles below Fort Hamilton. It is one of the old Dutch settlements on Long Island, and contains a number of substantial and roomy houses of the old style as well as new cottages and modern summer hotels. It can be reached by electric street-cars from the East River Bridge and Brooklyn ferries, or the 5th av. Elevated Railroad from the Brooklyn Bridge. The Marine and Field Club-house is at Bath Beach, and is kept open all the year. There are excellent bathing and boating in comparatively still water.

Baths.—At every hotel and in all of the larger barber-shops in New York a

bath may be obtained, either hot, cold, or shower, or all three, with soap and towels, and the uniform price is 25 cents.

There are at the Battery **SALT WATER SWIMMING BATHS** (near terminus of the Elevated Railways). Single bath, 25 cts.; warm salt baths, 30 cts.; private baths, same price.

There are numerous well-fitted and even luxurious establishments for the Russian, Turkish, and medicated baths. Prices of Turkish and Russian baths, from \$1 to \$1.50; medicated baths, usually \$3. There are, however, several with charges of 50 cents or 75 cents. Some of them keep open all night, their charges after midnight being higher.

FREE PUBLIC BATHS are in charge of the Commissioner of Public Buildings. Open from June to October 15. For males, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M., and on Sunday from 5 A. M. to 12 M.; for females, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M. Females are required to furnish bathing-dresses. A policeman is in attendance to enforce order, subject to the wish of the keeper. They are fifteen in number, and are placed at convenient points along the water-front. The average daily attendance, which is confined to the poorer classes, averages from 3,500 to 4,000 at each bath.

PEOPLE'S BATHS, established by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, are in a fine building erected for the purpose, at 9 Centre Market place, near Broome st., and were opened for use on Aug. 17, 1891. There are hot and cold baths, for both sexes, open daily throughout the year, free of charge, except that a few rooms are reserved for those willing to pay a fee of 5 cents.

A similar bath-house, at Henry and Market sts., was built by the Central Committee of the Baron De Hirsch Fund, and was opened on Nov. 10, 1891. The fee for a bath and a cup of tea or coffee is 5 cents.

The Riverside Association, 259 W. 69th st., and the De Milt Dispensary, 245 E. 23d st., also provide baths for a small fee.

Battery, The.—A public park at the southern end of Manhattan Island, look-

ing upon the bay. It has an area of 21 acres, is well planted with shade-trees, and in summer is the coolest spot on the island. The name is derived from the fortifications erected here by the first Dutch settlers. In English colonial days, and for many years afterward, it was the fashionable resort of the citizens, and the residences of the wealthy skirted it on all the land sides; but now it is surrounded by large warehouses, shipping-houses, business offices, etc. All the Elevated Railroads have their termini on its eastern side, and one road partially encircles it, encroaching considerably on the grounds. It is well kept and worthy of a visit, especially on a summer's evening, when the sea-breeze may be fully enjoyed. Castle Garden stands within its limits, and at the eastern end is the United States Revenue Barge-Office. Near the center is a tall flagstaff, and near it a stone tablet marks the site of the famous "liberty pole." When the British evacuated New York City on November 25, 1783, one of the last things they did was to hoist the British flag on the pole, and then grease the pole so that it would be difficult to get the colors down. The American soldiers were incensed when they beheld the flag, and one of them, David Van Arsdale, volunteered to climb the pole and take down the flag. With some difficulty he performed the feat, and placed the American flag at the top of the pole.

Bay Chester.—A small village on the west side of Pelham Bay. Reached by Harlem branch of the New Haven Railroad.

Bay Ridge is a suburban locality on the Brooklyn side of the Narrows. The ground is high, and the locality is one of the pleasantest that can be found in the vicinity of New York as a place of residence during the summer and fall months. Bay Ridge can be reached by Brooklyn electric cars from Fulton, South, Hamilton av., and 39th st. ferries, and by the Fifth av. line of the Brooklyn Elevated Railway.

Bayside is a charming village in Queens Borough, on the shore of Little Neck Bay. Reached by the Long Island Railroad. Round tickets cost 45 cents, and the trip (11 miles) consumes 30 minutes

from Hunter's Point. Those who prefer it, by stopping at Flushing and hiring a carriage at an expense of \$1.50 or \$2, can enjoy a charming drive of four miles along a well-kept road lined with handsome residences.

Beaver Street was one of the first streets laid out in the city, and was known about 1650 as the Beaver Graft, although it was originally called "The Company's Valley," and was the course of a ditch running through the center of the present street. That portion of the street which lies east of Broad st. was then known as "De Prince Straat." It is now the center of the wholesale liquor trade.

Bedford Avenue runs from Williamsburgh to the older part of Brooklyn. Being asphalted it has long been the favorite way for cyclists crossing the East River Ferries to reach Prospect Park and Coney Island and other objective points in Brooklyn.

Bedford Park.—A village of attractive modern dwellings in the borough of the Bronx, about 13 miles from the City Hall. It has a station, now called Bronx Park, on the Harlem Railroad (fare, excursion, 35 cents), and is reached also by trolley cars from Harlem Bridge or from Central Bridge. Bronx Park comes up to it on the east, and the Jerome Park Reservoir is being constructed a little to the west. The Academy of Mount St. Ursula is located here.

Bedloe's Island, also called Liberty Island, is in the upper Bay, nearly two miles S. W. of the Battery, and has an area of about thirteen and a half acres. Before 1860 it was used as a place of execution. It contained at one time fortifications erected by the United States Government, but is now the site of the famous Statue of Liberty (which see).

Beggars.—New York is no exception to the rule that the streets of every large city are more or less infested with beggars. They abound principally in public places, and often select the streets through which persons must pass in going to and returning from places of amusement or public resort, in which to ply their trade. Unfortunately, they are too frequently re-

warded by considerable gains for their clever insight into human nature, since men, and particularly young men, prefer bestowing a trifle upon them to enduring their importunities when in company with a lady. The impostorship of street beggars is the one rule to which there has been as yet no known exception. Any one who desires to contribute to a worthy charity may, by inquiring of any clergyman, or of the Superintendent of the Outdoor Poor at the foot of E. 26th st., find abundant opportunities for doing so; but in the streets there are only professional and shameless beggars, who levy *ad valorem* dues on personal weakness. It is the duty of every police officer to arrest any person found begging in the streets.

Bellevue Hospital.—This, the largest and most widely known of New York's many hospitals, occupies a site extending from 1st av. to the E. R., and from 26th to 28th st. It was established in November, 1826, and is in charge of the Department of Public Charities. It is for the indigent sick of New York; patients from outside pay \$15 a month. Contagious diseases not admitted. The cost of sustaining the institution is about \$100,000 a year. It has an operating-room which will seat 1,000 students, and is said to be the finest in the world. There is an isolating-room for patients with contagious diseases. The medical management is vested in a medical board, who meet on the last day of every month to assign from their own number the visiting staff to the several divisions. Rules of the U. S. Military Hospital for the inspection of the wards are followed. Term of service in the several grades of junior and senior assistants, house physician or surgeon, 6 months. Admission of patients (between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.) is procurable upon the recommendation of a physician; accidents and sudden illness, at any time of day or night. Hours for visitors, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. Connected with it is a dispensary for the relief of the out-door poor, a training-school for male nurses, and one for female nurses. In 1888 the Townsend Pavilion, an annex for the treatment of tumors in women, was opened. It is on 1st av., and is a thank-offering of Mrs. R. H. L. Townsend for recovery from illness.

Bellevue Hospital Medical College. (See NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.)

Benevolent Societies. (See CHARITABLE SOCIETIES.)

Bensonhurst.—A well-planned and growing settlement, within the limits of Brooklyn between Fort Hamilton and Coney Island. It is of recent origin, and occupies the site of the old Benson farm, whence its name. Reached by 3d av. cars.

Bergen Beach.—A seashore resort on Jamaica Bay. Reached by Flatbush av. cars from Brooklyn Bridge in 50 minutes; fare, 5 cts.; also by Lorimer st. or Nostrand av. line.

Bergen Point, a New Jersey village forming a part of the municipality of Bayonne, about 8 miles from New York, on the Kill van Kull, opposite Port Richmond, Staten Island. It is a summer resort, having one hotel and several large boarding-houses. It has good boating and bathing as attractions. It is accessible *via* the Central Railway of New Jersey. Fare, excursion, 25 cts.

Berkeley Lyceum.—A building at 19 to 23 W. 44th st. containing a small theatre, a gymnasium, and swimming tanks. Several societies meet here, and in the winter many entertainments are given in the theatre.

Berkeley Oval.—A pleasant field, used for out-of-door sports and contests at Morris Heights. A board bicycle track of $3\frac{1}{2}$ laps was built in 1898.

Berrian's Island.—An island of about 70 acres, in Bowery Bay, Long Island Sound, formerly belonging to the Manhattan Athletic Club. There is now only one partly demolished building upon it.

Bible House, a large brick building, 7 stories high, covering the ground between 3d and 4th avs. and 8th and 9th sts., just north of the Cooper Union. It was erected by the American Bible Society in 1852 at a cost of more than \$300,000. In it the Society have their offices, composing-rooms, press-rooms, and binderies. Here they employ over 500 hands, and

print the Bible in many different languages. The New York Bible Society and several missionary societies and religious publications also have their offices in the building.

Bible Society, American, Bible House, Astor pl., was instituted in 1816, with the object of encouraging a "wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures without note or comment." Membership, \$3 per annum, life membership, \$30 payable in one sum. All Bible societies and members allowed to purchase Bibles for distribution at cost. An idea of the enormous work of the Society may be gleaned from the following facts: The issues of the Society during seventy-five years amounted to 54,233,712 copies, distributed as follows: In the first 25 years, 2,798,366; in the second 25 years, 18,987,210; and in the third, 32,448,136. In the year 1895 there were 1,955,080 volumes issued. The Society had a library of about 5,000 volumes, which has been given to the New York Public Library. In addition to supplying the poor, the freedmen, the immigrants, the humane and criminal institutions, hotels, steamers, and railroads, the great work of the Society is in and for the welfare of foreign lands.

The Society has promoted the circulation of the Bible, or integral portions of it, in more than eighty different languages and dialects. Many of these have been printed on its own presses, or immediately at its own expense, while others have been purchased or published by means of grants to missionary societies.

Its foreign operations include also the circulation of various copies manufactured abroad. The receipts of the Society since it has been in existence amount to over \$20,000,000.

Bible Society, the New York, office, Room 66, Bible House, was organized in 1823 under the name of the "Young Men's New York Bible Society"; other city, ward, and marine Bible organizations already existing being thereafter merged into it, it was incorporated in 1866 under the General Laws of this State for the formation of benevolent, charitable, etc., societies. It is technically an auxiliary of the American Bible Society; that is, a County Bible Society for the doing of the county Bible

work. It employs three paid agents, one of whom distributes the Bible among sailors, another supplies it to immigrants, and the third works in the city at large.

Bicycling.—This has, in late years, become one of the most popular out-of-door exercises and amusements, both for men and women. In the neighborhood of Central Park and the great up-town boulevards there are many shops where bicycles may be rented by the hour. Almost every athletic club has many bicycle-riders among its members, and there are a large number of clubs formed expressly for the promotion of this sport. Chief among these are the Riverside Wheelmen, 2648 Broadway; the Harlem Wheelmen, 21 W. 124th st.; the Madison Wheelmen, 1666 Madison av.; the Morris Wheelmen, 696 E. 136th st.; the Century Wheelmen, 146 W. 71st st.; the Press Wheelmen, 12 Centre st.; the Quill Club Wheelmen, 150 Nassau st.; and the Royal Arcanum Wheelmen, 262 W. 99th st. The Associated Cycling Clubs of the City of New York, E. A. Rogers, Secretary, 150 5th av., includes many of the leading city and suburban clubs. Riders are required to go at a reasonable pace on city streets, not more than two abreast, to sound an alarm at crossings, and from one hour after sunset either to display a light or to ride not faster than 6 miles an hour, and ring a bell every 30 feet.

Bicycling is very popular in Brooklyn, the asphalt-paved avenues, the Park, and the great Ocean Parkway being thronged daily in pleasant weather by men and women riders. The cycle path along the Ocean Parkway, from Prospect Park to Coney Island, was constructed in 1894 for the exclusive use of wheelmen. It is 14 feet wide, and probably the finest cycle path in the world. A return path was constructed in 1897. There are dozens of clubs in that borough devoted to the sport: The Arion Wheelmen, Arion Hall; Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 80 Hanson pl.; Bushwick Wheelmen, 897 Bushwick av.; Garnet Wheelmen, 102 1st pl.; Greater New York Wheelmen, 637 Bedford av.; Indian Cycle Club, 649 Bedford av.; Kings County Wheelmen, Grant sq., Bedford av.; Waverley Bicycle Club, Stone av. and the Boulevard; and Long Island Wheelmen, 1281 Bedford av., are

among the foremost. The Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island (Secretary's address, 848 Bushwick av.) include many leading city and suburban clubs. (See DRIVES AND BICYCLE RUNS.)

Bicycle riders who have miscalculated their time or strength, or when overtaken by rain, often find it desirable to return from an outing by train. Under a State law railroads are obliged to carry bicycles free for passengers as baggage. This does not apply to elevated railroads, and the lines in Manhattan borough do not carry them at all. Those in Brooklyn, however, carry them, except during the busiest hours, for a charge of 10 cents. In Manhattan they are carried for 15 cents by the Belt Line street cars, which run from 59th st. along the east and west water fronts to the Battery. A bicycle can also be taken from the lower part of the city uptown without riding through the crowded and granite-paved streets, by taking the West Shore ferry from Harrison st. to Weehawken and crossing from there to W. 42d st. On the east side the ferry can be taken from James slip, just above the Brooklyn Bridge, to Hunter's point, crossing thence to E. 34th st.; on Sundays take the Roosevelt ferry, at the next pier below, to Williamsburgh, thence across to E. 23d st.

Bird- and Dog-Fanciers.—Places where the common song birds, such as the canary, bullfinch, skylark, and linnet, may be bought can be found in many of the chief retail business streets of the city, but whoever is in quest of the more rare kinds will generally have to visit several dealers before meeting with what he wants. Dealers in dogs who have a permanent and accessible place of business are quite rare, however, and with one or two exceptions are not such as one would like to visit out of mere curiosity. Bird- and dog-fanciers can be found in Canal st., west, in South 5th av., and also in 4th av., below 14th st., and in 6th av. Their advertisements will also be found in the daily papers. The prices of dogs vary of course with the age, breed, and individual excellence—in fact there is almost as great a range as there is in the price of horses. For birds, there is, however, a pretty uniform scale of prices for each kind, with a considerable range according to the accomplishments of the birds. In buying it

is always best to go to some responsible dealer; the canaries which are constantly hawked about the streets at a very low price, \$1 or less each, are invariably females and entirely useless as songsters. In case of the illness of a dog the best place to secure proper medical attention for it is the American Veterinary Hospital (which see).

Blackwell's Island is in the East River, beginning opposite E. 50th st. and extending northward. It is a long, narrow strip of land containing about 120 acres, and is the property of the city of New York. It is also one of the group of islands upon which are the public charitable and correctional institutions for which New York is famous. Upon it are the penitentiary, the almshouse, lunatic asylum for females, workhouse, blind asylum, city hospital, hospital for incurables, and convalescent hospital. The majority of these buildings are of granite, of imposing size, and are unique in their way. They have been built from stone quarried on the island, and by convict labor. There is a certain rudeness about the work which is quite in accord with the style of architecture, which is a turreted and battlemented design of the feudal character. Around the shores of the island, too, are heavy granite seawalls, all built by the convicts at a comparatively small cost to the city. The island is fertile, and farming and gardening are carried on, all by convict labor; and at intervals about among the trees are the outbuildings and residences of the officials in charge. In the summer time, and especially from the New York shore channel, the island is as attractive as it is imposing in appearance. In the penitentiary building are confined persons convicted of misdemeanors, and the average number of inmates is about 1,200. The population of the entire island is estimated at about 7,000 persons all told, and all of them are under the care of the Commissioners of Public Charities and of Correction, except the insane, who are cared for by the State. The island may be visited by obtaining a pass from the office of the Commissioners, and then taking a boat from the foot of E. 26th st. The extent of the buildings is such that few persons visit more of it than the almshouse and penitentiary.

Blackwell's Island Bridge.—

A bridge has been authorized to be built across the East River from E. 60th st., Manhattan, to Charles st., Queens, passing over Blackwell's Island. Its estimated cost is \$12,000,000.

Blind Asylums. (See CHARITABLE SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.)

Blind, Institution for the, is in 9th av. bet. 33d and 34th sts. Incorporated in 1837. The building is a neat specimen of Elizabethan Gothic architecture. The object of the institution is the education of blind children from 8 years of age upward. It owes its origin mainly to the efforts of Dr. Samuel Akerly and Samuel Wood. Wednesday is visiting-day. Application for admission of pupils should be made to the superintendent.

Bloomingdale, that part of the city on the west side between about 60th and 100th sts. The name is now little used.

Bloomingdale Insane Asylum. (See NEW YORK HOSPITAL.)

Board of Trade. (See NEW YORK BOARD OF TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION.)

Boarding-Houses are the homes of a large number of the permanent as well as transient population of New York, and are of as many grades as there are ranks in society. People living in tenement houses not infrequently "take boarders" in their cramped and dirty apartments, and from this basis boarding-houses rise in size, style, and price to the superb houses in fashionable avenues where every convenience and luxury of a first-class hotel may be obtained. The boarding-houses occupied by the vast army of clerks and salesmen and saleswomen employed on small salaries are all over the city. The rates of board in these houses range from \$5 to \$10 a week, according to the location of the house and the room occupied. Two meals a day, breakfast, and dinner at night, are furnished, and the table is the same for all, variations in price being based solely upon the apartments occupied. Above 14th st. handsome rooms and a good table may be had in almost any street or avenue at prices ranging, for one person, from \$10 to \$50 a

week or more, the price being still graded by the room, so that if two persons occupy one room the price is materially decreased. Strangers or others engaging board would do well carefully to avoid engaging their rooms longer than from week to week, as the presence of disagreeable people or other contingencies frequently make it desirable to change, and an arrangement for a longer term is sure to result in trouble. At all of the hotels there are a large number of permanent boarders, who obtain a concession of from 30 to 50 per cent. from the rates charged to transient guests. Added to the people who live in boarding-houses and hotels, there are many who live in lodgings and take their meals at restaurants and clubs. Particulars in regard to these are given under appropriate headings. References as to character and responsibility are usually given and required in the better class of boarding-houses; but strangers who are unable to furnish these, if of respectable appearance, are admitted upon payment of their board in advance. In winter an extra charge of 50 cents to \$2 a week is made for fires in rooms. Gas is not charged for, nor attendance, but it is well to have all these things stipulated in advance. Many boarding-houses also take lodgers, the taking of meals in the house being optional; this, however, is the exception and not the rule. The general rule in regard to prices is that boarding-houses in 5th av. charge the highest prices, and that these decrease as you go farther east or west; but board on the west side usually costs a little more for the same accommodations than on the east side.

Boating.—The most accessible place for water-parties in search of a day's boating is the Harlem River. This is easily reached by the Elevated railroads. Capital boats will be found at the floats of the boat-houses on each side of the iron bridge at the Harlem terminus, and also at 155th st. (terminus of west side Elevated Railway), and at High Bridge. A paddle up the river, passing on the way the club-houses of the various rowing associations, brings you after a mile and a quarter to Central Bridge, formerly the McComb's Dam bridge. The banks, which are low and marshy up to this point, now begin to grow more rugged,

and the view of the river banks and High Bridge, about two miles from the starting-point, is well worth seeing. Near both of the bridges mentioned are hotels where one may obtain a lunch or dinner. The service as a rule is a little rough, but the food is generally good and well cooked, and the prices are not high. At the Battery you may also hire boats, but do not under any circumstances venture in the harbor without a waterman to handle the oars, as the currents are strong, and the danger from passing vessels is by no means small to the inexperienced. This trip is pleasantest on moonlight nights in summer. Boats are to be had on the Hudson River below 72d st.; at 125th and 155th sts.; also on the Jersey side at Hoboken and at the Elysian Fields, Weehawken, reached by Hoboken ferries. Many prefer the Hudson to the Harlem for rowing, because of its broad expanse and freedom from mud-flats. On the N. side of Staten Island you will find at Port Richmond very good boats to hire. At Bergen Point, on the opposite shore, boats may be had, and the water here is smooth, safe, and pleasant, the ship channel being on the other side of Staten Island. The Passaic River, between Newark and the railroad bridge at Kearney, is a smooth and safe sheet of water; and above Kearney it is very picturesque. It may be reached by railroad from the foot of Liberty, Barclay, or Christopher sts. to Newark (return ticket, 25 cts.), and thence by street-cars to the river bank. At all of these places the charge for the use of the boats varies but very little. About 50 cts. per hour may be taken as a fair average, depending mainly upon the size of the boat.

Book-Stores.—Book-stores can be found in almost all of the business avenues, but for special publications it is necessary to know where to go. D. Van Nostrand Company, 23 Murray st., Spon & Chamberlain, 12 Cortlandt st., and John Wiley & Sons, 41 E. 19th st., make a specialty of books of technical science; and J. H. Vail & Co., 5 E. 17th st., and E. R. Pelton, 19 E. 16th st., of medical books. Banks Brothers, 26 Murray st., and Baker, Voorhis & Co., 66 Nassau st., are law book-sellers. Orange Judd Co., 54 Lafayette pl., deal in agricultural books; Fowler & Wells, 25 E. 21st

st., in phrenological and practical hand-books; and Wm. T. Comstock, 23 Warren st., in architectural books. Dyrsen & Pfeiffer (formerly F. W. Christern), 429 5th av., import books in French, German, and other foreign languages; G. E. Stechert, 9 E. 16th st., Lemcke & Buechner (formerly B. Westerman, 812 Broadway, and E. Steiger & Co., 25 Park pl., are importers of German books. D. Appleton & Co. are the principal publishers of Spanish books. The principal dealers in general books, especially home publications, are Charles Scribner's Sons, 153-157 5th av. (who import many English books); Dodd, Mead & Co., 372 5th av.; the Baker & Taylor Co., 5 & 7 E. 16th st.; G. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 W. 23d st.; E. P. Dutton & Co., 31 W. 23d st.; W. R. Jenkins, 6th av., cor. 48th st. (specialties French and veterinary books); Leggat & Brothers, 81 Chambers st. (largely second hand); Henry Miller, 1 Barclay st.; Brentano, 31 Union sq. (who include foreign books and periodicals); E. W. Dayton, Madison av. cor. 60th st. Of dealers specially in religious books we may mention the Methodist Book Concern, 5th av. and 20th st.; the Baptist Publication Society, 182 5th av.; American Bible Society, 5 Bible House; American Sunday-School Union (Presbyterian), 111 5th av.; American Tract Society, 150 Nassau st.; James Pott & Co., 287 4th av. (Episcopal); T. Whitaker, 2 Bible House; P. J. Kennedy, 5 Barclay st.; D. & J. Sadlier & Co. (Catholic), 31 Barclay st.; Benzinger Brothers, 36 Barclay st. Bibles and prayer-books are a specialty of the Oxford University Press, 91-93 5th av., and Thomas Nelson & Sons, 33 E. 17th st. Publishers who deal only in their own books are Harper & Bros., Franklin sq.; D. Appleton & Co., 72 5th av.; H. Holt & Co., 29 W. 23d st.; The Macmillan Co., 66 5th av.; and Longmans, Green & Co., 93 5th av. The following are mainly school-book publishers: The American Book Company, Washington sq., East; Maynard, Merrill & Co., 31 E. 19th st.; Ginn & Co., 70 5th av.; D. C. Heath & Co., 91-93 5th av. The American News Co., 47 Chambers st., International News Co., 83 Duane st., D. Van Nostrand Co., 23 Murray st., and Baker & Taylor Co., 33 E. 17th st., are wholesale dealers in newspapers, periodicals, and books; the chief dealers in old books are to be found

in Nassau st., 4th av., and E. 42d st. Auction book-sales are frequently made by Bangs & Co., 93 5th av.

Boot-blacks.—There are now at almost every corner in the business avenues boot-blacks, most of whom have comfortable chairs for the accommodation of their patrons. The ordinary charge is 5 cents. Some boys without chairs offer a "shine" for 3 cents. Persons who may object to this conspicuous manner of having their boots polished, will find boot-rooms at all the hotels, but here the price is usually 10 cents.

Botanical Club.—The Torrey Botanical Club meets semi-monthly alternately at the College of Pharmacy, 115 W. 68th st., and at the Botanical Garden, and holds field meetings with the Botanical Department of the Brooklyn Institute. It is a member of the Scientific Alliance (which see). It publishes its Bulletin monthly, and its Memoirs at intervals; also a less technical monthly magazine, *Torreyia*. Its library is deposited at the Botanical Garden.

Botanical Garden.—The New York Botanical Garden was incorporated on April 28, 1891, and 250 acres of land in Bronx Park, near the Bronx Park railroad station, were appropriated for its use. Columbia University has deposited in its museum the fine herbarium founded by the late Professor Torrey, valued at \$175,000, and its botanical library, and many other valuable collections, have been secured. Work on the grounds was begun in 1896. The Garden is being supplied with specimens of all the hardy outdoor plants of the north temperate zone. Placed throughout the Garden at intervals will be groups of all the trees incident to this climate, scientifically arranged, according to species, genus, and family. To enhance the magnitude and scientific value of the collection of plants men will be sent to various foreign lands to obtain specimens of rare plants, botanists of ability will be employed in arranging and classifying them, the home life of the plant will be copied as nearly as possible, and the Museum and grounds when completed will be among the finest and best equipped of the kind in the world. The museum building consists

of a steel truss frame, finished on the exterior with brick and terra-cotta. On the roof there is a dome, and the trimmings are in copper and bluestone. The general shape of the floor arrangement is like the letter E. The first floor is devoted to the collections illustrating economic botany, the second to the scientific museums, the third to the herbaria, libraries, and laboratories. There is a large lecture-hall in the basement. An L-shaped section of the second building, the horticultural hall, is built, and the building will be completed in 1901. The main range of horticultural houses will be 512 feet in total length, the central palm houses rising about 80 feet.

Boulevard.—This avenue, also called the Western Boulevard and Grand Boulevard, is practically an extension of Broadway, and its name was changed to Broadway in February, 1899.

Boulevard, Southern. (See SOUTHERN BOULEVARD.)

Boulevard Lafayette.—This picturesque road begins at 159th st. near the North River and extends northward, parallel with the river, to Inwood. It is not macadamized.

Bowery Bay. (See NORTH BEACH.)

Bowery, The.—In the Dutch and early colonial days of New York the present Bowery was a lane running along the farms, or "Boweries," on the northern outskirts of the city; hence its name, which is all that remains to recall the former rural character of the locality, for, from its starting-point at Chatham sq. to its termination at the junction of 3d and 4th avs., not a blade of grass or a shrub is to be seen, unless it be in the one or two florists' windows that are to be met with. The Bowery, with its rows of cheap stores, where half the stock seems to be displayed on the sidewalks, its numerous concert and beer saloons, its fruit, peanut, and soda-water stands which impede the pedestrian's progress at every step, its noisy venders of every variety of small articles to be had "at a bargain," its quadruple line of street-car tracks, and its rumbling, puffing, elevated railway trains overhead,

is probably the most unique sight that the city possesses, and withal the most bewildering to the uninitiated. The Bowery of half a century ago, in which green trees and "love's young dream" still had a place, and when the Bowery "boy" of a later period had not yet made flirtation walks an impossibility, has not even left a trace behind. The "boy" who terrorized over the police, and who established his right to be regularly "dead-headed" into the Bowery and other theatres of the vicinity, is also gone, but his successor, the less robust and more mild-mannered "young fellow" of the period, who wears loud neckties and big paste diamonds, may still be seen hereabouts, but it is no longer his "stamping-ground," as he tersely says himself. The Bowery has become too much Hebraized for him; in fact, the Hebrew is the predominant element on the Bowery now. The old Bowery Theatre still stands where it did when the "boy's" face was good for the entrance fee, but the English language is only occasionally heard upon its boards, and performances are given in German or in colloquial Hebrew, as spoken in Germany and Russia. Several smaller variety theatres above Grand st., however, still cater to English-speaking audiences. The buildings are for the most part of brick, and in the majority of cases not over three stories in height. The Citizens' Savings Bank, corner Canal st., the Bowery Savings Bank, near Grand st., and the Dry Dock Savings Bank, cor. 3d st., are the most conspicuous exceptions to this general rule. The latter building is a good specimen of ornamental Gothic worked in yellow sandstone.

Bowery Theatre, Bowery, below Canal st., was several years ago converted into a German theatre, under the title of the Thalia Theatre. The name and history of the house, however, are closely interwoven with most of the traditions of the American stage. The original building was erected on the site of the Old Bull's Head Cattle Market, and was opened as the New York Theatre, Oct. 22, 1826. It was then the largest theatre in America, its seating capacity being over 3,000. The next year it was renamed the Bowery, a name by which it has always been known since, despite several attempts at a change of title. In 1828 the interior

of the house was destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt; and in 1836 and 1838 it was also burnt, the last fire sweeping away every vestige of the building. Many actors and actresses then and since famous have trodden the boards of this house; among them Forrest, the elder Booth, Charlotte Cushman, "Jim Crow" Rice, Quin the comedian, Celeste the danseuse, and "Tom" Hamblin, the famous actor, and for many years the manager of the house. After the fashionable element moved from that quarter the theatre became the resort of the rougher class and the home of melodrama, with frequently four and five pieces in the bill. Performances are now of a general character, sometimes in Hebrew and sometimes in German.

Bowling Green, a small circular green at the junction of State and Whitehall sts. and the beginning of Broadway, has been very justly called the cradle of New York, and around this spot cluster its oldest traditions. From the times of the earliest Dutch settlement until after the revolutionary war it was the court end of town, and was surrounded by the best houses, the homes of the most distinguished and wealthy persons. The "Kennedy House," No. 1 Broadway, several years ago taken down, was built in 1760 by Archibald Kennedy, then Collector of the Port of New York. In colonial times this was the center of the fashion of the colony, and was successively the residence and headquarters of Lord Cornwallis, Lord Howe, and Sir Henry Clinton. Talleyrand lived there during his stay in this country. Benedict Arnold occupied No. 5 Broadway, also fronting the Green, as his residence, and in Clinton's headquarters his treasonable projects were concerted. At No. 11 Gen. Gates had his headquarters; and it previously had been the site of the Dutch tavern of Burgomaster Martin Crigier. South of the Green, where the new custom-house is being erected, was the site of Fort Amsterdam (1635), which was capacious enough to contain the Governor's residence, a church, and quarters for 300 soldiers. An equestrian statue of King George III. was erected in Bowling Green, but on the evening when the Declaration of Independence was read to the troops in New York it was thrown down and destroyed by the people, the

metal being melted subsequently by the family of Gov. Wolcott, of Connecticut. Of late years the locality has been given over to business houses. The Green itself is inclosed by an iron railing, and has a fountain in the center.

Breweries.—New York is one of the chief centers of the brewing industry in America, having 115 breweries, with an annual output of 16,000,000 barrels of beer and ale.

Bric-à-Brac.—To offer any advice to learned amateurs and collectors would be superfluous here. As a rule they pay for their experience more or less dearly. The stranger who is well informed on such matters will find a field where he can pick up a certain number of antiques and the like, among the shops for the sale of pawnbrokers' unredeemed pledges which are scattered throughout the length of the Bowery, or at second-hand furniture shops, of which there are a number in 4th, 7th, and 8th avs. If one desires to purchase or simply to look in the course of his sightseeing at bric-à-brac, he will find himself welcome in various establishments where there are exhibits of great beauty and variety. In the upper floors of Tiffany's, Union sq., is a perfect museum of faience, china, artistic pottery, bronzes, etc. Theodore B. Starr, 206 5th av., fronting Madison sq., has one of the choicest and most valuable collections in the city. Black, Starr & Frost, 438 5th av., and J. P. Howard, 264 5th av., have also objects of this kind. The chief line in the above-mentioned stores is jewelry. At Cottier's Art Rooms, 3 E. 34th st., there are many exquisite objects, such as may fall under the title of bric-à-brac. Sypher's, 246 5th av., is a sort of "old curiosity-shop," where the visitor may wander for hours amid antiques of every kind. Vantine & Co., Broadway, near 18th st., have a large and rare collection of Japanese and Chinese artistic wares, and another Japanese collection is in 18th st., near Broadway. Davis Collamore & Co., in Broadway, cor. 21st st., and Gilman Collamore & Co., 284 5th av., are noted for choice faience and artistic china and glassware. The stranger in New York should visit these various places, for they show some superb examples of the artistic work of the world.

Bridges. — Besides the East River suspension bridge (which see), the chief bridges in New York are across the Harlem River. Beginning on the east, or the mouth of the river, the first is at Willis av., not yet completed; next is a railway bridge at 2d av., used by the northern continuation of the east-side elevated roads, and by the Harlem River branch of the New Haven railway. At 3d av. is an iron drawbridge for general traffic, commonly known as Harlem Bridge. A short distance above, at 4th av., is the New York Central & Hudson River railroad bridge, one of the most noteworthy structures of the kind in the world. It is the only 4-track railroad drawbridge. The draw is 61 feet wide and 400 feet long. It weighs about 400 tons. When open, it leaves two navigable passageways, each 100 feet wide. The entire bridge is 736 feet long and weighs 2,500 tons. At Madison av. a bridge spans the river to 138th st. (Mott Haven). Next comes Central Bridge, formerly known as McComb's Dam Bridge, where a splendid structure of granite and steel, connected with an imposing land viaduct, in 1895 took the place of the old wooden bridge. Just above it is the N. Y. & Putnam Railroad bridge. High Bridge is above these. (See HIGH BRIDGE.) The Washington Bridge, a short distance above, of iron and granite and of grand proportions, connects 181st st. on the Manhattan side with Boscobel av. on the Bronx side. Some distance above this is Farmer's Bridge. King's Bridge is at the point where the waters of the Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek meet. At the junction of the Hudson and Spuyten Duyvil Creek is a railroad bridge. Plans have been made and a company formed for building a bridge across the Hudson River, from New York to Jersey City, the landing of which in New York will be between W. 59th and W. 60th sts. Another bridge is being built across the East River, from Delancey st., Manhattan, to South 5th st., Brooklyn.

Bridges, Department of. — The head of this department is a commissioner appointed by the Mayor for 6 years. His salary is \$7,500 a year. He has charge of the management and maintenance of all bridges except those in the parks, and including the New York and Brooklyn

Bridge, and of the construction of all new bridges, except the East River Bridge now building. Present commissioner, John L. Shea. Office, 13-21 Park Row.

Brighton Beach. (See CONEY ISLAND.)

Broadway is not as broad as other avenues of New York, but it is beyond comparison the business thoroughfare of the city, and taking it all in all, from its beginning at Bowling Green to its ending at the Yonkers line, about 14 miles, there is more variety in its architecture, its stores, and its throngs of people, than can probably be found in any street in the world. It is pretty sharply divided into sections each of which has its busy period during the 24 hours, so that while one may be almost deserted the other is full of life. Beginning at its starting-point, we have before us the Bowling Green (which see). Facing or near this circular inclosure are the Produce Exchange, the Washington, Bowling Green, and other lofty office buildings. Here are gathered the foreign consular offices and the steamship companies. A little north are the Standard Oil Company Building, the Welles Building, the Tower Building, Aldrich Court, the Manhattan Life Insurance Company Building, the American Surety Company's Building, the Consolidated Exchange, and the Union Trust Company's Building. At the corner of Wall street is the United Bank Building, a tall and handsome structure. Trinity Church, and its surrounding churchyard filled with old gravestones bearing quaint inscriptions, and its flowers, shrubbery, and trees, seems like a veritable oasis in a desert of granite, marble, and sandstone. Passing the church and Wall st., the huge and imposing Equitable Life Insurance Company Building, and other structures completely dwarf the street, and it is not until St. Paul's churchyard is reached that Broadway again looks wider than an ordinary cross-street. Here is probably the finest point from which to study the moil and turmoil of New York street traffic. Here Park Row branches out from Broadway, forming an acute angle in which stands the massive Post-Office Building, while the many lines of street-cars terminating opposite it, and the constant stream of street-cars and vehicles of all

sorts passing up and down Broadway, make crossing here an art which requires considerable courage and a great deal of presence of mind. Here the financial division of Broadway loses itself in a mass of lawyers' offices, retail clothing establishments, and such like, which have found the few blocks opposite the City Hall Park a convenient locality—the lawyers because the courts are in the Park, and the traders because the stream of people passing during the day is thickest here. At Ann st. and Broadway stands the lofty St. Paul Office Building, on the site once occupied by the *Herald* Building and before that by Barnum's Museum. Nearly opposite is the widely known Astor House. Between Warren and Murray sts. are the towering edifices of the Postal Telegraph Company and the Home Insurance Company. At the corner of Chambers st. is the large marble building originally occupied by A. T. Stewart & Co., since transformed into an imposing pile for offices. At Duane st. is the Mutual Reserve Insurance Company's great building. At Leonard st. is the noble white-marble building of the New York Life Insurance Company. All this section is given over to wholesale dealers, and it is not until 8th st. is passed that the retail shopping region is reached. At 9th st. is the vast iron structure, formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.'s, occupied by John Wanamaker. At the corner of 10th st. is Grace Church. Union sq. at 14th st. breaks the continuity of Broadway, and above this it continues its course, diagonally crossing all the numbered avenues that come in its way. Between Union and Madison sqs., which are only a little more than a quarter of a mile apart, have been erected some of the largest and finest stores in the city, and this is now the fashionable shopping quarter. At Madison sq. and above it the way is lined with stately hotels, and the shops partake more of the masculine character—being evidently designed for the many hotel guests and club men who congregate here. Fifth av. is crossed at Madison sq., and 6th av. at 34th st. A few large hotels have been built near 42d st., above which it crosses 7th av. Between Union sq. and 42d st. are numerous theatres, and above 50th st. are a great number of apartment-houses. Broadway below the Broadway Central Hotel is busy during the day,

but at night it is almost a street of the dead, except in the neighborhood of the City Hall Park, where the near-by newspaper offices serve to give it life. In the vicinity of Union sq. there is animation until the theatres close, while at Madison sq. and above it to 32d st. quiet does not reign until early morning. For many years plans for a surface railway on Broadway were resisted, but at last this was accomplished in 1884, and tracks now extend from South Ferry to 44th st., thence *via* 7th av. to Central Park. Originally a cable road, it is now operated by electricity.

Broadway north of 59th st. was formerly called the Boulevard. It extends in a northerly direction, crossing Columbus av. at 64th st., Amsterdam av. at 70th st., and then running between Amsterdam and West End avs. to 106th st., whence it continues on the line of 11th av. to 169th st. Here it diverges to the west, the part from this point to Kingsbridge being the old Kingsbridge rd. Being asphalted up to 120th st. and well macadamized beyond, it is a favorite avenue for drivers and cyclists. Stores for the sale, renting, and repair of bicycles elbow each other on the Circle at 59th st., and are numerous for some distance above that point. There are several handsome churches between 60th and 80th sts., the Armory of the 22d Regiment is at 67th st., while the buildings of Columbia University, Teachers' College, and Barnard College, extend from 116th to 121st st.

Broadway, Williamsburgh, is the chief business street of that section of Brooklyn. It runs southeasterly $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles to a junction with Fulton st.

Bronx, Borough of the.—Although a considerable area in its southern part is quite solidly built up with brick stores, factories, and dwellings, this is mainly a district of suburban homes. It comprises that portion of the city lying north of the Harlem River, and has an area of about 40 sq. miles, being next to the smallest of the boroughs. It takes its name from the Bronx River, which divides it into two nearly equal parts. The part west of this river, formerly the towns of Morrisania, West Farms, and Kingsbridge, was annexed to the city, Jan. 1, 1874; the eastern part, including the former town

of Westchester and a part of Eastchester was annexed Jan. 1, 1895. From Central Bridge northward there stretch two parallel ridges, rising to over 100 feet above tide-water, which join at Fordham Heights to form a plateau a mile wide continuing to the city line. A similar ridge stretches from Spuyten Duyvil along the Hudson, and both these elevations in places exceed a height of 200 feet. There is also a ridge east of the Bronx River running northward from Unionport. Between these heights are the valleys of the streams that traverse this district. In the thinly settled portions are patches of woodland and old orchards, while the principal streets are bordered with well-grown shade trees. The dwellings are of all classes, from the villas overlooking the Hudson at Riverdale and the Harlem at Fordham Heights, to the small flats of North New York, from which the foreign-born mechanic looks out upon the tracks of the elevated railroad. Third avenue is the principal business street. The stores are mainly devoted to supplying local wants, but there are not a few factories whose products go all over the country, and even to foreign lands. The real-estate business is active, as the region is rapidly building up. The borough is traversed by four lines of surface steam railroads, a continuation of the Third Av. elevated line runs up as far as Fordham, and an active trolley company has lines or franchises on most of the important avenues. The Harlem River is lined with wharves from its mouth to 155th st., and there are landings at other points on the extended water front. The borough contains two parks larger than Central Park—Pelham Bay and Van Cortlandt, a third nearly as large—Bronx—and several smaller ones. The park-like Woodlawn Cemetery is situated in its extreme northern part. It has a number of avenues, mentioned under DRIVES AND BICYCLE RUNS, that are both attractive in themselves and give access to the suburban towns north of the city. St. John's College, the Academy of Mount St. Vincent, and the College and Scientific Departments of New York University are located in this borough. Morris Park race-track is also within its limits. Jerome Park, formerly a race-track, is being converted into a reservoir. Another point of interest is the garrisoned Fort Schuyler.

The branch offices of city departments

for the borough are in the municipal building at 3d and Tremont avs. Present president of the borough, Louis F. Haffen.

Bronx Park contains 662 acres, and extends along both sides of the Bronx River from a point above West Farms nearly to Williamsbridge. It is reached by the Harlem Railroad to Bronx Park station, or by trolley-cars from Harlem Bridge to the same point, or to Bronxdale. Near the old Lorillard mansion band concerts are given on ten Saturday afternoons in the summer. Pierre Lorillard's original snuff-mill still stands near the house. A portion of the park has been set aside for a Botanical Garden, and another portion for a Zoölogical Garden (which see). There is also a ground for baseball. Among the attractions of the park is a rocking stone.

Bronx River flows in a southerly direction through the borough of the Bronx past Woodlawn, Williamsbridge, and West Farms, emptying into the Sound at Hunt's Point. It is a narrow, shallow stream, fordable for the greater part of its length, and flows for a long distance between wooded banks, affording many picturesque scenes. Charming glimpses of the stream are obtained from the trains of the Harlem Railroad.

Brooklyn, Borough of.—Long practically a part of the great metropolis, the former city of Brooklyn became, Jan. 1, 1898, a division of the "Greater New York." It is situated on the western end of Long Island, south and east of Manhattan Island, from which it is separated by the East River. At the time of its consolidation with the other boroughs Brooklyn was the fourth city of the United States in population, and the fourth also in manufacturing and commerce. It had a population, according to the Federal census of 1890, of 804,377; according to the State census of 1892, of 955,310; and according to careful estimates in 1896, about 1,200,000. Originally settled by the Dutch, and afterward by New England people, it has been for years drawing to itself that portion of the population of the great city who have drifted hither from the Eastern States, and who have given to it a conservative character quite in keeping with their Puri-

tanian origin. Brooklyn, unlike old New York, is not cosmopolitan; it presents itself to the beholder as a pleasant but rather quiet city. The fact that it is a great dormitory, where thousands of men doing business on Manhattan Island sleep and keep their families, renders this aspect all the more marked. It has long borne the sobriquet of "the city of churches."

Hendrick Hudson first landed on the site of Brooklyn in 1609; the first settlement was made by Walloons in 1623; its present name was adopted in 1636; and it was incorporated as a city in 1834.

The towns of Flatbush and Gravesend were annexed to Brooklyn in May, 1894, New Utrecht on July 1, 1894, and Flatlands on Jan. 1, 1896. Brooklyn thus became coextensive with Kings County, and the second city in the State, territorially, with an area of 66.39 square miles. It is the second of the boroughs in size. As a place of residence, Brooklyn has many advantages. The greater part of it is considerably elevated above tide-water; the streets are wide and for the most part at right angles with each other, affording a fine circulation of air. Rents are much lower than in Manhattan. The air, however, especially on the Heights, is very strong, and persons with weak lungs or throat disease will do well to avoid this part of Brooklyn. The Heights are a bluff overlooking the East River, south of Fulton Ferry. This constitutes one of the most attractive parts of Brooklyn, pretty little parks having been laid out opposite the streets terminating on the bluff, and the residences being, as a rule, substantial and often elegant. Brooklyn has a waterfront of 33 miles, the terminus of 47 steamship lines. Nearly 4,000 vessels are unloaded yearly at its docks. It has the largest grain elevators in the world, with storage for nearly 20,000,000 bushels. The total assessed valuation of real estate and personal property in Brooklyn in 1899 were respectively \$615,081,919 and \$45,270,713. Brooklyn has in Prospect Park one of the most beautiful city parks in America, and its Greenwood takes equal rank among cemeteries. Coney Island, the great near-by beach of the metropolis, is within its limits, while on its East River and New York Bay water front are the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the Atlantic Basin, and Erie Basin. The

social life of the borough is of an intellectual and unaffected cast. Numerous literary and amateur dramatic societies thrive there, and the Long Island Historical Society and Brooklyn Institute are strong organizations. Brooklyn has excellent schools, including several academies of wide reputation. As a division of New York City, Brooklyn borough has 9 members of Council, 21 aldermen, and 6 members of the Board of Education. The borough school board consists of 45 members. The branch offices of the city departments for the borough are in two buildings at Fulton and Willoughby sts. Present president of the borough, Edward M. Grout.

Brooklyn Academy of Music is on Montague st. near the Borough Hall. It is the property of a stock company, and was erected in 1860 at a cost of over \$200,000. It is of brick with Dorchester stone trimmings, and has a front length of 232 ft. on Montague st. and a width of 92 ft. in the rear. The interior is handsomely decorated, and the seating capacity is 2,251. Italian opera and all other respectable operatic and dramatic performances are given here, and it is also used for public meetings. It contains a large Assembly Room, used for balls and dinners.

Brooklyn Annex Boats.—Direct ferry communication exists between Brooklyn and the railroad depots in Jersey City. The boats make their landings at the foot of Fulton st., Brooklyn, and at the Pennsylvania Railroad station in Jersey City, and also connect with Albany day boats and Boston boats. Street cars run from the boat landing to the other railroad stations in Jersey City. The time-tables of the boats vary with the railroad time-tables, but they run about every half-hour from 6 A. M. to 11 P. M., including Sundays. Fare, 10 cents; time, 15 to 20 minutes.

Brooklyn Art Association Building.—This building adjoins the Academy of Music on Montague st. west of Fulton st., and is a highly ornamental structure of the southern Gothic style of architecture, built of brown sandstone. It has a small and a large room for the exhibition of pictures, lighted from the roof.

It communicates with the second floor of the Academy of Music by large doors. The Brooklyn Art Association holds occasional exhibitions of pictures here. Courses of lectures on art topics are delivered each winter. Address of the secretary, 129 Pierrepont st.

Brooklyn Art Club.—This association was formed in 1881, and comprises all the artists of note in the city. It holds a fall and a spring exhibition yearly. Its house is 32 Prospect Park, West.

Brooklyn Art School.—This school is at 246 Fulton st., and is conducted by the Brooklyn Art Association and the Brooklyn Institute.

Brooklyn Borough Hall, formerly the Brooklyn City Hall, is at the junction of Fulton, Court, and Joralemon sts. It is of white marble in the Ionic style, with six columns supporting the roof of the portico; its dimensions are 162 by 102 ft. and 75 in height, comprising three stories and a basement. It contains the office of the president of the borough, and branch offices of the departments of finance, buildings, parks, and other branches of the city government. The Court of Special Sessions, 2d division, also sits here.

Brooklyn Bridge. (See EAST RIVER BRIDGE.)

Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.—Organized 1878. Designed to prevent imposition, and to secure for the deserving poor adequate relief. Central offices: 69 Schermerhorn st.; Bedford district office, 1658 Fulton st.; Northern district office, 119 S. 5th st. The Bureau has no funds of its own for direct relief. It maintains workrooms for unskilled women, connected with which are day nurseries for the children of mothers who are working. There are 2 laundries and 3 wood-yards in which the needy may earn the price of temporary food and shelter. The society has a lodging-house for homeless women, and the cultivation of vacant lands is carried on under direction of a committee of the Bureau.

Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.—This strong and progressive society commands the best intellect of the

borough of Brooklyn, and whatever outside talent its work in hand may require. Its membership is about 6,100. It has 29 departments, including all the chief natural sciences and fine arts, together with architecture, domestic science, engineering, law, pedagogy, philology, philosophy, photography, and political science. Courses of lectures on these subjects are given every winter, the members of each department hold a monthly meeting, several departments hold annual exhibitions, and concerts and dramatic readings are also given. The Institute has laboratories provided with apparatus for the study of the physical sciences, and valuable scientific and art collections. With these collections as a basis the Institute has undertaken, with the aid of the municipal authorities, to found a museum that shall rank among the best in America. The city of Brooklyn provided a site of 12 acres at the junction of Eastern Parkway and Washington av. for the museum building. On this land, which is on the summit of Prospect Hill, adjoining the northern end of Prospect Park, the city has also erected the first section of the building. This section was opened June 2, 1897. It is one-thirty-second of the contemplated edifice. The erection of the second section, 140 by 122, was begun in 1900. The Institute now occupies temporary quarters in the Y. M. C. A. Building, 502 Fulton st. It conducts an art school and a biological laboratory, the latter at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. Its reference library of 26,000 volumes is at 185 Brooklyn av., in Bedford Park. This building is open free on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, and on holidays from 9 to 6, on Sunday from 2 to 6, and on Thursday and Friday evenings from 7.30 to 9.45. On Monday and Tuesday it is open from 9 to 6, and admission fees of 25 cts. for adults and 10 cts. for children are charged. Persons who have special knowledge of or interest in some department of science or art may be elected associate members, paying an initiation fee of \$5. and yearly dues of \$5. Any person may become an annual member by paying \$4 a year. Associate and annual members have the use of the library and free admission to the lectures of the Institute. The membership includes also Honorary, Life, and Corresponding members, Patrons, and Fellows.

Brooklyn Library, formerly known as the Mercantile Library, is at 197 Montague st., near Court, and occupies a fine building in the Gothic style of architecture, which was erected in 1868 at a cost of about \$150,000. It contains a circulating library of 150,000 volumes, an extensive reference library, and two large reading-rooms. The reading-rooms are open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. and are furnished with 300 periodicals. There are 5 depots in other parts of the borough where books applied for are sent twice a day. Subscription, \$5 a year.

Bryant Park.—A small and pretty park adjoining the site for the New York Public Library, between 40th and 42d sts., with 6th av. on the west side. It was formerly known as Reservoir Park, the present name having been legally given to it by the Legislature in the spring of 1884. It occupies the site of the Crystal Palace, which was destroyed by fire in 1858.

Buildings, Department of.—Principal office, 4th av. and 18th st. This department is conducted by a board of three commissioners appointed by the Mayor for six years. The term of one commissioner expires every two years. The Mayor designates one of them as president of the board, and also designates one as commissioner for the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, one as commissioner for the borough of Brooklyn, and one as commissioner for the boroughs of Queens and Richmond. The salary of the first two is \$7,000 a year; that of the last is \$3,500. No structure can be erected unless its plans and plumbing arrangements are approved by this department; which is also authorized to discover unsafe buildings, and have them strengthened or pulled down, to enforce the laws relating to fire-escapes, etc. The Brooklyn office is in the Borough Hall; there is a branch office for the borough of the Bronx at 3d av. and E. 146th st.

Building Trades' Club, 117 E. 23d st. Organized in 1889. Composed of members of the various building trades, and intended to promote their social and industrial interests.

Buttermilk Channel, a passage, about a quarter of a mile wide, separating

Governor's Island from the Brooklyn shore. It has sufficient depth for the largest vessels.

Cable Offices. (See TELEGRAPH OFFICES.)

Cabs. (See HACK-FARES.)

Caledonian Club, The New York, 846 7th av., was instituted in 1856 by Scottish residents as a social and athletic organization, and for the preservation of the ancient literature and costume of Scotland. Its annual games, held on Labor Day, at Ambrose Park, Brooklyn, are largely attended.

Calumet Club, at the corner of 29th st. and 5th av., has more young men in its membership than most other clubs of the same class. It has a large and well-furnished house.

Calvary Cemetery is the great Roman Catholic burying ground of New York. It is situated in the borough of Queens, about 2 miles from either the Greenpoint or Hunter's Point Ferries, and contains about 300 acres. It is accessible by the Long Island Railway, and by street-cars from foot of Broadway, Williamsburgh. The office is at 266 Mulberry st., Manhattan.

Canarsie, a village on Jamaica Bay, in the outskirts of Brooklyn, noted for its fish and clams, from which most of the inhabitants derive their means of living. There are one or two fair hotels, and in summer steamers ply between it and Rockaway on the opposite side of the bay. It can be reached from East New York by way of the Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Railway—connections to be made by Brooklyn elevated railroads or street-cars from Fulton, Roosevelt, and Grand st. ferries; also by trolley-cars from the principal ferries and the East River Bridge.

Canoeing is a pleasure which has been taken up in New York with enthusiasm by a number of gentlemen, especially those engaged in literary or professional pursuits, since the publication in England of Mr. John MacGregor's interesting books on his cruises in the Rob Roy. The New York Canoe Club occupies a

house at Bensonhurst, Brooklyn borough, and numbers about 100 members. The Knickerbocker Canoe Club is a similar organization, having a house at the foot of W. 152d st. The Brooklyn Canoe Club, 37 members, has its house at the foot of 56th st., Brooklyn; city rooms, 199 Montague st.

Car-Lines. (See STREET RAILWAY ROUTES.)

Carmanville.—A name formerly applied to Washington Heights, and to the station on the Hudson River Railroad at W. 152d st.

Carriages.—The rates for hacks and cabs are fixed by city ordinance (see HACK-FARES), but there is generally a higher rate paid. The livery-stable people are not, however, so regulated, and their prices are as follows: no calls of any kind, except club contracts, shall be done for less than \$1. Shopping and visiting in New York city: coupés, \$1.50 for the first hour, and \$1 for each succeeding hour; carriages, for like service, \$2 for first hour, and \$1.50 for each succeeding hour. Theatres, operas, parties, and receptions, leave out and return (limit, 56th st.), not less than \$2.50 for coupés and \$3.50 for carriages. For similar service above 56th st. (Harlem excepted), \$3 for coupés and \$4 for carriages. Waiting for supper \$1 extra, and after midnight \$1 extra.

Casino, The, at Broadway and 39th st. A theatre, built externally and internally upon Moorish models. A large *café* and summer garden, on the roof, afford a delightful and popular resort during the summer season. It is a home of comic opera.

Castle Garden, situated in Battery park on the extreme southern point of Manhattan Island, was used until the spring of 1890 as the immigrant depot. The control of the immigrants has, however, been taken from the local authorities, and is now with the United States Government, and the regular landing place is on Ellis Island. Castle Garden was originally a fort, and afterward was converted into a summer garden, whence it derives the name which it still bears. It was used in former times for

civic and military displays, and receptions. In 1824, when the Marquis de Lafayette revisited this country, a grand ball was given in his honor at Castle Garden; and in 1832 President Jackson, and in 1843 President John Tyler, were also publicly received in the Garden. Subsequently it became a concert hall, and as such is famous as the place where Jenny Lind made her first appearance in America, when her European reputation and P. T. Barnum's management secured for her an audience of such brilliance as has rarely, if ever, been seen in this country. In 1855 the immigrant depot was established within its walls. At noon of December 31, 1890, the Garden was formally surrendered to the city by the State Commissioners of Emigration. It is now occupied by a large public aquarium.

Cathedral of St. John the Divine (P. E.).—The site is between 110th and 113th sts. and Morningside and Amsterdam avs. The price paid was \$850,000. The first religious services on the site were held on Jan. 3, 1892. Plans for the cathedral were completed in 1892, and the corner-stone was laid on December 27th of that year. The building will face the west and the entrance will be almost on a level with the street. The chapels will rise abruptly from the retaining wall on Morningside av. The whole external length of the structure when finished will be 520 feet. The width across the front will be 192 feet; the width across the transepts, 296 feet; the height of the central spire will be 445 feet from the floor of the cathedral. As the site is high, the central spire will be in reality 545 feet above the level of the city. The width of the front towers will be 57 feet, while their height will be 240 feet. The width of the four flanking towers will be each 43 feet, and their height will be 160 feet. The exterior diameter of the central tower will be 116 feet. The nave will be 180 feet long. The chancel vaults will be 115 feet high. The cathedral, when completed, will be one of the finest buildings in the United States. Heins and Lafarge are the architects. The foundations have been laid broad and deep; the crypt has also been built, and services are held in it. Above this, the only parts of the building so far constructed are the most easterly of the four great arches that are to carry the central

spire and some of the piers for the other arches. The completed piers are 86 feet high, and the arches are to rise 71 feet above the tops of the piers.

Cathedral, Roman Catholic. (See ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.)

Catholic Churches. (See ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.)

Catholic Club.—An important social organization of Roman Catholics, founded in 1871 by sixty members of the Xavier Alumni Sodality, and known at first as the Xavier Union. In 1888 its name was changed to the Catholic Club of New York City. Its home is at 129 W. 59th st., facing Central Park.

Catholic Protectory.—This institution has asylums at Van Nest, Bronx Borough, and an office at 415 Broome st., in charge of the Society for the Protection of Destitute Catholic Children. Takes care of three classes of destitute children, being empowered to accept the first, and bound to receive the second and third: 1. Children under 14 years of age, intrusted for protection or reformation. 2. Those between 7 and 14, committed as idle, truant, vicious, or homeless, by order of a police magistrate. 3. Those of like age duly transferred by the Commissioners of Charities and of Correction. Aggregate cost of both departments, \$340,929. In the Boys' Protectory, in charge of the "Brothers of the Christian Schools," besides a suitable education, the boys are taught trades. In the Girls' Protectory, in charge of the Sisters of Charity, sewing and other useful employments are taught.

Cedar Park extends from 152d to 158th st. along Mott av. and contains 17½ acres. It has a band pavilion where concerts are given on ten Saturday afternoons in the summer.

Cemeteries.—The principal places consecrated to the burial of the dead in and near New York are: Calvary, City, Cypress Hills, Evergreens, Greenwood, Kensico, Linden Hill, Lutheran, Machpelah, Maple Grove, Marble, Mt. Hope, Mt. Nebo, Mt. Olivet, New York Bay, Rockland, Sleepy Hollow, Trinity, Union, Washington, Woodlawn. Intra-

mural interments are prohibited in Manhattan, but the Marble and Trinity cemeteries receive bodies and place them in vaults. Further particulars in regard to the cemeteries will be found under their respective names. (See also CREMATORY.)

Central Park, now one of the most beautiful in the world, was, within the memory of the present generation, a waste of rock and swamp, offering no suggestion of its present charm, and sufficiently uninviting and rugged in its aspect to discourage the most enthusiastic engineer. The work was taken in hand, however, in 1857, and to-day the completed park stands forth a most striking monument of the skill of engineers and landscapemen. Green lawns, shady groves, fine drives and walks, inviting expanses of water, and picturesque bits of scenery have taken root and blossomed in a waste place. The Park is bounded on the south by 59th st., on the north by 110th st., on the east by 5th av., and on the west by 8th av. The Park measures from north to south 13,464 ft. 10 in., or 256 ft. over 2½ m. Its breadth, exclusive of Manhattan sq., is 2,719 ft., or 79 ft. over ½ m. The area within these bounds measures 840 acres. The length of carriage-ways or drives, having an average width of 54 ft. and a maximum width of 60 ft., is about 9 m.; the length of the bridle-paths, having an average width of 16½ ft., is about 5¾ m.; and the length of the walks or footpaths, having an average breadth of 13 ft. and a maximum breadth of 40 ft., is about 29½ m. There are about 30 buildings in the Park of all kinds, and there are outside of these seats provided for about 10,000 persons, of which 600 are in vine-covered arbors. The wooded ground covers about 400 acres, on which have been set out since the opening of the Park over 500,000 trees, shrubs, and vines. Visitors may learn to recognize many kinds of trees that grow here by means of labels on them, giving their common and botanical names. A number of gray squirrels make their homes in the Park, and are so tame that they will come and take nuts from the hands of friendly visitors. The Park is beautiful all the year round, but is particularly so in the early spring. It is at all times the fashionable drive, and every afternoon an unending cavalcade pours in at the 5th av. entrance,



VIEW IN CENTRAL PARK.

composed mainly of superbly appointed family equipages. Owners of fast horses more often drive up Broadway, and, passing in at the 8th av. entrance, proceed through the Park to Central av. The Park may be generally divided into the South Park and the North Park, separated from each other by the Croton Reservoirs, the larger of which extends nearly across its entire width. The landscape design of the Park is by Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux; the architecture by C. Vaux and J. W. Mould. Some information in regard to the Park will be found below under separate heads.

ACCESS, MEANS OF.—The entrances on 59th st. may be reached by the 4th, 6th, 7th, and 8th avs., 42d and Manhattanville, Broadway, and Belt lines of street-cars. The elevated railway in 6th av. leads to the entrance at 59th st., the 5th av. omnibuses to points on the east side to 86th st., and the Madison av. electric-car line to points on the east, and the 8th av. line to points anywhere on the west side. (See **ENTRANCES.**)

ARCHES AND BRIDGES.—There are 48 bridges, archways, and tunnels in the Park, of which 12 carry the Park over the transverse roads, being spans of 40 ft. and of the average length of 119 ft., having the character of tunnels, and designed to sustain plantations which will screen the roadway below. These are, with one exception (a rock tunnel), constructed of brick and granite. They are all highly ornamental, and of a great variety in architectural design. The most noticeable are the Terrace (which see), and the "Marble Arch" at the southern approach to the Mall.

ARSENAL.—A castellated brick building painted gray, which stands near the entrance at 5th av. and 64th st. The upper floors are now used for the offices of the Park Department (which see) and a meteorological station, and the basement for receiving and storage rooms for supplies.

BALL-GROUND, THE, is in the southwest corner of the Park. It is a fine stretch of lawn, containing 10 acres, and is set apart for the use of boys who desire to play base-ball or cricket, or parties for croquet or lawn-tennis. The nearest entrance is through the 7th av. gate.

BELVEDERE.—This is the highest point in the Park, on a hill at the southwest corner of the old reservoir, near the transverse road at 79th st. It can only be approached on foot from the 5th and 8th av. main drives. It is an open, flagged space, and contains a stone lookout tower about 50 ft. high, to which all persons are admitted. From here the south Park may be seen spread like a panorama at your feet.

BETHESDA FOUNTAIN is the central ornament of the Park, and is placed in the Esplanade at the foot of the Terrace, and near the shore of the lake. The idea of the fountain was suggested by the story of the Pool of Bethesda (St. John v. 2-4). The figure of an angel stands in the attitude of blessing the waters. She bears in her left hand a bunch of lilies, emblems of purity, and wears across her breast the crossed bands of the messenger-angel. She seems to hover over, as if just alighting on a mass of rock, from which the water gushes in a natural manner, falling over the edge of the upper basin, slightly veiling, but not concealing, four smaller figures, emblematic of the blessings of Temperance, Purity, Health, and Peace. The models for the figure of the angel, 8 ft. in height, the upper bronze basin, 10 ft. in diameter, and the group of 4 figures below, 4 ft. in height, were designed and executed in Rome by Miss Emma Stebbins, of New York, during the winters of 1864-'67. The models were then sent to Munich and cast in bronze. The fountain is reached through the Terrace, and the nearest entrances are at 72d st., E. and W.

CARRIAGES.—Large and comfortable open carriages are provided at the 5th and 8th aves. entrances, for all visitors who care to ride through the grounds. The fare for the entire trip around the Park, and return is only 25 cents for each person. By taking a return ticket, you may leave the carriage at the end and may return from any point where you choose to take another carriage. These park carriages are under the control of the Park Commissioners and may be taken without hesitation, as they are always safe and clean. Everybody uses them, and they are considered quite as desirable as public hacks that may be hired at the gates. These hacks and open carriages charge 50 cents or more for each passenger

and only hold four. The visitors who prefer them will find them at each entrance. A private stage line also runs from E. 72d st. across the Park, and continues to Riverside Park. Fare, 5 cts.

CARROUSEL is a place set apart for the amusement of the younger children, and is adjoining the N. E. cor. of the Ball-ground. There are a merry-go-round, swings, and similar amusements. The Dairy is almost due east of the Carrousel, and milk and similar simple food for children are dispensed there. Nearest entrance through 6th av. gate.

CASINO is a pretty stone cottage containing a restaurant, and is near the northern end of the Mall to the east. The prices are fairly moderate, and the food good.

CIRCLE.—On the high ground opposite W. 105th st. one of the drives encircles a bit of shaded lawn on which several tennis courts are laid out.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE. (See OBELISK.)

ENTRANCES to the Park are called gates. There are entrances on 59th st. at 6th and 7th avs.; on 5th av. at 59th, 67th, 72d, 79th, 85th, 90th, 96th, 102d, and 110th sts.; on 110th st. at 6th and 7th avs.; on Central Park, West (8th av.) at 59th, 72d, 79th, 85th, 96th, 100th, 105th, and 110th sts. It is part of the design to have ornamental arches and gates at some future time.

GREEN.—This is the official designation of what is usually called the Common, and is a fine meadow of 16 acres, which lies west of the Mall and north of the Ball-ground. A flock of fine sheep are pastured here, and are in charge of a knowing "colley" or sheep-dog. The sheep are housed at night in a brick building fronting on the green. At certain times, usually on Saturdays, visitors are permitted to roam over the grass. The nearest entrances are W. and E. 72d st.

GREEN-HOUSES.—Near E. 106th st. are a series of fine green-houses, each 100 feet long, used in propagating plants for the Park department.

LAKES.—The total area of water in the Park, exclusive of the reservoirs, is $43\frac{1}{4}$ acres, which is distributed among the following six bodies. The Lake is an irregular sheet of water divided into two nearly distinct parts connected by a small

strait crossed by a bridge. It lies in the center and western part of the South Park between 72d and 77th sts., and covers a trifle over 20 acres. The Terrace leads down to the Esplanade at its eastern end, and at a handsome boat-house to the east are to be found pleasure boats in charge of experienced watermen. The fares are 10 cents for each person for a row about the lake, skirting its lovely shores. By the hour the charge is 30 cents for one and 10 cents for each additional person. In winter this lake is devoted to skating (which see). The nearest entrances are E. and W. 72d st. The Pond is a sheet of water lying in a dell in the southeastern corner of the Park and covers nearly 5 acres. It is crescent-shaped, and embraces a high rocky point called the Promontory. A sail around the pond on a bicycle boat may be had for 5 cents. Nearest entrances, 5th and 6th avs. and 59th st. The Conservatory Water is a small oval lake covering about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres. It is east of the Lake and opposite 74th st., and lies on the west front of the site of a proposed conservatory. It is used for miniature yacht races, and in winter for curling. The yachts and the curling stones are stored in a little house at the water's edge. The nearest entrance is at 72d st. and 5th av. The Pool is another small lake covering 2 acres, with prettily wooded shores lying on the west side of the Park just north of the gate at 8th av. and 100th st. Harlem Meer is in the extreme northeastern corner of the Park, covers about $12\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and is the most romantic in its scenery of all the waters in the Park. Rowboats may be hired here. Here, also, there is skating in winter. The Loch is the smallest of the lakes, and covers only an acre. It lies in the center of the north park N. E. of the Pool.

LILY POND, THE, is an irregular sheet of water 200 feet long, near the Conservatory water, and is designed to contain specimens of all the choice water-lilies existing, including the Egyptian lotus and other tropical plants. It is the finest pond of the kind in America.

MALL, THE, is a broad path lined with trees, extending from the Marble Arch to the Terrace, a distance of about one third of a mile. It commands a fine view of this part of the Park and is the grand promenade. Near its northern end is

the music-stand, and on Saturday and Sunday afternoons, during the summer months, it is almost impassable except by moving with the throng. The goat carriages for hire to infant visitors are to the east of the Mall; nearest entrances E. and W. 72d st. A description of the statues on the Mall will be found under **STATUES AND OTHER MONUMENTS**.

MENAGERIE.—This is located in houses and cages about the old Arsenal, and is a very fair collection of birds and animals. An entrance at 5th ave. and 64th st. is directly opposite the Arsenal building.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY is located in the Arsenal building, and is under the direction of Dr. Daniel Draper. Some of the rooms are open to visitors, and a number of self-recording instruments may be inspected.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART. (See elsewhere.)

MINERAL SPRING.—Signs directing visitors to the "Mineral Spring" point the way to a pavilion where soda water and similar beverages are sold.

NORTH MEADOW is a fine lawn unshaded by trees, containing 19 acres of ground. It is in the center of the North Park, north of the New Reservoir. Nearest entrances, E. 102d st. and W. 100th st.

RAILROAD.—A miniature steam railroad for the amusement of children runs from 105th to 110th st., along the Fifth av. side.

RAMBLE.—This is one of the most charming parts of Central Park. It lies on a hillside between the north shore of the lake and the old reservoir, and between the east and west drives. It is almost a labyrinth of narrow winding paths abounding in delightful bits of scenery, of deep thickets, small streams, and miniature waterfalls, and rustic bridges, among which are a plenitude of seats in retired nooks. Here, too, is the Cave, in a deep rocky dell. The nearest entrances are at 72d st., E. and W., to the north of which lies the Ramble.

RESERVOIRS.—There are two of these, the old and new, belonging to the city water works (see **CROTON WATER**), and having together an area of 143 acres. The old reservoir is the smaller, and is in the center of the Park between 79th and 86th sts., the new one occupies nearly the en-

tire breadth of the Park from 86th to 96th sts. Around the latter are a bridle-path and a walk, making it a charming resort.

RESTAURANTS.—Food is sold at the following places in the Park: McGown's Pass Tavern, basement of the Art Museum, building north of the Arsenal, the Dairy northeast of the Ball Ground, and the Casino, near the northern end of the Mall.

STATUES. (See elsewhere.)

TERRACE.—At the northern end of the Mall and leading down to the esplanade on the shore of the lake and containing the Bethesda fountain, designed by Miss Emma Stebbins, is the central architectural feature of the Park. This work is from the designs of Calvert Vaux, the decorative details being by J. W. Mould. It is constructed of a fine stone of a yellowish-brown color. The central stairway goes down under the road, and the two side stairs are outside on either hand, and all meet on the esplanade. Going down the central stairs you enter an arched roofed hall brilliantly ornamented with tiles. By taking the side stairs you will find the carvings of birds, animals, and fruit in the panels of stone marvelously intricate and beautiful. Nearest entrance E. and W. 72d st.

TENNIS COURTS.—These are laid out on the lawns in the North Meadow and the Circle.

TRANSVERSE ROADS.—Vehicles used for business purposes are not permitted within the Park, and to facilitate traffic across the city, four of the streets, viz., 65th, 79th, 85th, and 97th, are carried across the Park below the level of the Park drives, which cross them on handsome bridges. A horse-car line traverses the 85th st. road.

Century Association.—The clubhouse was for a long time at No. 109 E. 15th st., near Union sq., but on Jan. 10, 1891, the Club took possession of the fine new building 7 W. 43d st. It is in the style of the Italian Renaissance, and is built of granite, marble, brick, and terra-cotta. It stands on a lot 100 × 100 feet. The main building has a frontage of 100 feet and a depth of 50, with a picture-gallery running over the lot behind. The building is entirely fire-proof. The picture-gallery

has been so arranged that upon Sundays ladies can have free access to it without entering or passing the main rooms of the Club. This gallery is 29 × 40 feet, with a water-color room 13 × 23 feet at each end. These three rooms can be thrown into one at any time, and the gallery thus made 65 feet in length. The predominant elements in this Club are the literary and the artistic, and its tone is exceedingly conservative and æsthetic. It has a collection of pictures, and a library containing principally works on art. The Club was named the Century because it was intended to have only 100 members; but that limit was long ago greatly exceeded.

Ceramic Arts, New York Society of.—A flourishing organization, at 22 E. 16th st.

Ceramics. (See BRIC-À-BRAC.)

Chamberlain. (See FINANCE DEPARTMENT.)

Chamber of Commerce.—Incorporated by Royal Charter, March 13, 1770, under the name of "The Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce in the City of New York in America," the Chamber of Commerce is the oldest commercial corporation in the United States. After the War of the Revolution it was reincorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York, April 13, 1784, under the name of "The Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York," under which act it still exists. In the year 1884 it removed to spacious rooms in the new building of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., in Nassau st., between Cedar and Liberty sts. The objects of the Chamber are to promote and encourage commerce, support industry, adjust disputes relative to trade and navigation, and procure such laws and regulations as may be found necessary for the benefit of trade in general. Of late years the Chamber has shown an active interest in matters concerning the city government. The membership at present is about 800, and includes the leading merchants, financiers, and business men of the city. A Court of Arbitration is established to adjust differences between merchants and business men, which is

a pronounced success in avoiding protracted litigation. Meetings of the Chamber are held on the first Thursday of each month. The rooms, which are very handsome, and well worth a visit, contain the portraits of many of the old merchants of New York, and a mass of valuable commercial statistics.

Charitable Societies and Institutions in New York are plenty on every hand, and are instituted to relieve the suffering of a vast number of persons of every condition, religion, or want. A list of the chief ones is given below. There are many more benevolent and mutual benefit societies, almost every nationality and trade having one or more; and the number of secret fraternities, having substantially the same object, is legion. For further information consult the Charities Directory of the Charity Organization Society.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

ACTORS' FUND OF AMERICA.—Grants relief to needy actors, dancers, and musicians throughout the United States; 12 W. 28th st.

AMERICAN FEMALE GUARDIAN SOCIETY, 29 E. 29th st. (See *Home for the Friendless*.)

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY, 51 W. 10th st. (See elsewhere.)

ASSOCIATION FOR BEFRIENDING CHILDREN AND YOUNG GIRLS, AND HOUSE OF THE HOLY FAMILY (R. C.), 136 2d av.—Incorporated 1870. For the care, rescue, and education of depraved and vagrant children and fallen young girls. Accommodation for 200.

ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR, United Charities Building, 105 E. 22d st.—Organized 1843; for the discouragement of indiscriminate alms-giving, and aiding worthy families who may be temporarily distressed. Relief is given only after a personal investigation, by visitation and inquiry. Maintains free bath-house in Centre Market Place, used by about 89,000 persons a year. Persons relieved annually, about 20,000; disbursements, \$25,000.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF COLORED ORPHANS, 143d st. and Amsterdam av.—Founded in 1837. Reports to the

Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction; accommodation for 300; both sexes received between the ages of 2 and 10; provided for gratuitously, except those intrusted to the care of the institution at the weekly payment of 75 cts., by a surviving parent or guardian, who may withdraw them at the age of 12. Full orphans are indentured at the same age. Visiting days, Monday to Friday, from 10 to 4.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF DEAF-MUTES, Lexington av. and 67th st.—Established 1867. Deaf-mute children and semi-mutes taught to use articulated sounds. Pupils able to pay, \$200 per annum as scholars, and \$400 as boarders. Others admitted on order of Commissioners of Charities or Supervisors, and Superintendent of Public Instruction at Albany for State pupils. Children admitted from 6 to 14 years. Accommodates 200.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF RESPECTABLE AGED INDIGENT FEMALES, Amsterdam av., cor. 104th st.—Incorporated 1815. Undenominational. Admits gentlewomen over 60 years of age bringing satisfactory testimonials. An admission fee of \$200 is required. Applications should be made on the third Thursday of each month.

ASYLUM FOR INDIGENT BLIND (Dept. Public Charities), Blackwell's Island.—Consists of 2 wards in the male and 2 in the female departments of the almshouse, to which are assigned the unmarried blind coming under the care of the department. They are in charge of the staff of City Hospital.

ASYLUM OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL (R. C.), 215 W. 39th st.—Opened 1859. Receives destitute orphan and half-orphan children of both sexes, of any nationality or religion. Accommodates 250.

BAPTIST HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM PERSONS, 68th st., near Park av.—Organized 1869. For members of Baptist churches. Admission fee, \$200.

BAPTIST MINISTERS' HOME SOCIETY, 2020 Vyse av., West Farms. Admission fee, \$100.

BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS, 1158 Broadway.—For the relief of members of the dramatic profession,

BERACHAH ORPHANAGE, South Nyack. City office, 690 8th av.

BERKSHIRE (BURNHAM) INDUSTRIAL FARM, Canaan Four Corners.—Reformatory. Secretary's office, Cotton Exchange Building.

BETHLEHEM DAY NURSERY, 249 E. 30th st.

CATHOLIC PROTECTORY.—(See elsewhere.)

CHAPIN HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM, 151 E. 66th st.—Incorporated 1869. Applicants must be 65 years of age. Admission fee, \$300. Accommodations for 65.

CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.—(See under separate head.)

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.—(See under separate head.)

CHILDREN'S CHARITABLE UNION, 339-341 E. 4th st. Free Kindergarten.

CHILDREN'S FOLD.—Organized 1867. 155th st. near St. Nicholas av.

CHRISTIAN AID TO EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, 21 and 44 Bible House. For women.

CITY MISSION SOCIETY (P. E.), 38 Bleecker st.—Incorporated 1833. Sends clergymen and missionaries to the public institutions, hospitals, and prisons of the city, and maintains religious services and ward visitations therein; has charge of and supports St. Barnabas House.

COLORLED HOME AND HOSPITAL, E. 141st st. and Concord av.—Organized 1839. Managed by an association of ladies and gentlemen, and under the general supervision of the Commissioner of Public Charities. A relief for all classes of colored people. Consists of an almshouse and hospital, and a lying-in and nursery department. Applicants must be residents of the county of New York, unless they pay board.

COLORLED ORPHAN ASYLUM. (See Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans.)

COMMISSIONER OF CHARITIES, 66 3d av.

CORPORATION FOR THE RELIEF OF WIDOWS AND CHILDREN OF CLERGYMEN OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Secretary, 8 Chelsea sq.

DAY NURSERIES.—Places where very young children are cared for while their mothers are at work away from home. Mothers able to pay are charged five cents

a day for each child. Among the oldest of these are the BETHANY, 402 E. 60th st.; BETHLEHEM, 249 E. 30th st.; GRACE CHURCH, 94 4th av.; RIVERSIDE, 121 W. 63d st.; ST. AGNES, 7 Charles st.; ST. JOHN'S, 223 E. 67th st.; ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, 69 S. Washington sq.; SUNNYSIDE, 231 E. 104th st.; WAYSIDE, 214 E. 20th st.; and WEST SIDE, 266 W. 40th st.

DE HIRSCH FUND.—(See elsewhere.)

DESTITUTE BLIND ASYLUM.—Apply to Superintendent Outdoor Poor, foot of E. 26th st.

DIET KITCHEN ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK.—To give nourishing food to the destitute sick. East Side Dispensary, 347 2d av.; Northwestern Dispensary, 36th st. and 9th av.; New York Dispensary, 137 Center st.; No. 4, 627 E. 5th st.; A. H. Gibbons Kitchen, 249 E. 43d st.

DOMINICAN CONVENT, 329 E. 63d st.—Cares for destitute children from 2 to 16 years of age.

DOWN-TOWN RELIEF BUREAU, 209 Fulton st.—Affords outdoor relief; also meals and lodgings.

EAST SIDE SETTLEMENT, foot of E. 76th st. Maintains the Webster Free Library, a day nursery, gymnasium, kindergarten, baths, clubs, recreation grounds, lectures, entertainments, etc.

EMANU-EL SISTERHOOD, 223 E. 79th st.—Has ten sections for different kinds of relief.

EXEMPT FIREMEN'S BENEVOLENT FUND.—For aiding superannuated and indigent firemen, mostly of the old volunteer department. 10 Greenwich av.

FEMALE ASSISTANCE SOCIETY.—Organized 1813. For the relief of the sick poor, without reference to color or nation. Assistance given in necessary articles. Applicants must be visited by one of the committee. Apply to Miss C. J. Pryer, 52 W. 27th st.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth st.—Established 1850; incorporated 1854. Assists destitute women by providing for them a temporary home and employment; furnishes support and instruction for children neglected, abandoned, or incapable of self-support.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, 63 Park st.—Organized 1844. Supports missionaries

to labor among the poor, especially in the "Five Points"; provides food, clothing, and necessities for them; educates poor children, and provides for their comfort and welfare, etc. Accommodation for eight poor families.

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, NEW YORK, 175 E. 63th st.—Opened 1869. To care for foundlings and reclaim erring mothers. From 500 to 600 children are cared for in the asylum and about 1,300 others receive care at their homes. Supported by voluntary contributions and a per capita allowance from the city. Visiting day, first Tuesday of each month, from 2 to 4.

FREE HOME FOR DESTITUTE YOUNG GIRLS, 23 E. 11th st.—This society was organized in 1866, and has done a great work in providing a temporary home and assisting young girls in finding positions in families.

FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF NEW YORK, 320-322 W. 34th st.—Organized 1809. Assists the needy French by means of a relief bureau, bureau of immigration, night refuge, dispensary, medical visits, hospital, and home.

FRESH-AIR FUND.—(See under separate head.)

FRIENDS' EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY.—Organized in 1862. Relief to the poor by employment in sewing. Meeting-house, Rutherford pl., Fridays.

GALLAUDET HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM DEAF-MUTES.—Founded 1872. In charge of the Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes (P. E.). Receives those unable by disease or old age to support themselves. Home at Wappinger's Falls.

GERMAN LADIES' SOCIETY.—For the relief of destitute widows, orphans, and sick people. Miss Marion Schurz, Cor. Sec., 16 E. 64th st.

GERMAN MISSION-HOUSE ASSOCIATION, 19 Whitehall st.—To aid German immigrants.

GERMAN SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—Organized 1784. Assists needy Germans. Office, 13 Broadway.

GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY, 203 E. 16th st. Aids girls to find employment.

GIRLS, ELIZABETH HOME FOR, 307 E. 12th st.—Under charge of the Children's Aid Society (which see).

GRACE INSTITUTE, 149 W. 60th st.—A home with industrial schools for working girls and women.

GRACE MEMORIAL HOUSE, 94 and 96 4th av.—A day nursery for poor children. Children of working women taken care of at a nominal charge of five cents a day.

HEBREW BENEVOLENT AND ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY, W. 136th st. and Amsterdam av.—Organized 1822; incorporated 1862. For orphans of both sexes. The Society also gives assistance to the poor of the Hebrew faith, through the United Hebrew Charities, office, 128 2d av.

HEBREW BENEVOLENT FUEL SOCIETY, 128 2d av.

HEBREW INFANT ASYLUM, Eagle av. near E. 161st st.

HEBREW RELIEF SOCIETY, W. 72d st. and Central Park, W.

HEBREW SHELTERING GUARDIAN SOCIETY.—Maintains an asylum for Hebrew orphans and deserted children at Broadway and W. 150th st., and a reception house at Broadway and W. 145th st. Has about 900 inmates.

HEBREW SOCIETY FOR SANITARY REFORM.—Apply to Dr. S. M. Leo, 103 W. 55th st.

HELPING-HAND ASSOCIATION.—418 W. 54th st. Provides instruction and employment in sewing for destitute women.

HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM HEBREWS, 105th st. near Columbus av.—Instituted 1843; incorporated 1872. Supported mainly by voluntary contributions. Visiting days, Thursdays, Saturdays, and Sundays, from 1 to 4.

HOME FOR AGED MEN, ST. JOHNLAND, L. I.—Apply at 328 6th av., Thursdays, from 10 to 12.

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 328 6th av.—In charge of the Sisters of the Holy Communion.

HOME FOR OLD MEN AND AGED COUPLES, Amsterdam av. and 112th st.

HOME FOR THE AGED POOR, 213 E. 70th st. and 135 W. 106th st.—Opened 1870. Conducted by the Little Sisters of the Poor. For the aged and helpless of both sexes, of every denomination. Must be over 60 years of age, and destitute. Admission free. Over 500 inmates.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, 30 E. 30th st. (American Female Guardian Society). Founded in 1834. For the relief of destitute children. The society has 12 schools, with 60 teachers and about 7,500 registered pupils. Receives in the Home boys under 10 years and girls under 14. Will remove to Woodycrest av.

HOME FOR PROTESTANT IMMIGRANT GIRLS.—Under charge of Women's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. 9 State st.

HOME FOR THE RELIEF OF THE DESTITUTE BLIND, Amsterdam av. and W. 104th st.

HOME FOR YOUNG WOMEN, 49 W. 9th st. Branches at 308 2d av. and 153 E. 62d st.

HOSPITAL BOOK AND NEWSPAPER SOCIETY.—(See elsewhere.)

HOUSE AND SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY, 120 W. 16th st.—Founded 1851. To relieve infirm and destitute women by furnishing sewing at a fair rate of remuneration. Instruction is also given to the young in needlework.

HOUSE OF THE HOLY FAMILY.—Roman Catholic. 134 2d av. For wayward girls.

HOUSE OF MERCY (P. E.), W. 206th st., Inwood.—Founded 1854. Under charge of the Sisterhood of St. Mary. A home for fallen women. The new building at Inwood was opened in May, 1891. It is so arranged as to provide for three distinct divisions of the institution's work—the House of Mercy proper, St. Agnes's House, and a division for penitents—each division having everything necessary for its proper and systematic working. The inmates of one division will not be brought in contact with those of the others.

HOUSE OF REFUGE, THE, Randall's Island.—Office, 120 Broadway. Opened 1825. Ferry, foot of E. 119th st. Under the charge of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents. A reform school, where the inmates receive instruction and training, and are taught habits of industry. Provision for 750 boys and 250 girls. Receives, upon the warrant of a police magistrate or justice of the peace, any child under 16 years of age, complained of, under oath, by parent, guardian, or representative of either, as being disorderly. Visitors admitted daily from 9 to 5.

HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, E. 90th st., E. R.—Founded 1857. Under the charge of the Sisters of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd. For the reformation of inebriate and fallen women and girls. Accommodation for 500.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, 225 E. 11th st.—Opened 1861; incorporated 1864. For destitute children; feeds, clothes, educates, and trains them for usefulness; helps poor and worthy parents in their homes, provides for the sick, gives temporary refuge, and provides homes for outcast children.

INDUSTRIAL CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE, 170 Bleecker st.

INFANT ASYLUM, NEW YORK.—Reception and Lying-in Department, Amsterdam av., cor. 34th st. Country Home at Mount Vernon, N. Y. Chartered 1865. For the protection and care of unmarried women (not courtesans) pregnant for the first time; for needy mothers and their infants; for foundlings, and other needy children of the age of 2 years or under. Application for admission must be made at the city house.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, 9th av., cor. 34th st.—(See elsewhere.)

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, 11th av. and 162d st.—Incorporated 1817. Public pupils over 12 years of age are sent by the Superintendent of Public Instruction at Albany. Pupils from 6 to 12 years of age are admitted by certificate of the Commissioner of Charities.

INSTITUTION OF MERCY, 81st st. and Madison av.—Opened 1848. Under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy (R. C.). For the care and protection of destitute young women and girls of good character.

ISAAC T. HOPPER HOME, 110 2d av.—Incorporated 1845. Under charge of the Women's Prison Association. To help the liberated prisoner by advice and encouragement.

ISABELLA HEIMATH, 191st st. and Amsterdam av., for old ladies and gentlemen. Founded by Oswald Ottendorfer in memory of his wife. Reached by street cars from 125th st.

ITALIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, 136 W. Houston st.

JEANNE D'ARC HOME.—A temporary home for French girls seeking employment in this country. 251 W. 24th st.

JUVENILE ASYLUM.—(See elsewhere.)

LADIES' UNION RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—Organized 1865. For the relief of sick and disabled soldiers, and the families of those who fell in the civil war. Cor. Sec., 46 W. 51st st.

LEAKE AND WATTS ORPHAN HOUSE, formerly at 110th st. and Amsterdam av., now at Ludlow, on the Hudson River, just north of the city.—Organized 1843. Free. Orphans are kept until their fifteenth year, when they are indentured to trades or surrendered to relatives.

LEGAL AID SOCIETY.—This is a society of lawyers, for giving legal aid to persons too poor to pay for it. It does a large and excellent work. The society was founded by men of German birth, and at first its work was done among persons of that nationality, but it is now unlimited in its beneficent activities. 239 Broadway.

LEO HOME FOR GERMAN CATHOLIC IMMIGRANTS, 6 State st.

LITTLE MOTHERS' AID SOCIETY, 304 E. 21st st.—An organization to give summer-day outings to the patient little girls who at the tender age of from 8 to 14 are compelled to remain in their wretched homes all day and attend their younger brothers and sisters, besides preparing their meals Unsectarian.

LUTHERAN EMIGRANT HOUSE, 26 State st.

MAGDALEN ASYLUM, 139th st. and North River.—Under charge of the New York Magdalen Benevolent Society. For the reclamation of fallen women, who remain during good behavior, and may be dismissed whenever their deportment shall prove unsatisfactory.

MANHATTAN EAST SIDE MISSION, 416-422 E. 26th st.—For distributing Bibles and fruit to inmates of hospitals. There is a branch the object of which is to extend aid to young women desirous of finding employment or obtaining cheap and respectable lodgings. At the society's lodging-house about 35,000 lodgings are annually furnished at a cost of 15 cents each and at its coffee-house about 35,000 meals are served at a nominal cost.

MASONIC BOARD OF RELIEF, Masonic Temple, cor. 23d st. and 6th av.—Sup

ported by *per capita* subscriptions from lodges of Freemasons, to aid distressed members, their widows and orphans. Applications for medical or surgical relief must be endorsed by the Secretary.

MEDICAL MISSIONARY HOME AND INSTITUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 121 E. 45th st.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL HOME OF NEW YORK, Amsterdam av. and 92d st.—Organized 1850. A home for the aged and infirm members of the M. E. Church in New York City. Applicants must have been members of the church 10 years, the last 5 in the city.

MIDNIGHT MISSION, 208 W. 46th st.—Organized 1867. For the reclamation of fallen women. Supported by voluntary offerings. Rooms open at all times for conversation and advice.

MISSION OF OUR LADY OF THE ROSARY, 7 State st.—For the protection of immigrants.

MISSION OF THE IMMACULATE VIRGIN.—2 Lafayette pl. and Mt. Loretto, S. I.

NEWSBOYS' LODGING-HOUSE, 9 Duane st.—Under charge of the Children's Aid Society.

ORPHAN ASYLUM (ROMAN CATHOLIC).—Asylum for boys, 5th av., bet. 51st and 52d sts. Asylum for girls, Madison av., between 51st and 52d sts. Support of the institution mainly derived from the income of real estate and church collections. Average number of children, 1,100. Catholic clergy make application for admission. Either full or half orphans, under 3 or over 10, are not received. Will remove to Fordham Heights.

ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Riverside Drive and W. 73d st.—Incorporated 1807. For orphans from 13 months to 10 years.

ORPHANS' HOME AND ASYLUM OF THE P. E. CHURCH, 49th st., bet. Park and Lexington avs.—Children deprived of one or both parents, from 3 to 8 years of age, are received with the understanding that they shall be brought up in the doctrines of the P. E. Church. Applications for admission or discharge must be made at the Home, on Fridays, from 12 to 2 P. M.

PEABODY HOME FOR AGED AND INDIGENT WOMEN, West Farms.—Founded

1874. Unsectarian. No admission fee required.

PRESBYTERIAN HOME FOR AGED WOMEN, 73d st., near Madison av.—Organized 1866. Applicants must be 65 years of age, members of the Presbyterian or the Reformed Church, and have resided in the city for 3 years; must bring testimonials from their pastor, and pay \$13 a month board.

PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK, 135 E. 15th st. Aids reformed convicts.

RIVERSIDE ASSOCIATION.—259 W. 69th st.

RIVERSIDE DAY NURSERY.—121 W. 63d st.

SAILORS' HOME.—190 Cherry st. Maintained by the American Seamen's Friend Society.

ST. ANN'S HOME FOR CHILDREN.—Under charge of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd (R. C.). Av. A and E. 90th st.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—Founded in 1756; 105 E. 22d st. and 287 E. Broadway. For friendly intercourse among natives of Scotland and their descendants, and the relief of such as may be indigent.

ST. BARNABAS HOUSE, 306 Mulberry st.—Opened 1865, by the New York P. E. City Mission Society, and in charge of the Sisterhood of the Good Shepherd. A temporary resting-place for homeless women and children, as well as for persons discharged from the hospitals cured, but in need of a few days' repose. Meals are given daily to destitute women and children. Capacity, 50 beds. The day nursery, opened 1870, receives the children of women going out to day's work, gratis, or at a nominal charge of 5 or 10 cts. a day. Open from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M.

ST. BENEDICT'S HOME FOR COLORED CHILDREN.—Under charge of the Sisters of St. Dominic. 2 Lafayette pl. It has a large house at Rye.

ST. DAVID'S SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—To afford relief to needy Welsh people; 105 E. 22d st. Organized 1835.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.—Organized 1786; 24 State st. Assists needy English residents. Special attention is given to women and children. Recent immigrants not eligible for relief.

ST. JAMES'S HOME.—For destitute girls. Under charge of the Sisters of Charity. 21 Oliver and 26 James sts.

ST. JOHN'S GUILD.—(See under separate head.)

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST HOUSE, 233 E. 17th st.

ST. JOSEPH'S ASYLUM, 89th st., cor. Av. A.—Under charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame. For poor orphans, half orphans, homeless and neglected children, especially those of German origin. Accommodates 900. Children of any age are admitted, and remain until they are able to support themselves, or until 16 years of age. Branch at Throgg's Neck.

ST. JOSEPH'S DAY NURSERY, 473 W. 57th st.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOME FOR THE AGED, 203 to 211 W. 15th st.—Opened 1873. In charge of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul. For aged women.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL HOME, 65 E. 81st st.—Under charge of the Sisters of Mercy (R. C.). Branch of the Institution of Mercy. For the protection and education of destitute children and young girls from the age of 3 and upward.

ST. JOSEPH'S INSTITUTE FOR THE IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF DEAF-MUTES.—Girls, 772 E. 188th st.; boys, Throgg's Neck.

ST. JOSEPH'S NIGHT REFUGE FOR HOMELESS WOMEN.—Under charge of the Franciscan Sisters of St. Mary. 143 W. 14th st.

ST. LUKE'S HOME FOR INDIGENT CHRISTIAN FEMALES, Broadway and 114th st.—Opened 1852. For women of the P. E. Church, over 60 years of age. Must be recommended by their rector, and have resided in the city 3 years. Entrance fee, \$300. The beneficiary must make over her property, if possessed of any, to the institution. Accommodation for 100. Consumptives or incurables not received.

ST. MARY'S HOME FOR THE PROTECTION AND COMFORT OF RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMEN WHILE SEEKING EMPLOYMENT.—Under charge of the Franciscan Sisters of St. Mary. 143 W. 14th st.

ST. PHILIP'S PARISH HOME (colored), 1119 Boston av.

ST. RAPHAEL'S ITALIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, 217 Bleecker st.—Organized 1892.

ST. STEPHEN'S HOME FOR CHILDREN, 145 E. 28th st.—In charge of the Sisters of Charity. Founded 1870. For children of both sexes under 13 years of age. They are educated and placed in situations.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.—Organized 1835; headquarters in Paris. Religious and charitable. Visit the poor and supply necessities. Has 60 conferences in the city, each attached to a Roman Catholic church.

SAMARITAN HOME FOR THE AGED, 414 W. 22d st.—Incorporated 1867. For indigent persons of both sexes and all Protestant denominations, over 65 years of age. Admission, \$250.

SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY, 80 Wall st.—For relief of disabled seamen. Sailors' Home, 190 Cherry st.

SHELTER FOR RESPECTABLE GIRLS, 241 W. 14th st.

SHELTERING ARMS, Amsterdam av. and 129th st.—Organized 1864. For homeless children, between 5 and 12 years of age, for whom no other institution provides, viz.: Blind and deaf mutes, until the age at which they are entitled to admission into the asylums; crippled children, past hope of cure, and no longer retained in hospitals; children of the poor, obliged by sickness to enter a hospital; children rendered homeless by fire or accident; children whose home has been broken up by the intemperance or desertion of parents. Children are not surrendered to the institution, but are held subject to the order of parents and relations. They attend a public school. The larger girls are also trained to household work. Visiting day, Saturday.

SISTERS OF THE STRANGER, 309 W. 57th st.—Office hours, 3 to 5 P. M. Assist strangers, affording temporary relief, by giving food, clothing, shelter, medical attendance, legal advice, and information in regard to obtaining employment, boarding-houses, churches, etc., regardless of nationality, creed, age, sex, or color. Supported by voluntary contributions.

SOCIETY FOR BEFRIENDING WORKING-GIRLS, 356 W. 33d st.—A home for working-girls, with instruction which

will enable them to become self-supporting.

SOCIETY FOR THE EMPLOYMENT AND RELIEF OF POOR WOMEN.—Organized 1844. Work is supplied to women able and willing to labor, who, having young children, or from sickness, are unable to leave their homes or obtain employment. Applicants must bring a permit from a subscriber. Articles made are sold from the Repository, 146 E. 16th st.

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF HALF ORPHANS AND DESTITUTE CHILDREN (Protestant).—Asylum, Manhattan av. near 104th st. Established 1835. Both sexes received between the ages of 4 and 10. Board, \$4 a month. No child is received for less than one year.

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF THE DESTITUTE BLIND (P. E.), 104th st. and Amsterdam av. Incorporated 1868.

STRACHAN (MARGARET) HOME, 103 W. 27th st.—For fallen women.

SUNNYSIDE DAY NURSERY, 51 Prospect pl.—Open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

SWISS HOME, 108 2d av.—Under charge of the Swiss Benevolent Society.

TEMPORARY HOME FOR WOMEN, 84 2d av.

TRADE-SCHOOLS.—(See under separate head.)

TRINITY MISSION HOUSE, 209 Fulton st.—Under charge of the Sisters of St. Mary (Prot. Epis.).

UNITED CHARITIES BUILDING.—(See under separate head.)

UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. (See separate article.)

UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT SOCIETY. (See separate article.)

VIRGINIA DAY NURSERY, 632 5th st.—Open daily (except Sundays and holidays) from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M.

WARTBURG ORPHANS' FARM SCHOOL, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—Of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. For the care of orphans and the education of youth. Children of both sexes, between 4 and 10 years of age, without distinction as to nationality or religion, are received free. Accommodations for 225.

WAYSIDE DAY NURSERY, 216 E. 20th st.

WEBB'S HOME FOR SHIPBUILDERS, Sedgwick av. and E. 188th st. (See elsewhere.)

WEST SIDE BOYS' LODGING-HOUSE, 201 W. 32d st.

WEST SIDE DAY NURSERY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, 266 W. 40th st.

WETMORE HOME, 49 Washington sq., S.—Inaugurated 1865. A home for friendless girls who have fallen, provided they voluntarily commit themselves to its care and conform to its rules. Instruction is given in house-work, sewing, etc. Annex for young mothers at 141 W. 4th st.

WILSON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—For girls. 125 St. Mark's pl.

WORKING-WOMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION, 59 Clinton pl.—Organized 1863; incorporated 1868. For the protection and employment of women, other than house servants, providing them with legal protection from the frauds and impositions of unscrupulous employers.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. (See under separate head.)

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. (See under separate head.)

YOUNG WOMEN'S HOME, 49 W. 9th st. Branch, 308 2d av.—Organized by the Ladies' Christian Union. For the care of respectable unmarried young women who are dependent upon their own exertions for support. Board per week, from \$4 to \$6; transient, \$1 per day. Accommodation for 85.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

ALMSHOUSE, Flatbush.—Adults received at all ages; children under 2 years. Average of 1,390 inmates.

BAPTIST HOME OF BROOKLYN, Greene and Throop avs.

BETHANY DEACONESSES SOCIETY (M. E.), 1202 Greene av. For nursing the sick poor.

BETHESDA HOME, 79 Fort Greene pl.—To help and reform friendless women.

BOYS' WELCOME HALL, 185 Chauncey st.—An evening resort for boys over 8 years old.

BROOKLYN ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR, 104 Livingston st.

BROOKLYN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, 84 Amity st.—For the care of poor and orphaned children.

BROOKLYN BUREAU OF CHARITIES. (See elsewhere.)

BROOKLYN CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, 61 Poplar st.—To protect, shelter, care for, and instruct children. Maintains: Newsboys' Home, 61 Poplar st.; Industrial School No. 2, 139 Van Brunt st.; Nursery, 139 Van Brunt st.; Seaside Home, Coney Island. Also provides Day Barge Excursions and Two Weeks' Summer Outings.

BROOKLYN CITY MISSION AND TRACT SOCIETY, 383 Jay st.

BROOKLYN FEMALE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, 93 Court st.

BROOKLYN FRUIT AND FLOWER CHARITY, 195 Montague st.

BROOKLYN HOME FOR AGED COLORED PERSONS, 1888 Atlantic av.

BROOKLYN HOME FOR AGED MEN, 745 Classon av.

BROOKLYN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL ASSOCIATION AND HOME FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN, 217 Sterling pl.—Conducts 6 schools.

BROOKLYN M. E. CHURCH HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM, Park pl. and New York av.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN, 105 Schermerhorn st.

BROOKLYN TRAINING SCHOOL AND HOME FOR YOUNG GIRLS, 1016 Fulton st.

CHRISTMAS LETTER MISSION, 1220 Pacific st.

CHURCH CHARITY FOUNDATION OF LONG ISLAND, 464 Herkimer st.—Incorporated 1851.

CONVENT OF THE SISTERS OF MERCY, 273 Willoughby av.—For orphan girls between 3 and 18 years.

DISCIPLINARY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 18th av. between 54th and 57th sts.—Receives boys between 7 and 14 years committed by magistrates.

FLOWER AND FRUIT MISSION, 160 N. 5th st.

FONTMAUR HOME FOR THE BLIND, High st., Maspeth.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL AID SOCIETY, Chauncey st. near Broadway.—A home for the aged poor.

GERMAN LADIES' ASSOCIATION, 120 Schermerhorn st.

GERMAN SOCIETY OF CHARITIES, 208½ Stockholm st.

GREENPOINT HOME FOR THE AGED, Oak and Guernsey sts.

HEBREW BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, 161 Smith st.

HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, 259 S. 5th st.

HEBREW ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY, 373—393 Ralph av.

HELPING-HAND MISSION, 136 Lawrence st.—A home for young friendless women.

HOME FOR THE AGED (Church Charity Foundation), Herkimer st. near Albany av.

HOME FOR THE AGED OF THE LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR, DeKalb and Bushwick avs.; branch at 8th av. and 16th st.

HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY ASSOCIATION, J. D. Adam, Secretary, 72 Willow st.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION DAY NURSERY, 44 Concord st.

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE BLIND, 96 Lexington av.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL ASSOCIATION, 141—153 S. 3d st.—For care of children from 2½ to 12 years. Branches: 480 Humboldt st., 97 Scholes st.

MARIEN HEIM, 334 46th st. (German Ladies' Association).

MEMORIAL AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, G. A. R., room 14, Borough hall.

ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN, 1435 Atlantic av.

ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY OF THE REFORMED CHURCHES OF BROOKLYN AND NEW YORK, Forest av., E. Williamsburgh.

ORPHAN HOUSE (Church Charity Foundation), Herkimer st. and Albany av.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY, 44 Court st.

ST. AGNES DAY NURSERY AND KINDERGARTEN, 419 Degraw st. (R. C.)

ST. AGNES HOME, Pacific st. near Rockaway av.—For destitute children from 2 to 16 years.

ST. GILES HOUSE FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN (P. E.), 419 Clinton st.

ST. JOHN'S HOME (R. C. Orphan Asylum Society), Albany and St. Mark's avs.—For orphaned and destitute boys.

ST. JOHN'S PROTECTOR (R. C. Orphan Asylum Society), Hicksville, L. I., Summer Home at Coney Island.

ST. JOSEPH'S ASYLUM (R. C. Orphan Asylum Society), Willoughby and Summer avs.—For girls.

ST. JOSEPH'S INSTITUTE, 113 Buffalo av.—For instruction of deaf-mutes.

ST. MALACHI'S HOME (R. C.), Atlantic and Van Sicklen avs.—To maintain destitute children from 2 to 16 years.

ST. PAUL'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (R. C. Orphan Asylum Society), Clinton and Congress sts.—For industrial training of girls.

ST. PETER'S HOME (R. C.), 110 Congress st.—For working girls.

ST. PIERRE'S MISSION (P. E.), 125 DeKalb av.—For visiting the sick in hospitals and homes.

ST. VINCENT'S HOME FOR BOYS (R. C.), 7 Poplar st.

SCANDINAVIAN SAILORS' TEMPERANCE HOME, 172 Carroll st.—To care for seamen while in port.

SHELTERING ARMS NURSERY (P. E.), 157 Dean st.

STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION, meets at Brooklyn Library.—To improve the condition of inmates in public institutions.

SOCIETY FOR THE AID OF FRIENDLESS WOMEN AND CHILDREN, 20 Concord st.—A temporary home.

SOCIETY OF ST. JOHN LAND, Kings Park, L. I.—Maintains a community containing homes for aged men, for orphan girls, for boys, and for little children, a resting-place for hospital convalescents, a school, and a church. Visitors received Tuesdays.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, 7 Poplar st.—Dispenses general charity through conferences in 44 Roman Catholic churches in Brooklyn and Queens Boroughs.

WARTBURG HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM (Lutheran), Fulton st. near Georgia av.

WAYSIDE HOME, 352 Bridge st.—For homeless women, especially those discharged from prison.

WOMEN'S WORK EXCHANGE AND DECORATIVE ART SOCIETY, 130 Montague st.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

CREEDMOOR RELIEF ASSOCIATION, A. D. Limberger, Secretary.

GERMAN SICK-RELIEF SOCIETY, College Point.

LONG ISLAND ODD-FELLOWS' HOME, Hollis, L. I.

MASPETH HOME FOR THE BLIND, Maspeth, L. I.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

GERMAN LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, 44 Sarah Ann st.

MARINERS' FAMILY ASYLUM, Clifton.—Organized 1851. For aged and destitute widows, wives, mothers, sisters, and daughters of seamen.

RICHMOND COUNTY SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN, Mrs. J. K. West, Secretary, New Brighton.

SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR. (See separate article.)

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF DESTITUTE CHILDREN OF SEAMEN.—Organized 1846. West New Brighton, Staten Island.

STATEN ISLAND DIET KITCHEN ASSOCIATION, Grant and Van Duzer sts., Stapleton.—To provide nourishing food for the sick.

Charities, Department of Public, foot of E. 26th st.—Managed by a board of three Commissioners appointed by the Mayor for 6 years, the term of one expiring every 2 years. One is designated by the Mayor as Commissioner for Manhattan and Bronx boroughs, one for Brooklyn and Queens, and one for Richmond. The Mayor also designates one as president. The salaries of the first two are \$7,500 a year, that of the third is \$2,500. To this board applications for relief, or admission to the hospitals, almshouses, and nurseries, and voluntary committals to the workhouse, must be made. Invalid applicants for admission to the hospitals, unless in charge of the police, must be provided with a permit, good for five days, signed by the Superintendent of Outdoor

Poor, foot of E. 26th st., giving name, nativity, age, occupation, and residence in city. It must be shown that the applicant is entirely destitute. This permit is delivered to the warden of Bellevue, the diagnosis of the disease is made by the examining physician, and the patient assigned to the proper hospital. Any applicant, if not referable to the care of the Commissioners of Emigration, is entitled to admission into the appropriate institution if chargeable to this city. A steamboat provided by the Commissioners leaves daily (Sunday excepted), foot of 26th st., E. R., for Hart's Island at 11 A. M.; for Blackwell's Island at 10.30 A. M., 1.30 and 3.30 P. M.; for Ward's Island at 10.30 A. M. A steam-launch is provided by the Commissioners and crosses every hour to Blackwell's Island from foot of 52d st., and a steam-launch to Ward's Island from foot of 110th st., and to Randall's Island from foot of 120th st. Cases of small-pox transferable to hospital are cared for by the Board of Health. Cases of accident or sudden illness coming under the care of the police are transferred by ambulances to Bellevue and the reception hospitals, or to the homes of the patients. (Descriptions of the institutions under the care of the Board will be found under the headings HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, ETC., and CHARITABLE SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS, and of the islands under their respective names.) This Department was in 1896 separated from the Department of Correction, with which it had hitherto been united. Appropriations 1901, \$1,895,491.01.

Charity Organization Society.

—An association founded in 1882 for the purpose of securing a more systematic and intelligent administration of public and private charities. Dues of members, \$10 a year; of associate members, \$25. Its work during its first ten years was as follows: Reports filed, 300,000; relating to families, 150,000; cases treated, 50,500; street beggars dealt with, counseled, and warned, 5,900, of whom were arrested and committed 2,000; houses recorded where recipients of relief reside, 35,000. Offices in the United Charities Building, 4th av. and 22d st. District offices at 15 E. 125th st., 9 Chambers st., 297 Broome st., 594 7th av., 208 E. 50th st., 527 Amsterdam av., 169 E. 63d st., 489 Courtlandt av. The Society

maintains a Wayfarer's Lodge and wood-yard at 516 W. 28th st., a Penny Provident Fund with over 300 stamp stations where money can be deposited, a Provident Loan Society at 279 4th av., laundry at 589 Park av., and workroom for unskilled women, 49 Prospect pl. The Society publishes The Charities Directory in January of each year, and Charities, monthly paper.

Charter of the City of New York.—The first English charter of New York was granted by James II in 1686, and is known as the Dongan Charter. In 1730 the Montgomerie Charter was granted by George II. No direct changes were made in this charter for 100 years. In 1829 a charter was prepared by the people of the city in convention, and in 1830 it was adopted in the Legislature. In 1849, 1851, 1853, 1857, and 1863 this charter was amended, and in 1870 the local government was practically reorganized by what is now known as the "Ring" charter. This was followed by a charter passed April 30, 1873. Later legislation gave the Mayor much more power than he had before, some important changes being made in the spring of 1895.

The charter now in force took effect on Jan. 1, 1898, consolidating into a single municipality the cities of New York, Brooklyn, and Long Island City, the towns of Newtown, Jamaica, and Flushing, part of the town of Hempstead, and the county of Richmond. It was adopted by the Legislature of the State on March 25, 1897, and was signed by the Governor on May 4, 1897. Under it the city is governed by a Mayor, elected for four years, the first election occurring in November, 1897; a Controller, also elected for four years; and a Municipal Assembly, consisting of a Council of 29 members, 28 of them elected for four years from districts, and a Board of Aldermen of 60 members, elected for two years from districts. The President of the Council is elected by the whole city for four years and to act as vice-Mayor. All other officers are appointed by the Mayor, who has absolute power of removal over them for the first six months of his term.

For the control of the important work in the city the charter makes provision for a Board of Public Improvements, to consist of the heads of six departments—

Water Supply, Highways, Street Cleaning, Sewers, Public Buildings, and Bridges. Each department will have a single Commissioner, appointed by the Mayor, and when the Commissioners meet as a Board of Public Improvements they will be presided over by the Mayor or by a President appointed by the Mayor. The other heads of departments appointed by the Mayor are the following:

The Corporation Counsel, head of the Law Department.

The Police Commissioner.

The Board of Public Charities, consisting of three Commissioners.

The Commissioner of the Department of Correction.

The Fire Commissioner.

The Board of Health, consisting of three Health Commissioners, with the Commissioner of Police and the Health Officer of the Port as *ex-officio* members.

The Park Board, consisting of the three Commissioners of Parks.

The Board of Buildings, consisting of three Commissioners of Buildings.

The Board of Taxes and Assessments, consisting of the President, so designated when appointed, and 3 Commissioners, one of whom shall be learned in the law.

The Board of Education, to contain nineteen members, which shall consist of the chairmen of the School Boards of the various boroughs, *ex-officio*, ten members of the School Board of the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and five members of the School Board of the borough of Brooklyn, to be elected annually by the School Boards of the boroughs named, to serve as such members of the Board of Education.

The Board of Docks, consisting of three Commissioners of Docks.

The charter also provides for a Civil-Service Commission for the city and for a Bureau of Municipal Statistics.

For convenience of local administration, the charter divides the city into five boroughs, as follows:

1. Manhattan; which consists of the island of Manhattan and the outlying islands naturally related to it.

2. The Bronx—that is to say, all that part of the city of New York lying north of the Harlem, a territory which comprises two thirds of the area of the former city of New York.

3. Brooklyn.

4. Queens; consisting of Long Island City and other portions of Queens County.

5. Richmond—that is, Staten Island.

Each borough has a local subsidiary government, presided over by a president, elected for four years. Each borough also has deputies representing the several administrative departments of the central government, and a local School Board and Boards of Local Improvements. The President is chairman of all local boards. The authority of the borough governments is limited, the controlling power being vested in the central government.

Chatham Square, an open space or plaza at which the Bowery, Park Row, and half a dozen other streets either begin or end. Two lines of the elevated railway cross here, the station completely covering the streets, and about half a dozen street-car lines cross one another's tracks, so that the noise and confusion are bewildering. This is the principal hack-stand on the east side down town.

Chatham Street, a very busy thoroughfare, known for many years for its pawn-shops and cheap clothing-stores, has lately had its name changed by the city government to Park Row.

Chelsea, the title of a district lying west of 7th av., from about 18th to 25th sts., originally a separate village.

Chelsea Square.—The grounds occupied by the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary, between 20th and 21st sts., 9th and 10th avs.

Chemical Society.—The New York Section of the American Chemical Society is a member of the Scientific Alliance (which see). It holds a monthly meeting at the Chemists' Club, 108 W. 55th st.

Chess.—There are more than a dozen chess clubs in New York, of which the New York, the Manhattan, the Metropolitan, the City, the Brooklyn, and the Cosmopolitan are the most prominent. The first is at 52 Union sq. Its existence dates back to the last century. The Manhattan is at 105 E. 22d st., the City at 156 2d av., the Metropolitan in E. 67th st., the Brooklyn at 201 Montague st., and the Cosmopolitan at 1½ 2d av.

Chickering Hall, 5th av. cor. 18th st., is a brick and brown-stone building built by Messrs. Chickering & Sons, pianoforte makers, and formerly occupied by them in part as a salesroom and warehouse. The hall proper was furnished with a fine concert organ and a stage that would accommodate 200 persons. Many of the best concerts and lectures of each season were given there. It would seat about 1,250 persons. The building is soon to be torn down.

Children, New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to.

—Building, 4th av. and 23d st. This Society, being the first of its kind in the United States, was instituted in 1875 under the general law passed in that year providing for the organization of such societies in the different counties of the State. Members are elected by the Board of Managers, and are of 3 classes—regular, honorary, and life. A life-membership is \$50; regular members pay \$5 per annum; honorary members are such as have aided in advancing the objects of the Society. The amounts collected from regular members are the principal sources of revenue. Magistrates, constables, sheriffs, and officers of police are required to aid the Society in its work. The Society requests that cases of cruelty to children coming under the observation of any one be reported at its office for investigation and prosecution.

Children's Aid Society, United Charities Building, 4th av. and 22d st.—One of the most notable charities of this city. Early in 1853 Mr. Charles Loring Brace (who died in 1890) began, with others, the organization of the Children's Aid Society, subsequently (in 1856) incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. The report of the Society, dated Nov. 1897, thus summarizes the work of the year: "In the 20 day and 12 evening schools, during the past year, were 14,017 children, who were taught and partly fed and partly clothed, 763,950 meals being supplied. There were in our 6 lodging-houses 5,848 different boys and girls; 243,590 meals and 170,842 lodgings were supplied; 436 boys attended the Farm School; 1,988 were sent to homes and employment, and restored to friends in both the East and the West, 1,688 were

aided with food, medicine, etc., through the 'Sick Children's Mission'; 5,271 children enjoyed the benefits of the 'Summer Home' at Bath Beach, L. I.; 5,222 mothers and sick infants were sent to the 'Health Home,' at Coney Island, making a total of 42,353 days' outings given during the summer months; 61 girls were instructed in the use of the sewing-machine in the Elizabeth Home for Girls and the Industrial Schools; \$2,455.80 have been deposited in the Penny Savings Bank. Total number under charge of the Society during the year, 34,535."

In 1893 a fine industrial school was opened by the Society at 219 Sullivan st. and in 1896 another school at 224 W. 63d st. In 1895 a large farm, known as the Brace Memorial Farm, near Kensico N. Y., was given to it. The Society supports the following lodging-houses: News boys' Lodging-House, corner of Chamber and Duane sts.; Girls' Lodging-House, 30 E. 12th st.; Tompkins Square Lodging House, 295 8th st.; West Side Lodging House, 201 W. 32d st.; Forty-fourth Street, 247 E. 44th st.; summer home Bath Beach, L. I.

Children's Library.—A small but useful and promising institution, at 20 W. 33d st.

Chinese.—New York has now a large Chinese population, which is mainly engaged in the laundry business. The laundries are scattered all over the city, there being hundreds of them, but the Chinese quarter—in so far as it can be said that there is one—is in the neighborhood of the Five Points, especially in Mott st. It is there that the Chinaman may be found disporting himself in ill-smelling, squalid apartments, smoking his favorite opium pipe—to the sale of which several shops are devoted (see OPIUM DENS)—or gambling at his peculiar game of cards. The best day to see him here "at home" is Sunday, when the laundries are closed, and John takes things easy after the manner of his 'Melican customer. A Christian mission occupies a building in Mott st., where the first step in the work of proselytism is to teach the English language. The Chinese consul has his office at 26 W. 9th st.

Choirs. (See MUSIC.)

Cholera Banks.—A popular sea-fishing resort off the New Jersey coast near Sandy Hook, so named because, during a cholera epidemic, a hospital-ship was once anchored there. Steamboats run hither daily during the fishing season.

Chop-Houses, where a first-rate chop may be obtained by the lover of a "grilled one," are very scarce in New York, and it is safe to say that to all American women and most men the merits of a grill are unknown. The Astor House and the Arena are restaurants for ladies and gentlemen where a good chop is to be had; but for men there are several chop-houses where chops and steaks may be obtained as well cooked as they are in London. "Old Tom's" in Thames st., in the rear of Trinity Church; "Farish's," in John st., near William; and "Brown's," in Broadway, near 40th st., are all good places. A chop, baked potato, a bit of water-cress, plenty of good bread, and English pickles may be had at any of them for 30 or 40 cts., and a brace of chops for 50 cts. Broiled kidneys, porterhouse steaks, imported Bass, porter, or stout, Scotch ale, or half and half (properly pronounced "'arf 'n' 'arf'"), served in the pewter and drawn from the wood, are also to be had at their best at these places, and at a reasonable price.

Churches.—Every denomination of Christians is represented in New York, and the stranger need be at no loss where to go on a Sunday, unless it be from the difficulty of making a choice among so many. There are over 1,100 church buildings in the city, varying in seating capacity from 200 to 2,000, and averaging about 500 or 600, about 500,000 altogether. With few exceptions these churches are supported mainly from pew rents and voluntary contributions. They all depend on their regular congregations, but strangers are welcome at all times, and will be cheerfully provided with seats so long as there are any vacant. Sunday services in the Protestant churches begin in the morning generally at 11.00; in the afternoon at 3.30; and in the evening at 7.30. The Roman Catholic churches on that day celebrate high mass and vespers at about the same hours. Such of the churches as are noteworthy architecturally or otherwise are described separately.

See the appropriate heads for a list of the societies of each denomination. For a few scattered ones, see CHURCHES, MISCELLANEOUS.

Churches, Miscellaneous.—The following list embraces the principal places of worship not belonging to the leading denominations separately mentioned:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

- BATTERY PARK MISSION, 27 State st.
- BEACON LIGHT RESCUE MISSION, 207 E. 125th st.
- BOWERY MISSION, 55 Bowery.
- BROOME STREET TABERNACLE, 395 Broome st.
- CALVARY CHAPEL, 68th st. west of Broadway.
- CATHARINE MISSION, 24 Catharine slip.
- CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC, 417 W. 57th st.
- CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC (German), 200 W. 114th st.
- CHRISTIAN ISRAELITES, 108 1st st.
- CHRISTIAN REFORMED, 21 Bank st.
- CHRIST'S MISSION, 142 W. 21st st.
- CHURCH OF CHRIST, 2 E. 45th st.
- CHURCH OF CHRIST, 94 Madison av.
- CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, 307 W. 57th st.
- COLORED MISSION, 135 W. 30th st.
- CREMORNE MISSION, 104 W. 32d st.
- DE WITT MEMORIAL, 280 Rivington st.
- DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, 323 W. 56th st.
- EAST SIDE CHAPEL, 404 E. 15th st.
- EMIGRANT HOUSE CHAPEL, 26 State st.
- FINNISH SEAMEN'S MISSION, 53 Beaver st.
- GERMAN EVANGELICAL REFORMED, 97 Suffolk st.
- GOSPEL CHAPEL, 305 W. 30th st.
- GRAND ARMY MISSION, 396 Canal st.
- GREEK ORTHODOX, 340 W. 53d st.
- HARLEM PEOPLE'S MISSION, 2308 2d av.
- HEBREW CHRISTIAN MISSION, 128 Forsyth st.
- HOPE OF ISRAEL MISSION TO THE JEWS, 209 Madison st.; BRANCH, 89 Rivington st.
- HOUSE OF THE LORD MISSION, 190 Bleecker st.

ITALIAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH, 395 Broome st.

ITALIAN MISSION, 40 Bleecker st.

LENOX AV. MISSION (Disciples of Christ), 41 W. 119th st.

MANHATTAN CHAPEL, 420 E. 26th st.

MARGARET STRACHAN CHAPEL, 103 W. 27th st.

MARINERS', 46 Catharine st.

MIZPAH SEAMEN'S MISSION, 509 Hudson st.

OLIVET MEMORIAL CHAPEL, 63 2d st.

ORTHODOX CATHOLIC, RUSSIAN, 323 2d av.

PEOPLE'S TABERNACLE No. 1, 232 E. 104th st.; No. 2, 1410 Madison av.; No. 3, 1960 2d av.

REFORMED CATHOLIC, 79 W. 23d st.

ST. PAUL'S EVANGELICAL, 159 E. 112 st.

SCANDINAVIAN SEAMAN'S MISSION, 94 Market st.

SEAMEN'S MISSION, 7 Coenties slip.

SECOND MORAVIAN (German), 636 E. 6th st.

SIXTH AV. GOSPEL MISSION, 180 6th av.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

SECOND CHURCH OF DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, E. 169th st. near Franklin av.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

BEREAN EVANGELICAL, Sumner av. near Kosciusko st.

BETHEL MISSION, 1254 Myrtle av.

BETHESDA MISSION, 392 Grand st.

BETHLEHEM MISSION, 575 Atlantic av.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF EVANGEL, Leonard st. near Meserole av.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (Disciples), Sterling pl. near 7th av.

FIRST FREE BAPTIST, Keap st. and Marcy av.

FIRST PARTICULAR BAPTIST, 315 Washington st.

FULTON FERRY AND BEACON LIGHT MISSION, 89 Fulton st.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL, Schermerhorn st. near Court st.

GERMAN PROTESTANT EVANGELICAL, Throop av. near Myrtle av.

HAGEMAN'S CHURCH, Bedford av. and Madison st.

HOUSEHOLD OF FAITH, 617 Greene av.

MORAVIAN, Jay st. near Myrtle av.

PILGRIM (Second Advent), Stuyvesant av. and Hancock st.

RESCUE MISSION, 923 Gates av.

SECOND CHURCH OF CHRIST (Disciples), Humboldt st. near Nassau av.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS, 315 Washington st.

UNION MISSION, 41st st. near 8th av.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

CORONA UNION EVANGELICAL, Grand av., Corona.

GOSPEL MISSION, Taylor and Remsen sts., Astoria.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

EVANGELIST'S MISSION (in German), Boyd st. opposite Cedar st.

RANDALL MEMORIAL, Sailors' Snug Harbor Chapel.

UNION, Westerleigh.

Circulo Colon Cervantes.—An important Spanish-American social club organized in 1892, at 722 Lexington av.

Citizens' Union.—An organization devoted to securing purity and efficiency in the administration of municipal affairs. It was formed in 1897, and nominated a full local ticket for the municipal election of that year, with Seth Low, President of Columbia University, as its candidate for Mayor. Mr. Low received 151,540 vote—the second largest number cast for any candidate. Headquarters, 42 E. 23d st.

City Cemetery.—On Hart's Island (which see). Office at 3d av. and 11th st. For the pauper dead. Another on Clark son st., 29th Ward, Brooklyn.

City Clerk.—This officer is elected by the Council. His term is 6 years, and he has a salary of \$7,000 a year. He acts as clerk of the Council, and appoints a clerk for the Board of Aldermen. All city documents and records not otherwise provided for are in his custody. Office in the City Hall.

City Club.—A social organization devoted to the improvement of the city government. Its house is at 5th av. and W. 35th st.

City Hall.—The headquarters of the City Government are in this building, which stands in the Park, between the Post-Office and the County Court-House. It was erected from 1803 to 1812, at a cost of more than \$500,000, and was then on the outskirts of the city. It is a handsome edifice of white marble, with a rear wall of brown-stone, in the Italian style, and is 216 ft. long by 105 ft. deep. It contains the Mayor's office, the chambers of the Municipal Assembly, and other city offices, and the City Library. The "Governor's room," on the 2d floor, is used for official receptions, and it contains the desk on which George Washington penned his first message to Congress, the chairs used by the first Congress, the chair in which Washington was inaugurated first President of the United States, and a gallery of paintings, embracing portraits of many of the mayors of the city, State Governors, and leading national officers and Revolutionary chieftains, mostly by well-known artists. The building is surmounted by a cupola containing a four-dial clock, which is illuminated at night by electricity. The rear wall was made of brown-stone for the sake of economy, and because it was not then thought that the city would grow so as to extend around the north side of the building. In the fall of 1890 the brown-stone was painted white.

City Hall Park.—The triangular space running from Chambers st. to the junction of Broadway and Park Row was formerly the only park in the city. At the time of the Revolution it was an open field outside of the town limits, where public meetings were held. Here Hamilton first addressed the citizens of New York. Of late years it has been largely encroached upon. The lower end was cut off for a post-office in 1869, and in 1867 the County Court-House was completed. There are, besides these and the City Hall, two other buildings used for public purposes. The area of the park, excluding the part taken by the Post-Office, is $8\frac{1}{4}$ acres. It contains two fountains, and several fine beds of flowers and foliage plants.

City Island is in Long Island Sound, about 16 miles from the Battery, near Pelham Bay. Its industries are principally boat-building and oyster-dredging. It is quite thickly settled, and has the quaint appearance of an old fishing village. Boating, bathing, and fishing may be enjoyed here at a moderate cost. A good road leads to it, and it is accessible by horse-car from Bartow on Harlem River branch of the New Haven R. R.

City Library.—The collection of official records of the proceedings of the Common Council and the annual printed reports of the various city departments, which, together with some stray volumes of a miscellaneous character, is dignified by this name, is to be found in a room in the east wing of the City Hall.

City Mission and Tract Society.—An important religious organization, which has charge of three English churches, two German branch churches, one Italian church, and one large Hebrew congregation, making seven distinct organizations. There are in its employ 45 women, each of whom makes visits in her district, teaches classes in the Sunday-schools, and trains nurses for the homes of the poor. The average amount required for each woman missionary is \$500 a year. The Broome Street Tabernacle is the only English church for a population of 65,000 people. It has a gymnasium, and a library and reading-room connected with it, the reading-room having 24,000 readers a year, nearly all of whom are working-men. The offices of the Society are in the United Charities Building, 4th av. and 22d st.

City Record.—A daily journal issued by the city, containing official announcements, etc. Price, 3 cents a copy; \$9.30 a year. It is conducted by a Supervisor at a salary of \$5,000 a year, who is appointed by the Board of City Record, consisting of the Mayor, Corporation Counsel, and Controller. Office in the City Hall. The Supervisor has charge also of supplying stationery to the city offices.

Civil Service.—The Civil Service Commissioners and Examiners, for the examination of persons desiring positions

under the city government, have their offices in the Criminal Courts Building. There may be three or more Commissioners, who serve without pay; a Secretary, on a salary of \$2,500 a year; and six Examiners, who are paid at various rates.

Claremont Park contains 38 acres. It is 7 miles from the Grand Central depot, near Claremont station on the Harlem Railroad and Wendover av., on the east-side elevated line. At the old Zyborowsky mansion is the branch office of the Park Department for the borough of the Bronx. There is a restaurant in the same building. Near by band concerts are given on ten Sunday afternoons in the summer. There are tennis courts and a baseball ground in this park.

Clason Point is the extremity of Cornell Neck, projecting into the East River near Unionport. There are boat and bath houses on the Point.

Clearing-House Association, 81 Cedar st., is the medium through which the city banks exchange the amount of checks and bills which each holds against all the others for the amount of those which all the others hold against it. The banks send their representatives to the Clearing-House each morning at 10 o'clock, and there exchange with each other their bills and checks, and the Clearing-House makes up the balances during the day and notifies the banks. Before 1½ o'clock the banks send again to the Clearing-House and pay the balance against them, in legal tenders or gold, and after half-past one the credit banks receive their balance. Its building, occupied since 1896, is of imposing design. Perhaps its more noteworthy feature is its vaults, which were two years in construction. They are really three great chrome-steel safes, which practically form one, affording an interior space of 24 feet wide, 20 feet in depth from front to rear, and 12 feet ceiling height. However, each of the three has its own special entrance door, weighing ten tons. That is the outer door. There are two others within, and the three are fitted with time and combination locks. The triple vault rests on piers of solid concrete masonry and railroad iron about 7 feet high. In their turn these piers rest

upon a solid bed of concrete 6 feet thick. The outer walls of the vaults are of steel, 6 inches in thickness. In addition, a further precaution is taken by the presence in front of the doors of steel platforms which, when the doors have been closed and locked, are raised against their fronts, preventing any approach to the locks. Again, around the vault a steel fence has been erected, the bars of which are three inches in diameter, and only a hand breadth apart. The fence stands four feet from the faces of the vault, and watchmen parade about, keeping an eye on all sides and top of the vault, at all hours of the night and day from without the fence. The fence-bars extend downward to the very bottom of the foundation and above the floor to the ceiling of the vault-room. Electrical devices of every sort known to that elaborate science connect the vault-room with all portions of the building. Pipes are so laid that the vault-room can be flooded at an instant's warning, or the engineer has at his command valves with which he can instantly fill the room with scalding steam. Once more, if any impious hand should be laid upon the vaults, the trespasser could be killed, by charging the plates with the current from the dynamos which operate the electric lighting plant of the structure. Other secret devices are held in reserve by the officials; but these which are thus exploited will probably prove sufficient protection. Yet when once inside the vaults the operator would have great difficulties of an entirely unanticipated sort staring him in the face, for the interiors of the trio are filled with compartment safes, having a capacity of \$500,000 each. The total capacity of the vaults is \$105,000,000 in gold.

Clubs.—Clubs and club-life form a leading feature of New York, and an important factor in its domestic and social economy. Probably few people outside of the governing bodies of the big clubs have any idea of the vast amount of money which it takes to run the larger New York clubs. Take the Union League as an example. Its total membership on January 1, 1895, was 1,585, of which 1,466 were resident. Those who qualified in 1894 numbered 82, 35 died, 32 resigned, and 6 were dropped. On January 1, 1895, there were 572 applications for member-

ship on file. The receipts from admission fees and annual dues in 1894 were \$138,960, and from other sources \$149,121.79. The receipts from admission fees were \$23,400, and from the restaurant, bar, etc., \$116,071.18.

The chief items of expense were as follows: Ground rent, \$12,500; taxes, \$9,920.08; restaurant and *café* (including \$20,000, estimated cost of board of employes), \$69,299.96; wines and liquors, \$24,404.97; cigars, \$25,679.02; monthly meeting suppers, \$3,191.02; *café* free lunch, \$2,760; salaries, \$63,585.42; fuel, \$3,638.30; electric light, \$7,564.59; gas, \$3,036.73; printing and stationery, \$3,983.88; payments to Library Committee, \$4,487.55; and to Art Committee, \$2,380.85. There was handed over to the Finance Committee \$23,632.09, nearly all being from admission fees. The receipts from the restaurant were \$54,689.61; for wines, \$13,943.86; liquors, \$18,524.17; cigars, \$28,913.54; billiards, \$3,441.51; bowling, \$481.03; lodgings, \$19,716.15; discount and interests on loans, \$1,553.54; and miscellaneous, \$436.88. The total receipts were \$302,323.58. There are half a dozen or more big clubs which take in anywhere from \$50,000 to \$100,000 a year in dues and initiation fees; and the clubs like the University, for instance, which maintain popular dining-rooms, more than double their receipts from dues in the income from their restaurants.

The following is a list of the names and addresses of the principal social clubs, particulars in regard to many of which will be found under their separate heads (for lists of other clubs devoted to special pursuits, see under such subjects as ART, ATHLETICS, BICYCLING, CHESS, ROWING, and YACHTING; also SOCIETIES):

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

ALDINE ASSOCIATION, 111 5th av.
 ALPHA DELTA PHI, 35 W. 33d st.
 AMERICAN DRAMATISTS, 1440 Broadway.
 AMERICAN JOCKEY, 1 W. 25th st.
 AMERICAN KENNEL, 44 Broadway.
 ARKWRIGHT, 309 Broadway.
 ARLINGTON LEAGUE, 240 W. 14th st.
 ARMY AND NAVY, 16 W. 31st st.
 ASCHENBROEDEL, 144 E. 86th st.

AUTHORS, Carnegie Music Hall Annex.
 AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF AMERICA, 58th st. cor. Madison av.
 AVON, 205 W. 57th st.
 BALFE MUSICAL, 85 E. 4th st.
 BARNARD, Carnegie Music Hall Annex.
 BUILDING TRADES' ASSOCIATION, 117 E. 23d st.
 CALUMET, 267 5th av.
 CATHOLIC, 120 Central Park, S.
 CENTURY, 7 W. 43d st.
 CERCLE FRANÇAISE DE L'HARMONIE, 24 W. 26th st.
 CHEMISTS', 108 W. 55th st.
 CHURCH, 578 5th av.
 CIRCULO COLON CERVANTES, 722 Lexington av.
 CITY, 19 W. 34th st.
 CITY REFORM, 27 Pine st.
 CLERGY, 29 Lafayette pl.
 COACHING, 319 5th av.
 COLONIAL, W. 72d st. and Broadway.
 COMMERCIAL, 90 West Broadway.
 COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS', 114 W. 38th st.
 COMMONWEALTH, H. W. Bean, Secretary, 11 William st.
 CONEXY ISLAND JOCKEY, 173 5th av.
 CONGREGATIONAL, Charles E. Hope, Secretary, 100 Broadway.
 CONTINENTAL, 114 W. 38th st.
 DELTA KAPPA EPSILON, 9 W. 31st st.
 DELTA PHI, 56 E. 49th st.
 DELTA PSI, 29 E. 28th st.
 DELTA UPSILON, 8 E. 47th st.
 DEMOCRATIC, 617 5th av.
 DEUTSCHER PRESS CLUB, 21 City Hall pl.
 DEUTSCHER VEREIN, 112 W. 59th st.
 DOWN-TOWN ASSOCIATION, 60 Pine st.
 DRAWING-ROOM, The Waldorf.
 DRY GOODS, 377 Broadway.
 ELECTRIC, 17 E. 22d st.
 ENGINEERS', 374 5th av.
 FEDERAL, 734 5th av.
 FIDELIO, 110 E. 59th st.
 FREUNDSCHAFT, 72d st. cor. Park av.
 FULTON, 83 Fulton st.

GARRICK, 113 W. 38th st.
 GERMAN, 112 W. 59th st.
 GERMAN-AMERICAN LEAGUE, 266 E. 78th st.
 GOTHAM, 651 Madison av.
 GROLIER, 29 E. 32d st.
 HAMILTON REPUBLICAN, 211 W. 130th st.
 HARDWARE, 253 Broadway.
 HARLEM, 123d st. and Lenox av.
 HARLEM DEMOCRATIC, 106 W. 126th st.
 HARLEM REPUBLICAN, 145 W. 125th st.
 HARMONIE, 45 W. 42d st.
 HARVARD, 27 W. 44th st.
 HIDE AND LEATHER, 83 Gold st.
 HOFFMAN, 16 W. 25th st.
 HOLLAND, 14 W. 31st st.
 IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS', 13 Cedar st.
 INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF PRESS CLUBS, 13 Park Row.
 JAPANESE UNION, 227 W. 25th st.
 JEFFERSON, THOMAS, 258 E. 33d st.
 KNICKERBOCKER, 319 5th av.
 LAMBS', 70 W. 36th st.
 LAWYERS', 120 Broadway.
 LINCOLN, 56 Clinton pl.
 LINCOLN UNION, 6 Abingdon sq.
 LOTOS, 558 5th av.
 MANHATTAN, 32 E. 26th st.
 MARINE AND FIELD, house, Bath Beach.
 MERCHANTS', 108 Leonard st.
 MERCHANTS' CENTRAL, 487 Broadway.
 METROPOLITAN, 1 E. 60th st.
 NEW, 749 5th av.
 NEW AMSTERDAM, 6 W. 28th st.
 NEW YORK, 2 W. 35th st.
 NEW YORK DRIVING, W. 175th st. near Amsterdam av.
 NEW YORK FREE TRADE, James Gaunt, Secretary, 365 Canal st.
 NEW YORK JOCKEY, 173 5th av.
 NEW YORK PRESS, 110 Nassau st.
 NEW YORK SOUTHERN SOCIETY, 18 W. 25th st.
 NEW YORK SWISS, Madison av. and 59th st.
 NEW YORK TELEGRAPH, 32 Cortlandt st.

NINTH WARD PIONEER CORPS, 16 Abingdon sq.
 OHIO SOCIETY, 236 5th av.
 OWL, 448 W. 51st st.
 PAINT, OIL, AND VARNISH, 100 William st.
 PHENIX, 1402 Broadway.
 PLAYERS', 16 Gramercy Park.
 POLITICAL SCIENCE, Hotel Savoy.
 PRINCETON, 72 E. 34th st.
 PROFESSIONAL WOMAN'S LEAGUE, 220 W. 43d st.
 PROGRESS, 5th av. and 63d st.
 PSI UPSILON, 44 W. 44th st.
 QUILL, F. H. Marling, Secretary, 133 W. 123d st.
 REFORM, 233 5th av.
 RENWICK, 40 W. 32d st.
 REPUBLICAN, 450 5th av.
 SAGAMORE, 171 W. 124th st.
 ST. NICHOLAS, 7 W. 44th st.
 SIGMA PHI, 9 E. 27th st.
 SONS OF NEW YORK, 153 W. 53d st.
 SOROSIS, Mrs. Emma V. Townsend, Secretary.
 STATE, 29 E. 22d st.
 THIRTEEN, S. K. Bergen, Custodian, 32 Broadway.
 TILE, 58 W. 10th st.
 TRANSPORTATION, Manhattan Hotel, 42d st. and Madison av.
 TUXEDO, William Kent, Secretary, 59 Liberty st.
 TWELFTH NIGHT, 23 W. 44th st.
 TWILIGHT, C. F. Wingate, Secretary, 119 Pearl st.
 UNION, 1 W. 21st st.
 UNION LEAGUE, 1 E. 39th st.
 UNION SQUARE, 50 Union sq. E.
 UNITARIAN, 104 E. 20th st.
 UNITED SERVICE. (See ARMY AND NAVY.)
 UNIVERSITY, 5th av. and 54th st.
 VETERAN, 439 Grand st.
 WASHINGTON, GEORGE, 719 E. 9th st.
 WESTERN SOCIETY, 19 W. 24th st.
 WESTMINSTER KENNEL, 18 S. William st.
 WEST SIDE REPUBLICAN, 104 W. 52d st.

WOMEN'S PRESS CLUB, Carnegie Hall.
 WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY, Carnegie Hall.
 WOOL, Wool Exchange, West Broadway and Beach st.
 XAVIER, 205 W. 14th st.
 YALE, 30 W. 44th st.
 ZETA PSI, 148 W. 34th st.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

CRESCENT, 514 Willis av.
 FORDHAM, 585 Kingsbridge road.
 SCHNORRER, E. 163d st. and Eagle av.
 SUBURBAN, E. 176th st. and Park av.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

AURORA GRATA, 1160 Bedford av.
 BROOKLYN, Pierrepont and Clinton sts.
 BROOKLYN GERMANIA, 120 Schermerhorn st.
 CARLTON, 6th and St. Marks avs.
 HAMILTON, Clinton and Remsen sts.
 HANOVER, Bedford av. and Rodney st.
 LINCOLN, 65 Putnam av.
 MONTAUK, Lincoln pl.
 OXFORD, Lafayette av. and S. Oxford st.
 UNION LEAGUE, Bedford av. and Dean st.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

RICHMOND COUNTY COUNTRY, Garri-
 sons.

Coaching.—In 1876 a number of gentlemen instituted the Coaching Club, with the object of encouraging four-in-hand driving in America. No one is eligible for membership unless he can drive four horses, nor unless he owns at least one fourth of a drag. Candidates must be proposed and seconded by two members of the club, and balloted for by sealed ballot, and 1 black ball in 10 excludes. The uniform of the club is a dark-green cutaway coat with brass buttons, and a yellow striped waistcoat. The evening-dress uniform of the club is of the same colors cut like the conventional evening dress. The annual dues are \$35; house, 819 5th av.

For several seasons the coach Pioneer has run daily from the Holland House to the Ardsley Casino and return, and the

coach Good Times has run between the Waldorf-Astoria and Westchester.

Coal and Iron Exchange, a large and imposing building cor. Cortlandt and New Church sts., belonging to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. It is occupied mainly by the offices of firms connected with the coal and iron interests.

Coffee Exchange.—The New York Coffee Exchange, cor. Pearl and Beaver sts., was organized early in 1882, commencing business in March of that year. It has more than 300 members, embracing nearly all the large importers and dealers in coffee. The amount of its transactions in 1896 was 4,008,500 bags.

College for the Training of Teachers. (See TEACHERS' COLLEGE.)

College of Dentistry. (See DENTISTRY.)

College of Economics. A School of Political Economy, at 34 Union sq.

College of Physicians and Surgeons. (See COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.)

College of the City of New York, cor. Lexington av. and 23d st., was established in 1847 under the name of the New York Free Academy, and in 1866 was incorporated under its present name. It is open to all young men residing in the city of New York. No applicant is admitted to the Sub-Freshman Class unless he be fourteen years of age on or before Commencement Day next following the regular examinations for admission, a resident of the city of New York, and shall have passed the required examination. Special examinations are held monthly, for admission to the higher classes. The curriculum comprises three courses, of five years each—Classical, Scientific, and Mechanical. To the end of the sophomore year the students have all subjects of study in common, with the exception that the ancient languages are studied in the classical course only up to that time and the modern in the scientific. From this point they diverge as they select either the classical, scientific, or mechanical course. There is also a post-graduate course in engineering, occupying two ad-

ditional years. The college confers the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Sciences, and Master of Sciences. The college is maintained at an annual cost to the city of about \$175,000. Various medal and library funds given the college amount to \$40,000. The tuition and text-books, as in the public schools, are free. There are about 900 students in all classes. In 1895 over \$1,000,000 was appropriated for a new site and buildings, between 138th and 140th sts. and St. Nicholas and Amsterdam avs.

College Point is on East River, borough of Queens, and distant about 14 miles from the City Hall. The Point is formed by the indentation of the Long Island shore by Flushing Bay. There is a population of about 5,000. It can be reached by Long Island Railway from Hunter's Point (fare, 30 cents), or by ferry from foot of E. 99th st. (fare, 10 cents).

Colleges.—Following is a list of the general and miscellaneous colleges in this city, many of which are elsewhere noticed under separate headings (see also LAW SCHOOLS; MEDICAL SCHOOLS; MUSIC, CONSERVATORIES OF; and THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES):

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

BARNARD, Broadway and W. 119th st.

COLLEGE OF ARCHÆOLOGY AND ÆSTHETICS, 120 E. 105th st.

COLLEGE OF ECONOMICS, 34 Union sq.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, 115 W. 68th st.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Lexington av. and 23d st.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, 116th to 120th sts., Amsterdam av. to Broadway.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE, Broadway and W. 131st st.

MISSIONARY TRAINING COLLEGE, 254 W. 55th st.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, Washington sq.

NORMAL, Park av. and E. 68th st.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER, 39 W. 15th st.

TEACHERS, 120th st. and Broadway.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE AND SCHOOL OF APPLIED SCIENCE, Sedgwick av. and 181st st.

ST. JOHN'S, Third and Pelham avs.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

ADELPHI, Lafayette av. and St. James pl.

BROOKLYN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, 329 Franklin av.

ST. JOHN'S, Willoughby and Lewis avs.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Livingston st. near Court st.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, Jamaica. (See also SCHOOLS.)

College Settlement.—A mission enterprise in the tenement-house district of the east side, founded in 1890, and conducted by young women graduates of various colleges. Its house is at 95 Livingston st.

Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church Society.—One of the oldest and wealthiest corporations in the city, founded by Rev. Jonas Michaelius in 1628. Received a royal charter in 1696, which was ratified by the Legislature of the Colony of New York in 1753, and by the Legislature of the State of New York in 1784 and 1805. The control of the corporation and the title to its large property are vested in a legislative body, each of the 4 churches belonging to the society being equally represented in it. It is a self-perpetuating body, and is known as the consistory. The ministers of the Collegiate Society are called to it for life, and can only be removed for cause. The oldest of the Collegiate churches has been several times removed, and is now at 2d avenue and 7th street. It is known as the Middle Church; the second is at the corner of 5th av. and W. 29th st.; the third is at the cor. of 5th av. and W. 48th st.; and the fourth, opened in 1892, at 77th st. and West End av. The missions attached to the church are the North Dutch, 111 Fulton, where there is a daily prayer-meeting; Knox Memorial, 514 9th av., De Witt Memorial, 158 W. 29th st., and the Thirty-fourth Street Church, 307 W. 34th st. The



TEACHERS COLLEGE.
West One Hundred and Twentieth Street.



COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.
West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.



Vermilyea Chapel, 54th st. near 9th av., and the Chelsea Square School, 10th av. near 21st st., are maintained by private munificence, and conducted under the charge of the Collegiate Church. The old post-office building, formerly standing in Nassau st., between Cedar and Liberty sts., was once the Middle Dutch Church. It was erected in 1721. In 1775 the pews were torn out by the British troopers and the building converted into a prison. Afterward it became a cavalry school for the army of occupation. In 1790 it was again refitted as a place of worship. It was in the old wooden steeple of this building that Franklin made his experiments in electricity. The old North Church, formerly in Fulton st. cor. of William, was built by the Collegiate Church Society. The church at 5th av. and 29th st. is known as the Holland Church, and is a fine building of Vermont marble in the Romanesque style. The church in 5th av., cor. W. 48th st., is a fine specimen of highly ornamental Gothic architecture in brown-stone. The church at 77th st. and West End av. is of Flemish architecture, and is nearly a duplicate of the famous old König Church at The Hague. The clerk's office, where the records of the society are kept, is at 113 Fulton st.

The Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church of Harlem, a separate organization, comprises the First Church, 191 E. 121st st., and the Second Church, 267 Lenox av.

Colonial Club.—This was formerly called the Occident Club, because of its site on the west side of the city. One of its objects is to preserve relics and memories of colonial and Revolutionary times. It is housed at Broadway and W. 72d st. The ground for the new house cost \$85,000, and about \$175,000 has been spent on the building, which is of colonial architecture. This club grants the freedom of its house to the wives and daughters of its members. It holds an annual loan exhibition of pictures.

Columbia University was first chartered in 1754 as King's College. Previous to that year a fund of about £3,500 had been raised, mainly in England, to be applied to the founding of such an institution, and out of that fund the first expenses of the college were met. Even after the granting of the charter the college had a

hard struggle for existence, the predominance of the Church of England, or Episcopal, element in its board of governors having awakened the jealousy of the other religious denominations. The Trinity Church vestry-room was used for recitations for several years, and the corporation of that church finally set the college firmly on its feet by granting it a portion of the church lands. These lands were between Church st. and the North River, and here the first college building was erected. At the outbreak of the war of the Revolution in 1776 the college was looked upon as a hotbed of toryism, and consequently the Committee of Public Safety resolved on breaking it up by directing its officers to prepare the buildings for the reception of troops. From this time until 1784, when the Legislature of the State reincorporated it as Columbia College, it was in abeyance, so to speak. The library had been scattered and the buildings were in ruins, so that the regents, the new governing body, had almost to recreate the institution. The new charter proving defective, it was amended in 1787, so that the management of the college was vested in a self-perpetuating body of 24 trustees, and this body has existed to the present time. In 1857 the old buildings on Church st. were found to be too far down town, and the site between 49th and 50th sts. and Madison and 4th avs. was selected. This site was in turn outgrown, and early in 1892 it was decided to remove to the plot of ground bounded by Amsterdam av., Broadway, and 116th and 120th streets, on Morningside Heights. In 1896 the name of the institution was changed to Columbia University, the former School of Arts still being known as Columbia College. There are nine departments in the university, namely, Columbia College, the Schools of Applied Science, of Law, of Political Science, of Philosophy, of Pure Science, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Besides these, Barnard College for women, and Teachers College for both sexes, have recently been added. The instructors number 375. The income is derived mainly from the rentals of the real estate granted to the university by the State of New York and Trinity Church. The students are supposed to reside with their relatives or with some respectable family, but it is proposed to erect dormitories in the near future.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—This is the nucleus of the university around which the other schools have grown. The course of instruction embraces the branches that commonly are understood under a "liberal education." It lasts for 4 years, and the regular fee for each year is \$150. The beginning of the first term is on the first Monday of October, and commencement day occurs on the second Wednesday in June. There are a considerable number of free scholarships and also seven fellowships of the value of \$500 per year for 3 years, during which time the holder must study under the direction of the president. There is a post-graduate course for graduates of this and other colleges, in which instruction is given on a great variety of subjects. Matriculants in 1900-'01, 474.

SCHOOL OF APPLIED SCIENCE.—This is the scientific department, embracing the well-known School of Mines, established in 1864, and the Schools of Chemistry, Engineering, and Architecture. It is divided into the 7 parallel courses of mining engineering, civil engineering, electrical engineering, metallurgy, analytical and applied chemistry, architecture, and mechanical engineering. The course of instruction occupies 4 years, and the degrees conferred are those of Mining Engineer, Civil Engineer, Metallurgical Engineer, and Bachelor of Philosophy. For the degree of Doctor of Philosophy there is a post-graduate course of 2 years. Examinations for admission are held in June and September. The fees are \$200 per annum. Matriculants in 1900-'01, 539.

SCHOOL OF LAW.—This department was organized in 1858; and is now one of the leading law schools of the country. The course occupies 3 years, and examinations of candidates for admission are held just before the beginning of the first term in October. The fee is \$150 per annum. Money prizes of the value of \$250 and less are open for competition annually, and there are also 3 prize tutorships of \$500 a year each. Matriculants in 1900-'01, 422.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.—The College of Physicians and Surgeons is the medical school of Columbia University. The college building is in 59th st., between Columbus and Amsterdam avs., but much of the instruction is given in different large hospitals in the city. This college was

founded in 1807, and its existence has been almost uniformly prosperous. The course of instruction leading to the degree of Doctor of Medicine covers 4 years. The Annual Session opens on the first day of October, and ends about the middle of May. Tuition fee, \$200 a year. There are several prizes from \$25 to \$500 open to competition. In 1885, Mr. William H. Vanderbilt presented to this college, through his physician, Dr. J. W. McLane, the sum of \$500,000. With part of this a large tract of land situated on 60th st. and 10th av., was purchased, and the erection of a suitable building begun. In January of 1886 Mrs. William D. Sloane, a daughter of Mr. Vanderbilt, with her husband, agreed to build and equip a hospital for lying-in, called the Sloane Maternity Hospital, to be controlled by the college. Its cost is estimated at \$250,000. Later, the four sons of Mr. Vanderbilt together gave the sum of \$250,000 to establish a free clinic and dispensary, to be carried on in connection with the two other gifts, and known as the Vanderbilt clinic, and in January, 1895, members of the Vanderbilt family added about \$750,000 to their benefactions. Matriculants in 1900-'01, 775.

SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY.—The faculty of philosophy has charge of the university courses of instruction and research in philosophy, philology, and letters.

SCHOOL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE.—This school was opened Oct. 4, 1880, and is designed to give a general view of all the subjects of public polity. The full course of instruction occupies 3 years, on the satisfactory completion of which the degree of Doctor of Philosophy is conferred. The annual fee is \$150.

SCHOOL OF PURE SCIENCE.—This has a three years' course, leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Matriculants in the Schools of Philosophy, Political Science, and Pure Science in 1900-'01, 412.

TEACHERS COLLEGE. (See separate article.)

BARNARD COLLEGE. (See separate article.)

There is an agreement between Columbia University and the Metropolitan Museum of Art (which see), which provides that

lectures be delivered to Columbia students in the museum, that students be admitted free on "pay days," that they be allowed to sketch and copy objects, that photographs of objects be made for Columbia at cost, that objects be temporarily removed from exhibition for the purpose of special study, and that the museum furnish a hall for Columbia to carry on public lectures on art subjects once or twice a month during the winter and spring. Columbia in return grants special privileges to subscribers of the Museum. A similar exchange of privileges is made between the university and the American Museum of Natural History, Union Theological Seminary, and the New York Botanical Garden.

SUMMER SESSION.—Beginning with 1900, instruction has been given in the principles of education and certain other subjects for a term of six weeks, opening on the first Monday in July. Fees for the term, \$30. Matriculants in 1900, 417.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.—The library contains about 295,000 volumes, of which 10,000 volumes are in the reference-room, open freely to all readers, without the necessity of calling on the librarians. It is open from 8:30 A. M. to 11 P. M., excepting on Sundays and Good Friday, 4th of July, Thanksgiving-Day, and Christmas. In the summer vacation it closes at 10 P. M. It is at all times open for inspection, and persons not connected with the university, if properly vouched for, are free to use the books in the building. Its future development was assured by a munificent endowment of \$1,100,000 received from the Duc de Loubat early in 1898. The library contains a number of notable special collections, among these being the Avery Architectural Library, of 16,000 volumes; the Mary Queen of Scots Library, of 400 volumes; the collection of books by and about Goethe, containing 1,200 volumes; and the Townsend Library of War Records. The Library of the New York Academy of Sciences, consisting of 8,000 volumes, is deposited here.

THE GROUNDS are entered through the central court or plaza on the 116th st. side, which forms the approach to the library. Visitors not accompanied by some one connected with the university should proceed first to the superintendent's office in the southeast corner

of the basement of the library and obtain a permit. The library is a magnificent structure in the form of a square with re-entrant angles. Ten Ionic columns support its portico, and its central portion is surmounted by a dome. The building, which cost about \$1,000,000, was a gift from Dr. Seth Low, president of the university, as a memorial to his father. Besides the general library this building contains the library and lecture-rooms of the Law School, and some of the rooms used for instruction in political science and philosophy. Northeast of the library, on Amsterdam av., is the physics building, or Fayerweather Hall, with its laboratories and lecture-rooms planned according to the latest scientific requirements. For the present this building accommodates also the English department. North of Fayerweather Hall, at right angles to it, stands Schermerhorn Hall, where are housed the departments of geology, botany, and zoölogy, with their valuable collections. West of this building and directly behind the library is University Hall, not yet completed, to contain the college restaurant, alumni hall, and administration offices. The basement contains the gymnasium and the heating and lighting plant for all the buildings. To the westward in a line with the last two buildings stands Havemeyer Hall, devoted to the departments of chemistry, architecture, and metallurgy, all of which have interesting collections. On the Broadway side, corresponding to Fayerweather Hall, stands the Engineering Building. Between the latter and the Library is West Hall, in which are the offices of the modern language and history departments and rooms of students' societies. Next to this is Earl Hall, erected in 1901 as a center for the social and religious life of the students. The brick dwelling in the southwest corner of the grounds, South Hall, is occupied mainly by the department of music and the students' musical clubs, and a similar house in the southeast corner has been remodeled for recitation-rooms and named College Hall.

ATHLETIC FACILITIES.—The Alumni Association of Columbia University in the fall of 1890 purchased a plot of 20 acres of land at Williamsbridge, at a cost of \$80,000, for the use of the athletic organizations of the college. Since the removal of the university to Morningside

Heights a near-by vacant block has been much used for practice. At the foot of W. 115th st., on the Hudson River, is the boat-house presented in 1897 by Edwin Gould, of the class of 1888 School of Mines. In October, 1898, a fine gymnasium with a running-track and swimming-bath was opened in the basement of University Hall.

Columbian Reading Union.—

An organization for the diffusion of good literature, especially Roman Catholic literature. It has headquarters at 415 W. 59th st., and correspondents in various other cities.

Communipaw, a former village in New Jersey on the west shore of the bay, now forming part of Jersey City. Ferry from foot of Liberty st.

Concerts.—During the season—that is to say, from October to May—there is pretty sure to be given a series of concerts in New York which will satisfy the most enthusiastic concert-loving stranger or resident amateur. The most important of the concerts are given at Carnegie Music Hall and at the Metropolitan Opera-House. The concerts bearing the highest reputation in New York are those given by the Philharmonic Society. The programme is always composed of classical music, to the maintenance of which the society is devoted, and these are relieved by one or more vocal selections, always rendered by singers of note. They consist of a monthly concert during the season, preceded by one public rehearsal given in the afternoon; the vocal selections are omitted at the rehearsals, to which admission is given at a reduced price, and which are largely attended by ladies. The list of concerts which follow during the season in quick succession at the places spoken of is varied in character as well as in merit. The Symphony Society and the Oratorio Society give series of concerts of notable merit; the Liederkranz and Arion Society have instrumental concerts well worth listening to. The Boston Symphony Orchestra visits New York several times each winter. The best opera-singers usually give one or two concerts each during the season for the benefit of the non-opera-going class al-

luded to. Excellent entertainments are given by many of the **MUSICAL CLUBS**, which see.

Instrumental concerts are given during the summer months only at the public gardens (which see), and by the authorities in the various parks. The fashionable concerts *par excellence*, however, are those of the Philharmonic Society (which see).

Concert Saloons.—By this title New-Yorkers understand a class of resorts such as respectable persons do not visit. Formerly Broadway, in the neighborhood of Bleecker st., was full of them; but of late years they have come to confine themselves almost entirely to the Bowery. In them women are employed as attendants, and a lavish display of gas-jets and paint and tinsel outside serves to give the passer-by an impression of splendor within which the reality by no means warrants. The women are seldom good-looking, vulgar as a rule, and ignorant always. The music is furnished from a badly thumped piano, the liquors sold are vile, and the women insist on being treated constantly to a concoction which they dignify with the name of brandy, and for which they charge accordingly. The frequenters of these places are chiefly foolish young clerks and mechanics, who labor under the delusion that this is "seeing life." Strangers should be very careful about going into them, for the police make spasmodic and irregular raids on them under the law relating to disorderly houses; and on such occasions every person found in the place is arrested, locked up in a cell all night, and arraigned before a magistrate in the morning. A more handsomely decorated and more expensive class of concert saloons has sprung up within the past few years. These are advertised in the daily papers as respectable Music Halls.

Concourse.—A Grand Boulevard and Concourse is to be laid out from E. 161st st. and Mott av., in the Borough of the Bronx, northward to Mosholu Parkway.

Coney Island is the popular watering-place of New York, and is unique in its appearance, its patronage, and its history. The island is the extreme western

end of a great outlying sand-bar, broken by inlets, which extends along the southern coast of Long Island for nearly 90 miles, its different sections being known as Coney Island, Rockaway, Long, Jones, Oak Island, and Great South Beaches. Coney Island is a part of the old town of Gravesend, annexed to Brooklyn in 1894, and is separated from the shore by Gravesend Bay, Coney Island Creek, and Sheepshead Bay. The distance from the Battery to the western extremity of the island is about $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Four steam railways, two lines of electric cars, and several lines of steamboats, capable of transporting at least 150,000 persons to and from the beach daily, are in operation in summer. The beach itself is covered with light and airy buildings of all sizes and for every conceivable purpose, and during the season the sands are black with people daily. Three of the hotels are among the finest of their kind in the world, and a number of others are fully equal to the best hotels at other watering-places. The island has four somewhat distinct localities known as the West End or Norton's Point, West Brighton, Brighton Beach, and Manhattan Beach. At the West End or Norton's, the island has been but little improved. Accommodations are provided here for parties with lunch-baskets, and there are numerous unattractive-looking bathing-houses. This part of the island is now being redeemed from neglect by the building of good houses. The Atlantic Yacht Club has now established its quarters there. West Brighton was formerly known as Cable's, and is the central part of the island. Travelers arrive at the beach by railroad as a rule, and alight in a spacious depot facing the finest iron pier on the island. To the stranger the scene is suggestive of a great fair-ground. In the center is a broad plaza with green grass and flowers, traversed by wide wooden pavements, and numerous hotels and places of amusement are clustered around. Bands play every afternoon and evening in pavilions, and the beach is brilliantly illuminated at night by the somewhat ghastly white rays of the electric light. A camera obscura here gives charming views of the beach, sharply outlined, delicately toned, and well worth seeing. An observatory 300 ft. high occupies a prominent place, and from the

top, reached by large elevators, a fine view of the island, the bay, and the adjacent cities may be had. Two piers, each about 1,300 ft. long, constructed of tubular iron piles, run out from West Brighton. On them are various buildings, used as saloons, restaurants, concert halls, etc., and hundreds of bath-houses. Steamboats from New York land at the piers hourly. Near the piers is the Sea Beach Hotel (this structure was the U. S. Government building at the Centennial Exhibition). The Concourse, which leads toward Brighton Beach on the east (or left), is a wide drive and promenade about a third of a mile long. Park wagons are continually traversing its length, and there are two rustic pavilions in which pedestrians may rest themselves. It is maintained by the Park Department, and no buildings are allowed between it and the ocean. It has been seriously damaged by storms in recent winters, and has lost much of its former glory, the eastern end of it, nearest to Brighton Beach, having been entirely destroyed. An elevated railroad runs between West Brighton and Brighton Beaches. The fare for the trip is five cents.

Brighton Beach was built up after the assured success of Manhattan Beach. It is a resort for Brooklyn people, and differs from Manhattan Beach much as Brooklyn does from Manhattan borough. The building is nearly as large, the restaurant nearly as good; there is a little less of elegance in its surroundings, and more of a family and comfort-taking aspect about its guests. The hotel is an ornamental wooden structure, 525 feet long and three stories high, with broad piazzas extending its whole length. From its various towers unlimited bunting streams, as it does in fact with holiday gayety from every building on the beach. The upper floors are reserved for permanent guests, and transient visitors are not permitted to ascend the stairways. The balcony on the second floor has 168 rooms opening on it, and meals are furnished on the American table-d'hôte plan. The first floor and balconies are devoted to transient guests. In a huge music-hall near the hotel a fine orchestra gives popular concerts. In front of the hotel the grounds are laid out with walks and grass and flowers, a little the worse for the strong salt air. The bathing-houses are in a large pavilion to the left,

and are well arranged. The Brighton Beach Racing Association has a track here.

From Brighton Beach eastward for two and a half miles extend the grounds of Manhattan Beach. The hotel is a wooden structure of ornate design, 660 feet long and four stories in height, one of the largest of its kind in the world. The permanent guests occupy the upper floors, transient guests the broad piazzas and the lower floor. The railroad depot is at the rear of the building, and a branch railway runs eastward along the beach to the boating and fishing pavilion at Point Breeze. At Manhattan Beach the guests are principally New York people of the better classes. Music is furnished in the pavilion with its enormous sounding-board in front of the hotel, and walks are laid out around the grounds. There is a theatre, as complete in its appointments as those in the city, in which excellent plays and light operas are given. Extensive bathing-houses are to the left of the hotel, the arrangements being perfect in every respect. The beach in front is fenced in, and the inclosed space rigidly reserved for bathers. The ladies' bathing-houses are separate, and hot and cold salt-water baths in private rooms are provided for those who do not like surf-bathing. An amphitheatre seating 2,000 persons overlooks the bathing grounds. Immense spectacular dramas are performed in a huge inclosure near the hotel, in the open air, their effect largely depending upon fire-works. There is also a fine bicycle course on which races and "meets" are held.

East of the Manhattan Hotel is the Oriental Hotel, built by the Manhattan Beach Company for the accommodation of permanent guests and families who desire to be free from the confusion attending the coming and going of transient visitors and excursionists. It is a picturesque structure, 6 and 7 stories high, 478 ft. long, and ornamented with 8 large circular towers rising 40 ft. above the roof, each surmounted by a minaret 15 ft. high. There are 480 sleeping-rooms, handsomely furnished, and the main dining-room is 160 by 64 ft. The servants' rooms, kitchen, bake-house, gas-house, laundries, etc., are in detached buildings in the rear.

The most striking features of Coney Island are the grand scale upon which all

of its arrangements are projected, and the crowd, which frequently numbers fully 50,000 people. Among other amusements provided for the visitors are shooting-galleries, bowling-alleys, and billiards at all points; an aquarium, a dancing-hall, and a variety theatre at West Brighton, a wooden toboggan slide, and horse-racing during the season at the Sheepshead Bay course on the main land. The police arrangements are good, and disorder or unseemly conduct is little known. Ladies and children can and do visit the island alone in perfect safety. The whole island is illuminated by electric lights, gas being hardly used, except in little colored globes, thousands of which can be seen on certain days of the week. The restaurants at Brighton, West Brighton, and Manhattan Beach are up to the standard of reputable restaurants in New York in every respect, and the scale of prices is about the same. The waiters, however, must receive very liberal gratuities. To persons of moderate means, a word of advice: In ordering, order one portion for two persons, as it is always sufficient, and in this way a fair dinner may be had at a reasonable price. For example, at any of these hotels a dinner for two persons, consisting of soup, fish, a roast, one or two vegetables, and coffee, may be had for from \$1.75 to \$2.25. Those who like sea-food may order raw clams, fish, and vegetables, with coffee, for a little less. Wine and beer are of course at discretion, but they are of good quality and at the same prices charged at similar hotels in New York.

WEST BRIGHTON is reached from Manhattan Island by the steamers of the Iron Steamboat Co. from Pier 1, N. R., and W. 22d st. hourly, excursion tickets, 25 cts.; also by 39th st. ferry from the Battery connecting with electric-cars; also by Hamilton Ferry, connecting with Culver route cars. From Brooklyn it is reached by the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad from 20th st. and 9th av., with which electric-cars from the Brooklyn ferries connect; excursion tickets, 25 cts. Also by street-cars from 39th st. ferry and on 5th av., and by elevated railroad from the Bridge.

BRIGHTON BEACH is reached from Brooklyn by through trains of the Kings County Elevated Railway from the Brooklyn

Bridge or any of its stations. The Flatbush av., the Nostrand av., and the Franklin av. trolley-cars also run to Brighton Beach.

MANHATTAN BEACH is reached by Long Island Railroad from Long Island City, part of the day half-hourly; and from the L. I. R. R. depot at Flatbush av. every twenty minutes during the season. Fare by either route: excursion 40 cts., single 25 cts. Also by 39th st. ferry, connecting with electric-cars.

All these railway lines run open cars, from which the roadside scenery can be seen plainly. The last trains leave the beaches on all routes at from 11 P. M. to 1 A. M., Manhattan Beach closing earliest and West Brighton latest. When the crowd is unusually large, extra trains are run after that hour till all are taken home.

Coney Island Jockey Club.—

Organized 1879, has a fine club-house at Manhattan Beach and a mile track at Sheepshead Bay. A handsome façade at the entrance, a commodious grand stand, judges' stand, and other buildings, in the Queen Anne style, were erected in 1880. The "race meetings" of this club, concerning which further details may be found under the head of TURF, are the most popular and fashionable racing events in the vicinity of New York, and are attended by great throngs of people. The club also has rooms at 173 5th av.

Congregational Churches.—

The following list gives the names and locations of those in the city:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

BETHANY, 10th av. near W. 35th st.
CAMP MEMORIAL, 141 Chrystie st.
CENTRAL, 309 W. 57th st.
MANHATTAN, 83d st. and Boulevard.
PILGRIM, Madison av. cor. E. 121st st.
SMYRNA (Welsh), 206 E. 11th st.
SPANISH EVANGELICAL, Madison av. and E. 121st st.
TABERNACLE, Broadway and 34th st.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

BEDFORD PARK, Bainbridge av.
CHRIST, Gray st. cor. Topping st.

FIRST OF MORRISANIA, Forest av. cor. E. 166th st.

LIVING HOPE, E. 135th st. near Trinity av.

NORTH NEW YORK, E. 143d st. near Willis av.

TRINITY, Washington av. cor. E. 176th st.

WASHINGTON AVENUE, near 166th st.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

ATLANTIC AV. CHAPEL, Grand av. cor. Atlantic.

BEECHER MEMORIAL, Herkimer near Eastern Parkway.

BETHEL, 15 Hicks st.

BETHESDA-PEOPLE'S, Ralph av. cor. Chauncey st.

BRIGHTON CHAPEL, Neptune av. near Van Sicken station.

BUSHWICK AVENUE, Bushwick av. cor. Cornelia st.

CANARSIE, Canarsie.

CENTRAL, Hancock st. near Franklin av.

CLINTON AVENUE, Clinton cor. Lafayette av.

EAST, Tompkins av. cor. Kosciuszko st.

FLATBUSH, Av. D and E. 18th st.

IMMANUEL, Decatur st. near Patchen av.

LEWIS AVENUE, Lewis av. c. Madison st.

MARTENSE, 40th st. and 12th av.

MAYFLOWER, Jay and High sts.

NAZARENE, 1584 Fulton st.

PARK, 6th av. cor. 7th st.

PARK AVENUE BRANCH, Park av. cor. Marcy.

PARKVILLE, Parkville.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, Penn av. near Liberty av.

PILGRIM CHAPEL, Henry cor. Degraw.

PILGRIM SWEDISH EVANGEL, 413 Atlantic av.

PILGRIMS, Henry, cor. Remsen st.

PLYMOUTH, Orange st. n. Hicks.

PURITAN, Lafayette av. cor. Marcy av.

ROCKAWAY AVENUE, Rockaway av. near Blake.

ST. JAMES MISSION, 97 Gwinnett st.

SOUTH, Court st. cor. President.

SOUTH CHAPEL, 118 4th pl.

TOMPKINS AVENUE, Tompkins av. cor. McDonough.

UNITED, Lee av. cor. Hooper st.

WILLOUGHBY AVENUE CHAPEL, Wiloughby av. near Grand.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

BROOKLYN HILLS, Brooklyn Hills.

EAST ROCKAWAY, East Rockaway.

FIRST, Bowne av. and Lincoln st., Flushing.

FIRST, Rockaway Beach.

UNION, Park st. near Myrtle av., Richmond Hill.

WOODHAVEN FIRST, Walker av.

Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange.

—This exchange was organized in 1875, under the title of the New York Mining Stock Exchange, and has since consolidated with it the American Mining Stock Exchange, the National Petroleum Exchange, the Miscellaneous Security Board, and the New York Petroleum Exchange and Stock Board. The figures of its business for 1896 were: Railroad stocks, 55,502,660 shares; mining stocks, 1,035,840 shares; wheat, 1,150,324,000 bushels. On April 16, 1888, the Exchange moved into a handsome building, on Broadway, Exchange pl., and New st. The main story is 36 ft. high, and above are four office floors. The main story is entirely devoted to the Exchange, giving nearly 10,000 square feet of space, and is well ventilated and lighted. The building is open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., visitors being admitted to the gallery during those hours.

Consuls.—All of the great foreign powers are represented by consuls or consuls-general in New York, and many of the minor governments by consuls or consular agents. The addresses of these will be found below, under the names of the governments by which they are accredited. Foreigners visiting New York are entitled to the advice and protection of the consuls of their government in the city, and those who have no consul located here will usually be well treated by the consul of some government adjacent and friendly to their own. By consulting with the consul of

their government on all matters of moment, foreigners will frequently avoid being swindled.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, 35 S. William st.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, Room 26, 33 Broadway; 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

BELGIUM, 329 Broadway.

BOLIVIA, 15 Whitehall st.

BRAZIL, 22 State st.

CENTRAL AMERICA, GREATER REPUBLIC OF, 108 Fulton st.

CHILI, 259 W. 131st st.

CHINA, 26 W. 9th st.

COLOMBIA, 24 State st.

COSTA RICA, 76 Broad st.

DENMARK, Room 36, 69 Wall st.

DOMINICA, 31 Broadway.

ECUADOR, 24 State st.

EGYPT. (See TURKEY.)

FRANCE, 35 S. William st.

GERMAN EMPIRE, 2 Bowling Green.

GREAT BRITAIN, 24 State st. (Office of Consulate for shipping and discharging seamen, 2 State st.)

GREECE, 35 S. William st.

GUATEMALA, 2 Stone st.

HAITI, 35 S. William st.

HONDURAS. (See CENTRAL AMERICA.)

HUNGARY. (See AUSTRIA.)

ITALY, 24 State st.

JAPAN, 99 Nassau st.

KOREA, 63 Wall st.

LIBERIA, 19 William st.

MEXICO, 35 Broadway.

MONACO, 35 S. William st.

NETHERLANDS, 19 William st.

NICARAGUA. (See CENTRAL AMERICA.)

NORWAY, 24 State st.

ORANGE FREE STATE, 123 Liberty st.

PARAGUAY, 357 W. Boulevard.

PERSIA, 15 Broad st.

PERU, 19 Whitehall st.

PORTUGAL, Produce Exchange.

RUSSIA, 24 State st.

SALVADOR. (See CENTRAL AMERICA.)

SIAM, 1 E. 39th st.

SPAIN, 18 Broadway.

SWEDEN, 24 State st.

SWITZERLAND, 18 Exchange pl.

TURKEY, 24 State st.

URUGUAY, 68 Broad st.

VENEZUELA, 18 Broadway.

Controller. (See FINANCE DEPARTMENT.)

Convent Schools. (See SACRED HEART, Mt. St. Ursula, and Mt. St. Vincent.)

Cooking-Schools.—Much more interest is now felt by New-Yorkers in cookery than formerly, and several schools have been established of late years to give instruction in the art. The New York Cooking-School, under the supervision of a number of charitable ladies, is at 105 E. 22d st.

Cooper Union is between 3d and 4th avs., where they diverge from the northern end of the Bowery, below 8th st. It is a brown-stone building of plain and massive appearance, rhomboidal in shape, and seven stories high. It was built by the late Peter Cooper in 1857 at a cost of \$630,000, and endowed with \$300,000 for the support of the free reading-room and library. The expenses of keeping up the Union are about \$50,000 per annum, which is derived principally from the rentals of stores and offices in the building, and the income of the endowment fund. The scheme of the Union includes free schools of science and art, and a free reading-room and library. The features of these departments are as follows: The evening schools of science and art are attended by over 3,500 students annually, mostly from the various trades and occupations of the city. None are admitted under the age of 15, or who are not acquainted with the rudiments of reading, writing, and arithmetic. Women are admitted to the lectures and the scientific classes, but not to the art classes, as a special art school is provided for women in the day. The course of study in the scientific department embraces a very full and thorough preliminary course of mathematics. The regular course of five years includes algebra, geometry, trigonometry, analytical and descriptive geometry, differential and integral calculus, natural philosophy, ele-

mentary and analytical chemistry, astronomy, mechanics, mechanical drawing. In the art schools for males are taught drawing from cast, form, perspective, mechanical, architectural, industrial, ornamental, figure and rudimental drawing, and modeling in clay. Several prizes are given by private individuals, and medals and diplomas are conferred. In the English department instruction is given in belles-lettres, rhetoric, and elocution. There is a free class for instructing women in telegraphy, the pupils of which number over fifty, and a special class in phonography and type-writing. In the Women's Art School about 500 persons receive gratuitous instruction yearly. The pupils are divided into classes in drawing, photo-erayon, photo-color, oil-color, painting, retouching, normal teaching, wood-engraving, and pottery-painting. In these in the morning hours is given free instruction, and the pupils earn for themselves an aggregate of about \$10,000 a year while under instruction. The great pressure for admission to these classes has led to the formation of an amateur class for those who can afford to pay \$15 for a course of 30 lessons to be given in 10 weeks. This and the pottery class, where the fee is \$3 for a course of lessons, are the only classes of any kind in the Union which are not absolutely free. The basement of the Union is occupied by a large hall in which a course of free lectures is given weekly on Saturday nights during the winter months, by well-known lyceum speakers, upon travels, physical, domestic, political, social, and applied science, philosophy, and literature. The library contains about 31,000 volumes of miscellaneous works. The great feature of the library is a complete set of both the old and new series of Patent Office reports, which are consulted yearly by almost 2,000 persons. Each volume has been carefully indexed, making them invaluable for reference. Readers are not allowed to take books from the room. The average number of readers daily is about 1,600. The free reading-room contains current numbers of 455 newspapers and magazines. The library and reading-room are open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and books are given out from 9 A. M. to 9.30 P. M. On Sundays, from October to May, they are open from 12 M. to 9 P. M. An additional story has

been placed upon the Union building, and is occupied by the engraving classes. The story is as wide as the building at the southern or narrowest part, and covers two thirds of the surface of the roof. It is of brick, and similar in architectural design to the rest of the Institute. The elevators open into a large room occupying about two thirds in length of the floor. Adjoining this room is a reception-room, east of which is another apartment of the same size, used as a museum and a library. The greater part of the remainder of the floor is used to exhibit machinery in motion. Above the reception-room is a large dome, with a gallery reached by stairs from the reception-room. All of the rooms are abundantly lighted from the sky during the day and by the electric light at night. The cost of this new story was \$50,000, and was a free gift from Mr. Cooper.

A gift of \$300,000 from Mr. Andrew Carnegie early in 1900 will provide for a large extension of the work of the Union.

Cooper Union Park.—A small triangular plot at the south front of the Cooper Union, containing a statue of Peter Cooper.

Corinthian Yacht Club.—A leading organization of amateur yachtsmen, devoted to the study of naval architecture and navigation, and to the management of their own yachts without the aid of a hired skipper. Its house is at Tompkinsville, Staten Island. In its model-room are carefully-made models of a great number of well-known yachts, all made on a scale of three-eighths of an inch to the foot.

Corlear's Hook is at the bend of the East River just below Grand st. and opposite the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The locality has long had an unsavory reputation. Large machine shops and storage warehouses along it made the river-front almost deserted at night, and afforded thieves their opportunities to sally out for and return with their booty unobserved, while the numerous squalid rookeries and tenements near by furnished places of concealment. The neighborhood has been much improved by laying out a park of more than 8 acres in area.

Cornell University Medical College.—Cornell University, whose chief seat is at Ithaca, N. Y., established its medical department in New York city in 1898. The full course covers 4 years. The school is open to both men and women. The former may take the first 2 years of the course at Ithaca, and the latter must do so. The building, completed in 1900, stands on a plot 197 by 97 feet, forming the entire block front on the west side of 1st av. between 27th and 28th st. It is 100 feet high, with Indiana limestone façades, and consists of five stories and a basement. It was given to the college by Col. Oliver H. Payne.

Corona is a suburban village in Queens borough, between Newtown and Flushing, about 8 miles from the City Hall. It has a station on the North Side Division of the Long Island Railroad.

Coroners.—There are four Coroners elected by the people in the borough of Manhattan, two in the borough of the Bronx, two in the borough of Brooklyn, three in the borough of Queens, and two in the borough of Richmond. Every case of sudden death is reported to the nearest Coroner by the physician called in, or by the police, and an inquest into the cause of death is held. Where there are no suspicious circumstances surrounding the death this can be arranged very quietly for the family by the Coroner. In cases of violent death, in the borough of Manhattan, the inquest is held at the Coroners' office, in the Criminal Courts Building.

Corporation Counsel. (See LAW DEPARTMENT.)

Correction, Department of.—148 E. 20th st. Under the direction of one Commissioner, appointed by the Mayor for 6 years, at a salary of \$7,500 a year. It has charge of the city prisons, the penitentiary, workhouse, quarry, etc., on Blackwell's Island and Riker's Island. There is a branch office in Brooklyn. Formerly united with the Department of Charities, from which it was separated in 1896. Appropriations for 1901, \$758,775. Present commissioner, Francis J. Lantry.

Costumes.—There are in New York a large number of places where fancy cos-



Fourth Avenue.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
Seventh Street, at head of the Bowery.

Third Avenue.



tumes are rented for public and private masquerade balls, and for private theatricals. At these places (the addresses of which may be found in the Classified Business Directory and in the theatrical journals) dominos, masks, and dresses of almost any period may be obtained, the deposit left and the rental asked depending entirely upon the costliness of the dress. For wigs and the like you must go to a perruquier. At the public masquerade balls like the Arion, the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie, and the Liederkrantz, a mask, obtainable in the dressing-room for a few dimes, is all that is required in addition to evening dress to secure admission to the dancing-floor.

Cotton Exchange.—The New York Cotton Exchange occupies a very large and handsome building seven stories high, on Hanoversq. It is of yellow brick, with stone facings. The Exchange-room is on the second floor, and the rest of the structure is occupied by offices. The cost of the building and the ground was about a million dollars. The business transacted by the Exchange in 1896 was as follows: Spot sales, 411,169 bales; "futures," 48,600,000 bales.

Council.—The upper house of the legislative department of the city government, consisting of 29 members. Its president is chosen by the voters of the whole city and holds office for 4 years. The other members are elected from 10 council districts, the first 4 of which are in the borough of Manhattan, the 5th is the borough of the Bronx, the 6th, 7th, and 8th are in the borough of Brooklyn, the 9th is the borough of Queens, and the 10th is the borough of Richmond. From each of the first 8 districts three members are elected; one member from Long Island City and Newtown, one member from the rest of the 9th, and two from the 10th. The term of office is 4 years. Every ex-Mayor who has become such after Jan. 1, 1898, is entitled, so long as he resides in the city, to sit and speak in the Council, but not to vote therein. The Council sits with open doors. The salary of members is \$1,500 a year, except the president who receives \$5,000. In case of the absence or disability of the Mayor, or a vacancy in the office, the president of the Council acts as Mayor.

County Clerk's Office.—That of New York County is on the basement floor of the Court-House, City Hall Park. Open for the transaction of business from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. The County Clerk is elected by the people, and gets a salary of \$15,000 a year, from which he must pay the expenses of his office.

The office of the Clerk of Kings County is in the Hall of Records, Brooklyn; of Queens County at Jamaica; and of Richmond County at Richmond, S. I.

County Court - House, New York County.—This building, which stands in rear of the City Hall fronting on Chambers st., was begun in 1861, and occupied in 1867, but the dome is not completed. It is of Corinthian architecture, 3 stories high, 250 ft. long by 150 ft. wide, and the crown of the dome is to be 210 ft. above the sidewalk. The walls are of Massachusetts white marble, beams and staircases of iron, and finishing of hard wood. The erection of this building was one of the chief instruments of speculation by the "ring" in 1869-'70, large sums appropriated for its construction finding their way into the pockets of the existing city officials. The State courts and several of the city departments have their quarters in the building. Although in use for 30 years, and the criminal court-house was erected much later, it is still called officially the "New" County Court-House. The Criminal Courts Building was erected in 1890-'94 for the criminal courts in the block north of the Tombs, bounded by Centre, Elm, White, and Franklin sts., and is very ornate. Its corner-stone was laid on Oct. 25, 1890, and the building has cost about \$1,500,000. (See COURTS.)

THE COURT-HOUSE of Kings County is in Fulton st. near the City Hall, and is 64 ft. high, surmounted by a cupola composed of ribs and panel work of iron rising 104 ft. above the street. It is 140 ft. wide and extends 315 ft. back to Livingston st. The main edifice is of Westchester marble and the architecture Corinthian. It was erected in 1862, at a cost of nearly \$550,000.

The Court-House of Queens County is in Long Island City, and that of Richmond County is at Richmond, S. I.

County Officers.—The principal of these are the Coroners, the County Clerk,

the Register, the Surrogate, and the Sheriff. The location of their offices is given under the head of each, but a complete directory of city and county officials is to be found in every issue of the *City Record*, a newspaper published by the city; office in the City Hall.

County of New York is included in the city, embracing the borough of Manhattan and part of the Bronx, hence much of the official machinery incident to other counties is done away with. (See also COUNTY OFFICERS.)

Courts.—The various law-courts sitting in this city, and their jurisdiction and places of meeting, are as follows:

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—There are nine circuit courts in the United States, each of which has jurisdiction within its own circuit. Circuit court is held twice a year in each district of the circuit.

The jurisdiction of this court is twofold, original and appellate. It has original jurisdiction, concurrent with the courts of the several States, of all suits of a civil nature, at law or in equity, when the sum involved is more than \$500, and the United States are plaintiffs, or an alien is a party, or the suit is between a citizen of the State where the suit is brought and a citizen of another State. This court has original jurisdiction also of all suits arising under the revenue laws of the United States, or any laws of the United States relative to copyrights and patent rights, and can protect such rights by injunction. It has appellate jurisdiction from all final decrees and judgments in the district courts where the matter in dispute exceeds \$50 exclusive of costs. In certain cases a suit may be removed from a State court to the circuit court of that district. This court may issue a writ of habeas corpus when any person is restrained of his liberty in violation of the Constitution, treaties, or laws of the United States.

The sessions of this court are held in the Federal Building, commonly known as the Post-Office. Criminal Terms, second Wednesday in January, March, May, October, and December, and third Wednesday in June. Equity Terms, last Monday in February, first Monday in April, and third Monday in October. Stated Terms, first Monday in April and third Monday in October.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—This court is intermediate between the Circuit Court and the Supreme Court. Its decisions are final in a great majority of cases. The three principal classes of Federal litigation—patents, admiralty, and revenue suits—ordinarily are finally determined by the Court of Appeals.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—The civil jurisdiction of this court extends to admiralty and maritime causes; cases of seizure on land under the laws of the United States, and in suits for penalties and forfeitures incurred under those laws; cases in which an alien sues for a tort in violation of the laws of nations, or of a treaty of the United States; suits instituted by the United States; actions by and against consuls; and in certain cases in equity. The original admiralty jurisdiction of this court is exclusive, and covers prize suits, salvage cases, actions for torts, and on maritime contracts. It has jurisdiction over all injuries committed upon the high seas, and in ports and harbors within the ebb and flow of the tide. Its jurisdiction in maritime contracts, wherever made, is concurrent with that of common-law courts. It has jurisdiction in all matters and proceedings in bankruptcy commenced under the U. S. Bankruptcy act (now repealed), and the discharge of the bankrupt is granted by the judge of the district court. It has the power of habeas corpus to inquire into the cause of commitment. The sessions of this court are held in the Federal Building, or Post-Office. Stated Terms, first Tuesday in each month. Jury Trials in November, February, and May.

APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.—Established in 1896, with chambers at 25th st. and Madison av. Its jurisdiction covers appeals from the Supreme Court, and is final in all cases except those in which it certifies that questions of law are involved which should be passed upon by the Court of Appeals. A subsidiary Appellate Court sits at the County Court-House, to hear appeals from the City and District Courts.

SUPREME COURT.—The jurisdiction of this court embraces the entire State. Under the Constitution of the State the general jurisdiction of this court in law and

equity includes all the jurisdiction which belonged to the Supreme Court of the Colony of New York, and to the Court of Chancery in England, on the 4th of July, 1776, with the exceptions, limitations, and additions created by the Constitution and laws of the State. In 1896 the Court of Common Pleas and the Superior Court, and also the criminal Court of Oyer and Terminer, were merged into it.

Sessions are held for the hearing of motions and *ex-parte* business in the County Court-House on the first Monday of each month. Special terms for equity cases and enumerated business are held in the Court-House on the first Monday of each month excepting July, August, and September, and the third Monday of February, March, April, May, June, November, and December. Trial terms are held at the Court-House—except Part I, criminal term, which is held at the Criminal Courts Building—on the first Monday of each month excepting July, August, and September, and on the third Monday of September. The subsidiary appellate branch meets on the fourth Monday of each month except August.

THE SUPREME COURT, Second District, is held in the Kings County Court-House.

COUNTY COURT, Kings County.—Kings County Court-House.

CITY COURT.—This was formerly known as the Marine Court. It has no jurisdiction in equity. Its jurisdiction embraces the following cases: 1. An action for the recovery of a sum of money only, but judgment can be rendered only for \$2,000, or of a chattel or chattels with or without damages for taking or detention, but judgment can not be rendered for a chattel or chattels of more than \$2,000 value. 2. To enforce a mechanic's lien. 3. To enforce a chattel mortgage not exceeding \$2,000. 4. Judgment by confession not exceeding \$2,000.

Also this court has the same jurisdiction as the Supreme Court in the following marine causes: 1. An action in favor of a person employed on a vessel in the merchant service against the owner for the value of his services, or on a contract to pay for his services. 2. An action for or against such employee for an assault, battery, or false imprisonment committed on such vessel upon the high seas, or without

the United States. But this court has no authority to proceed as a court of admiralty or maritime jurisdiction.

Appeals from this court lie to the Supreme Court, subsidiary appellate branch. The City Court holds general terms and trial terms every month except July, August, and September, and chambers every month. There are three parts for jury trials. The sessions of the court are held in the Brown-stone Building, City Hall Park. Clerk's Office, 10 City Hall. There are six judges, one of them being the Chief-Justice. They are elected for six years, and receive salaries of \$10,000 a year each.

MUNICIPAL COURTS.—These inferior tribunals are assigned for the trial of petty actions, and correspond to courts of justices of the peace in the towns. Their proceeding is not according to common law, but all their powers are derived exclusively from the statutes.

Recovery in these courts, except in certain cases, is limited to \$250. Action may be brought in the district in which either the plaintiff or the defendant resides. Appeals are to the Supreme Court, subsidiary appellate branch. The city is divided into districts, the borough of Manhattan containing 11, the Bronx 2, Brooklyn 5, Queens 3, and Richmond 2, located as follows:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

FIRST DISTRICT, 128 Prince st.
SECOND DISTRICT, Grand and Centre sts.
THIRD DISTRICT, 125 6th av.
FOURTH DISTRICT, 30 1st st.
FIFTH DISTRICT, 154 Clinton st.
SIXTH DISTRICT, 407 2d av.
SEVENTH DISTRICT, 151 E. 57th st.
EIGHTH DISTRICT, 269 8th av.
NINTH DISTRICT, 170 E. 121st st.
TENTH DISTRICT, 318 W. 54th st.
ELEVENTH DISTRICT, 126th st. and Columbus av.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

FIRST DISTRICT, Town Hall, Westchester.
SECOND DISTRICT, E. 158th st. and 3d av.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

FIRST DISTRICT, Court and State sts.
SECOND DISTRICT, 794 Broadway, E. D.
THIRD DISTRICT, 6 and 8 Lee av.

FOURTH DISTRICT, 14 Howard av.

FIFTH DISTRICT, Bath av. and Bay 22d st.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

FIRST DISTRICT, Queens County Court-House.

SECOND DISTRICT, Newtown Court-House, Elmhurst.

THIRD DISTRICT, 223 Fulton st., Jamaica.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

FIRST DISTRICT, Lafayette av., New Brighton.

SECOND DISTRICT, Stapleton.

There is a justice for each court, elected for ten years, at a salary of \$6,000 except those for Queens and Richmond, who receive \$5,000.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—This court has power to take proof of wills; to grant letters testamentary and of administration; to direct and control the conduct and settle the accounts of executors and administrators; to enforce the payments of debts and legacies and the distribution of the estates of intestates; to order the sale and disposition of the real estate of deceased persons; to administer justice in all matters relating to affairs of deceased persons, according to the laws; to appoint, control, and remove guardians for minors; to cause the admeasurement of dower to widows. But this jurisdiction can be exercised only in the cases and manner prescribed by law.

This court is always open for the hearing of matters within its jurisdiction. It is held in the County Court-House of each of the counties included in the city. There are two judges, or Surrogates, elected for a term of fourteen years, at annual salaries of \$15,000 each.

COURT OF ARBITRATION.—This court was established in its present form by the Legislature in 1874.

It is a court of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, and is held by an arbitrator appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, who holds office during good behavior. The jurisdiction of this court depends wholly upon voluntary submission, and extends to *any* controversy arising or being within the port of New York, or involving any mercantile or commercial subject.

The order upon the award must, if ei-

ther party desires, be filed in the County Clerk's office, and judgment may be entered thereon, which will have the same effect as a judgment of the Supreme Court. The privileges of this court are confined to no class, but the general public can submit their controversies to it for settlement.

Sessions of this court are held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, 36 Nassau st., and the office of the arbitrator, 229 Broadway. There is one judge, or Arbitrator.

CRIMINAL COURTS.

PART I, TRIAL TERM SUPREME COURT.—This court has jurisdiction to hear and determine all crimes and misdemeanors triable within the county, and to deliver the jails of the county, according to law, of all prisoners therein. It has power to try all indictments sent to it from the Court of Session, or which may be removed into it from that court, which, in the opinion of the justice, may be proper to be tried therein. It is held in the Criminal Courts Building on the first Monday in January, February, March, April, May, June, October, November, and December.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE.—Three branches are held every month except July and August, when usually only one part is in session. It is the special duty of the Recorder and the City Judge to hold this court. There are also three judges known as Judges of the Court of General Sessions to assist in holding this court. These latter are vested with the same powers as the Recorder and City Judge, and like them are elected for fourteen years at salaries of \$12,000 a year each. This court has power to hear, determine, and punish according to law, all crimes and misdemeanors whatsoever, including crimes punishable by death and imprisonment for life, which are triable within the county of New York. Every conviction for a capital offense had in this court is reviewable as a matter of right upon a writ of error by the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, which may direct that a new trial be had. The sessions of this court are held in the Criminal Courts Building. Terms, first Monday in each month.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE.—As reorganized in the spring of 1895, this tribunal occupies a position be-

tween the Police or Municipal Courts and the Court of General Sessions. Its jurisdiction extends to all misdemeanors. The causes tried in this court are sent to it from the various police courts. It is held by five justices appointed by the Mayor, at salaries of \$9,000 a year each. The accused when brought before the police justice may enter into a recognizance to appear for trial at special sessions. There is no jury trial in this court, and the accused, at the time of his appearance before the committing magistrate, has his election of trial in this court, or in the Court of General Sessions with a jury. His election must be expressed in writing, and jury trial must be expressly waived if he elects to be tried in this court.

There are two divisions of the city for this court; the first comprises the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and the second the other three boroughs.

Terms of the first division are held at the Criminal Courts Building every day except Saturday and Sunday, at 10 A. M.

The second division sits in the Borough Hall, Brooklyn, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; in the Town Hall, Jamaica, on Tuesday; and in the Town Hall, New Brighton, Thursday.

CITY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.—There are twenty-four justices called City Magistrates, twelve for each of the two divisions of the city. They are appointed by the Mayor, at salaries of \$6,000 a year each, except those in the boroughs of Queens and Richmond, who receive \$5,000 a year. They hold the Police Courts of the city at the following places:

First Division.

First District, Criminal Courts Building.

Second District, 125 6th av.

Third District, 69 Essex st.

Fourth District, 151 E. 57th st.

Fifth District, Harlem Municipal Building.

Sixth District, E. 158th st. cor. 3d av.

Seventh District, 318 W. 54th st.

Second Division.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

First District, 318 Adams st.

Second District, Court and Butler sts.

Third District, Myrtle and Vanderbilt avs.

Fourth District, 6 and 8 Lee av.

Fifth District, 249 Ewen st.

Sixth District, Gates and Reid avs.

Seventh District, 31 Grant st., Flatbush.

Eighth District, Coney Island.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

First District, 21 Jackson av., L. I. City.

Second District, Flushing.

Third District, Far Rockaway.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

First District, New Brighton.

Second District, Stapleton.

Court Street, Brooklyn, begins at the Borough Hall and is the principal thoroughfare for some distance southward.

Creedmoor.—This famous rifle range, now the property of the State, is located at Queens, a small village on the Long Island Railway about 18½ miles out. Fare, 40 cents. There are two hotels near the range, where the various associations using the range and the officers of the National Guard have rooms, and where arms and ammunition can be obtained. Each regiment of the first and second brigades of the National Guard is required to practice at the range a certain number of times during the year. The range is contained within 85 acres of level sodded ground. It has 30 targets, which can be used at any distance from 50 to 1,200 yards.

Crematory.—A crematory, or place for the incineration of the dead, was established in 1885 at Fresh Pond, a station on the Long Island Railroad, ten minutes from Hunter's Point. It may be reached also by street-cars. The building is in the style of a Grecian temple, and is ornamented with a marble front. Within are rooms for the reception of the dead and the holding of funeral ceremonies, and the apartment from which opens the retort. The latter is a long arched receptacle, in which the body is placed on a chilled-steel cradle, and there subjected to a heat of at least 2,700 degrees Fahrenheit. The flames circle around the retort but not in it, and the corpse does not lose its shape until it crumbles to ashes upon coming in contact with the cool air. Noxious gases are consumed before leaving

the building. Over 2,300 bodies have there been incinerated. Office, 62 E. Houston st. (U. S. Cremation Co.)

Cricket.—There are in the city and neighborhood twenty or more cricket clubs, the most important of which are the four composing the Metropolitan District Cricket League: the Staten Island, with grounds at Livingston, Staten Island; the New Jersey Athletic Club, with grounds at Hoboken; the New York, playing in Central Park; and the Manhattan, playing at Prospect Park. The New York Cricket Association is a league of junior clubs comprising the Brooklyn, Paterson, N. J. Athletic Club, 2d, Kings Co., St. George. Manhattan, 2d, Kearny, Columbia, and St. George Athletic Club.

Crime, Society for the Prevention of, was incorporated in 1878 to promote the removal of the sources and causes of crime; to assist the weak and helpless in obtaining the protection of the courts and of the laws regulating the sale of intoxicating drinks, and in protecting themselves against the temptations to crime, and generally to aid in the enforcement of the laws of the State. It has given much attention to closing the lower class of drinking saloons in the city, and to preventing unlicensed liquor selling or its sale during forbidden hours on Sunday, and for this purpose its agents are constantly engaged in collecting evidence against offenders and in securing their indictment. It also wages war on policy shops and assignation houses, and in 1892-'94 made a memorable campaign against corruption in the Police Department. Any person approved by the Board of Directors may become a member of the Society by paying \$5 per annum. Offices, 105 E. 22d st. President, C. H. Parkhurst, D. D. (See also VICE, SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF.)

Crotona Park.—A pleasure-ground of 135 acres, extending from Tremont av. southward nearly to 170th st., along the east side of 3d av. It may be reached by the east-side elevated lines, by trolley-cars from Harlem bridge, or the Harlem Railroad to Claremont or Tremont station. Few improvements have been made in it. On almost any Saturday afternoon in the summer a good game of base-ball may be

seen on the grounds near the Tremont av. side. Band concerts are given at a music-stand in the southern part on ten Saturday afternoons. The Bronx Borough Building stands on an eminence at 3d and Tremont avs.

Croton Water. (See WATER SUPPLY.)

Cruelty Prevention Societies.—(See under ANIMALS and CHILDREN.)

Cultivation of Vacant City Lots, Committee for.—A unique charity with an office at 105 E. 22d st.

Curling.—This exhilarating Scotch game has many devotees in New York. Curling clubs obtain permits from the Park Department to use the ice on Conservatory Water in Central Park and on the southern end of the lake in Van Cortlandt Park. Small buildings near at hand afford storage space for the stones.

Custom-House, Wall st. corner of William st.—This building, which was formerly the Merchants' Exchange, is a huge pile of Quincy granite, about 200 by 160 ft., and 77 ft. high. There is a portico on Wall st., having 18 granite columns, 38 ft. high and 4½ ft. in diameter. The rotunda is 80 ft. high, and the dome is supported on 8 pilasters of Italian variegated marble. The cost of the building and ground was \$1,800,000. It is inadequate and inconvenient for its present use, and a new one is to be built on the south side of Bowling Green. The departments are: the Collector's, Naval Officer's, and the Surveyor's, in the Custom-House, and the barge office, at the Battery, in charge of a Deputy Surveyor. The Appraiser's or public stores and sample office are located on the block bounded by Washington, Greenwich, Barrow, and Christopher sts., where a great new building has been erected. On the arrival of a steamship from any foreign port, the baggage of passengers is examined by officers from the barge office. But before any baggage is delivered, each passenger is required to make, under oath, an entry of his or her baggage, and a separate entry, also under oath, of all articles contained in his or her baggage which, by the United States laws, are subject to duty, and to pay

such duty, if any. The blank forms of the entries to be made will (if practicable) be furnished to each passenger after the vessel leaves quarantine by the customs officers, who will also give the passenger all necessary information relative thereto. In case no customs officers come on board at quarantine, the forms of entries will be furnished when the vessel arrives at the wharf. The senior member of a family coming together, if sufficiently acquainted with the contents of the baggage of the whole party to make a sworn statement of the same, may be allowed to include all such baggage in one entry. Whenever any trunk or package brought by a passenger as baggage contains articles subject to duty, and the value thereof exceeds \$500, or if the quantity or variety of the dutiable articles is such that a proper examination, classification, or appraisement can not be made at the vessel, the trunk or package will be sent to the public store for appraisement. Passengers will find it useful to remember that wearing apparel to be free must not only have been worn, but must show signs of wear; the intention to wear it one's self is not sufficient. Only \$100 worth bought abroad can be brought in free. Jewelry that has been worn or is in use as a personal ornament is admitted free, but duty is demanded on all watches but one brought in by a single passenger, even if all of them are old. In case of an attempt at smuggling which is discovered, the articles are forfeited and a penalty of treble their value incurred. The search is apt to be pretty thorough, and the very small saving by smuggling is really not worth the trouble consequent upon detection. When persons receive any article from a foreign port, if it arrives by a foreign express, it is passed by the express company and the charges added to the expressage. Otherwise it is best to employ a custom-house broker. In 1896 duties collected amounted to \$97,405,477.11, on goods valued at \$439,681,100.

Cypress Hills Cemetery, one of the prettiest of the New York City burying-grounds, embracing 400 acres, is situated near, and partly within, the eastern limits of Brooklyn. The surface is diversified by hills and valleys and several small lakes. About 150 acres have already been laid out. Within its limits is the National Cemetery for soldiers killed

in the late war, which is a large plat lying upon a hill-top, and which is under a distinct management. A fine monument has been erected in the center of the plat, and the graves are simply but tastefully adorned. A fine gateway and reception building are at the principal entrance. It can be reached from Brooklyn by electric-cars from East New York, which connect with electric-cars on Broadway and Fulton st., with elevated railways on the two latter thoroughfares, and with steam-cars on Atlantic av. Office, 1 Madison av.

Daly's Theatre, Broadway and 30th st., which gained its high repute under the management of the late Augustin Daly, is a representative theatre for modern comedy of the higher class. The company has an exceptional reputation for its talents and artistic training.

Daughters of the Revolution and Daughters of the American Revolution.—Two organizations of women descended from Revolutionary patriots. They are national societies having branches or chapters in various cities. The General Society of the former may be addressed at 156 5th av. The latter has several chapters in this city.

David's Island is situated in Long Island Sound, about a mile and a half from New Rochelle to the southwest. It was first established as a hospital station at the breaking out of the war in 1861, and extensive buildings of wood were put up. The island was purchased by the United States in 1869, and made a sub-depot for the reception of recruits. It is now a regular post, has a fine band, and is under command of a colonel. Fort Slocom is on the island. It can be reached by boat from New Rochelle. A landmark by which the island may be recognized is a brick building on its southern end with a tall tower.

Deaf-Mutes.—The New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb is at W. 162d st. and Broadway, and can be reached by west or east side elevated roads, changing to the surface cars at 125th st. There are schoolrooms where the ordinary branches of knowledge are taught, and also workshops where may be learned various trades. In St. Ann's P. E.

Church, W. 148th st. near Amsterdam av., sermons are preached every Sunday by means of the finger language. The Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes is at Lexington av. and 67th st. It accommodates 200.

Deal Beach is rather the name of a locality than of a town. It is given to that portion of the Atlantic coast of New Jersey just north of Asbury Park and south of Elberon. There are two fine summer hotels, and a number of private cottages scattered about. It is 49 miles distant, and is accessible by the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Fare, \$1.10; round trip, \$1.75.

De Hirsch (BARON) Fund.—Established 1889 by the late Baron de Hirsch, and increased by Baroness de Hirsch, who died in 1899. To aid Russian Roumanian immigrants to become useful American citizens, and to prevent their congregating in large cities. It furnishes mechanics with tools, teaches the English language and easily acquired trades, and gives transportation to points where laborers are needed, but gives no alms. Office, 45 Broadway.

BARON DE HIRSCH ENGLISH DAY SCHOOL, maintained by the above fund, is held in the Hebrew Institute, E. Broadway and Jefferson st., to prepare children of the immigrants for the public schools.

AN ENGLISH EVENING SCHOOL is held at the same place for young men and women for whom there is not room in the public evening schools. The two schools are attended by 1,000 pupils.

BARON DE HIRSCH TRADE SCHOOL, 64th st. near 2d av. To teach Russian and Roumanian young men plumbing, carpentry, metal working, and painting. To provide for the growth of the school the Baroness de Hirsch gave \$150,000 for the present building, which was opened in 1899. The course lasts five and a half months, which is considered sufficient to make the boys competent helpers. Besides practical teaching in their respective trades, they are given about three hours a week instruction in mechanical drawing and mathematics.

CLARA DE HIRSCH HOME FOR WORKING GIRLS, 63d st. near 2d av. To provide a

comfortable home and industrial training for respectable working girls and aid them in securing employment. It has space for 80 inmates. Formerly at 208 2d av.

Delta Kappa Epsilon Club.—A college society club, at 535 5th av., admitting only members of the D. K. E. fraternity. There are a library, restaurant, smoking-room, and reading-room, besides bedrooms. The club was formed in 1885.

Delta Psi Hall, an odd-looking building at 29 E. 28th st., is the chapter-house of the Delta Psi fraternity in New York.

Democratic Club.—An important political and social organization, comprising in its membership many of the leaders of the Democratic party in New York City. It was formed about 1875, but was not incorporated under its present name until 1890. In that year it purchased for \$175,000 its house at 617 5th av. Since the election of 1897 it has been the headquarters of the leaders of Tammany Hall.

Dentistry, New York College of, cor. 23d st. and 3d av.—Chartered March, 1865; opened November, 1866. For the purpose of educating men for the surgical specialty of dentistry. The curriculum provides for the acquisition of the scientific and chirurgical requirements of the specialty. The fundamental medical sciences and the theory of both operative and mechanical dentistry are lectured upon during the winter season. Daily practice in the infirmary and laboratory, with operations at the chair and in the laboratory by the clinical lecturers, affords an ample field for the student to perfect himself in the chirurgical manual department. The regular sessions of lectures, clinics, etc., begin Oct. 1st and March 1st. Practical instruction in the infirmary continues throughout the year.

Department Stores.—Many of the former dry-goods stores display goods in almost every branch—furniture, carpets, crockery and glass, household articles, boots and shoes, apparel, fancy articles, leather goods, books, groceries, tobacco, and liquors—and have come to be known as Department Stores. Large sales and cheapness are their distinguish-

ing features; durability in their goods may or may not be conspicuous. Some of the best known of these establishments are Macy's, cor. 14th st. and 6th av., John Wanamaker's, formerly A. T. Stewart's, Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts., Siegel, Cooper Co.'s, 6th av. and 18th st., Bloomingdale's, 3d av. and 59th st., and Ridley's, Grand st., east of Bowery. Others may be found on 6th av., Grand, 14th, 23d, and 125th sts. In Brooklyn the leading department stores are Journeay & Burnham's, Abraham & Straus's, A. D. Matthews & Sons, Joseph H. Bauman Co., and Loeser's, all on Fulton st., within a short distance above the borough hall. (See DRY GOODS.)

Depots. (See RAILWAYS.)

Detectives.—The Police Department maintains an effective Detective Bureau. There are also several private detective agencies which do a legitimate business. There are, unfortunately, some others of unsavory reputation, whose methods are semi-criminal. The stranger who needs detective work done had better apply to the police, or to a lawyer of good standing.

Deutscher Verein.—An aristocratic German club, having a house at 112 W. 59th st., opened March 16, 1891. McKim, Meade & White were the architects of the house, which ranks among the finest in the city. It has a frontage of 75 feet in 59th st., and a depth of 120 feet, and rises to a height of five stories. Its front is of oolitic limestone. The second floor of the house is almost entirely given up to the use of the wives and daughters of members, a ladies' restaurant and reception-rooms, etc., being provided for their accommodation. There are 22 apartments and suites for the use of members who may wish to live at the club. The building cost nearly \$400,000.

Dewey Arch.—A beautiful triumphal arch of magnificent proportions, adorned with groups of statuary, was erected over Fifth av. at 23d st., as the chief decorative feature of the city for the welcome extended to Admiral George Dewey on his return to the United States after the Spanish war, Sept. 29, 1899. The design was the joint contribution of some of the best artists in

the city, who also superintended the construction without compensation. It was constructed of wood and staff, and was torn down after standing a year.

Diamond Reef.—A mass of rock in the Upper Bay, between the Battery and South Brooklyn. Originally there was a depth of water of only 20 feet 8 inches over it. On July 8, 1889, drilling and blasting were begun, and kept up until May 13, 1891. During that time 5,617 tons of rock were removed, and a depth of 26 feet at low tide secured.

Di Cesnola Collection. (See MUSEUM OF ART, METROPOLITAN.)

Dispensaries. (See HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, ETC.)

Distances in New York.—The following tables give distances from various points:

From the Battery along Broadway to Dey st., $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; City Hall, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; Worth st., 1 mile; Canal st., $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile; Houston st., $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile; 4th st., 2 miles; 9th st., $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles; 14th st., $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; 23d st., 3 miles; 33d st., $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; 42d st., 4 miles; and 1 mile additional for every 20 streets.

From the City Hall as a starting-point it is 1 mile along Broadway to Houston st., 2 miles to 19th st., and thence continuing in a straight line by Broadway or any avenue a mile every 20 squares. Above 14th st. every 20 streets is estimated as a mile, and across the city every 7 squares between the lettered and numbered avenues is a mile. Thus from 14th to 34th st. is a mile, or from 2d to 9th avs. a mile.

From the Broadway Central Hotel to Grand Central Depot the distance is about 2 miles. From Fulton Ferry to the City Hall is nearly $\frac{3}{8}$ of a mile; from Courtlandt Street Ferry to the City Hall about the same. From Desbrosses Street Ferry to Broadway is $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile; to Grand Central Depot about 3 miles; to Fifth Avenue Hotel 2 miles. From Erie Ferry, foot of Chambers st., to Fifth Avenue Hotel is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; to Grand Central Depot $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The cross-town distances from the North to the East River are as follows:

At Battery pl., $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; Fulton st., $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; Chambers st., 1 mile; Grand st.,

2 $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; Houston st., 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; 14th st., 2 $\frac{3}{8}$; 23d st., 2 $\frac{3}{8}$. Above 23d st. to 117th st. the island averages from 2 to 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ miles in width; above this point it narrows rapidly until at Inwood it is but $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in width.

District Attorney.—There is a District Attorney for each county. The one for New York County has his office in the Criminal Courts Building. This officer, elected by the people for a term of three years, at \$12,000 a year, is the public prosecutor in criminal trials in this county. He has 7 assistants, at \$7,500 a year each, and 11 deputies. The District Attorney of Kings County (Brooklyn) has his office in the County Court-House. His salary is \$8,000 a year, and he has 5 assistants.

District Telegraph, American. (See MESSENGER SERVICE.)

Docks and Ferries, Department of, Battery, Pier A, N. R., is conducted by a board of three commissioners, who are appointed by the Mayor for six years, the term of one expiring every two years. The Board elects its own President, who receives a salary of \$6,000 per annum; the other Commissioners receive \$5,000 each. The Board has control of the piers and bulkheads along the city water-front, and the renting, building, and repairing of the same, also of the ferries belonging to the city, and of the leasing of ferry franchises. The water-front of the city is divided into districts, each district being under the charge of a dock-master. (See PIERS AND DOCKS, and PIERS, LOCATION OF.)

Dr. Hall's Church. (See FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN.)

Dogs.—Prior to 1894 licenses to keep dogs were issued by the Mayor's Marshal, at \$3 a year each. At present the whole business is in the hands of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (which see, under ANIMALS). This organization now licenses dogs at \$2 each, annually, and a dog thus licensed may run at large, without leash or muzzle, provided it wears at all times a collar about its neck with a metal tag attached bearing the number of its license. All dogs not thus licensed and marked may

be seized by the officers of the society and killed or otherwise disposed of if not redeemed within 48 hours. Cats, also, are required to wear collars bearing their owners' names and addresses; otherwise they may be seized and destroyed; but no license fee is required for them.

The Westminster Kennel Club holds an annual dog-show in the spring in Madison Square Garden. The display of dogs is a good one, and the prizes are numerous and fairly distributed. The attendance is large and fashionable. (See BIRD-AND DOG-FANCIERS.)

Down-Town Association, 60 Pine st.—A club instituted to supply members with suitable club accommodations, including refreshments, during business hours. Merchants, bankers, brokers, lawyers, and others belong to it; principals in firms only are eligible, however. Strangers are admitted when accompanied by a member.

Dramatic Art.—The American Academy of the Dramatic Arts, in the Carnegie Music Hall building, is an important school of elocution, action, and stage technique; also of singing and operatic work.

Dramatic Clubs.—Brooklyn has been called the home of the amateur actor. Its dramatic societies have won wide and well-deserved fame for the excellence of their work and the number of eminent actors and actresses they have given to the professional stage. The oldest and most important is the Amaranth, which gives monthly performances at the Academy of Music during the winter. Others are the Gilbert, the Booth, the Florence, the Melpomene, and the Dramatic Association of the Polytechnic Institute. In Manhattan such societies are few. The Strollers, 31 W. 27th st., deserves especial mention.

Drinking Fountains.—The finest of the New York drinking fountains is on the west side of Union sq. It was designed and executed by Donndorf, of Stuttgart, and the pedestal is of Swedish granite cut in Berlin. It was presented to the city by D. Willis James. In Central Park, near E. 78th st., is another, given by Miss Mary Shepard and de-

signed by Olin T. Warner. There is also a handsome fountain in Madison av., at 23d st., designed by W. W. Smith, and presented to the city by Mrs. O. E. P. Stokes; one in the wall of the old Academy of Design at 23d st. and 4th av., and one in the wall of the Jefferson Market Police Court. Mrs. John Jacob Astor presented to the city 12 ornamental iron drinking fountains, which have been placed as follows: Junction of Astor pl. and Clinton pl., surmounted by a gas lamp; Broadway and 32d st., surmounted by a gas lamp; South and Fulton sts.; South and Roosevelt sts.; South and Catharine sts.; South and Pike sts.; Front and Fulton sts.; Front and Beekman sts.; Roosevelt and Cherry sts.; New Chambers and James sts.; East Broadway and Rutgers st.; Beach st. near West Broadway. One has been erected in memory of Jerry McAuley at 6th av. and 32d st., and there is another at the front of the Judson Memorial church at the south side of Washington Square. Mrs. F. A. Moulton presented one in 1885, which stands on Columbus av. near 66th st. A handsome stone fountain with bronze ornamentation, which stands in Rutgers sq., was presented by Jacob H. Schiff, in 1895. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has erected several fountains. Ice-water fountains are maintained at numerous places by the Church Temperance Society. The Young Men's Institute in the Bowery maintains one in the front of its building, and there are several in the fronts of stores in the downtown district; also in Nathan Strauss's milk booths.

Drives and Bicycle Runs.—

Both driving and cycling for pleasure demand the same chief requisites—good roads and pleasant surroundings. While New York is not a model city as regards pavements and road surfaces, it is advancing rapidly in this respect. As for scenery, the territory embraced in its five boroughs possesses many elements of the picturesque. Tree-covered height and broad river, ocean and island combine to afford pleasing views. The Hudson has been called the American Rhine, and its beauties begin long before the city limits are passed. Then in the parks, with which the residential part of the city is liberally provided, art has aided Nature to display her charms most effectively. The articles

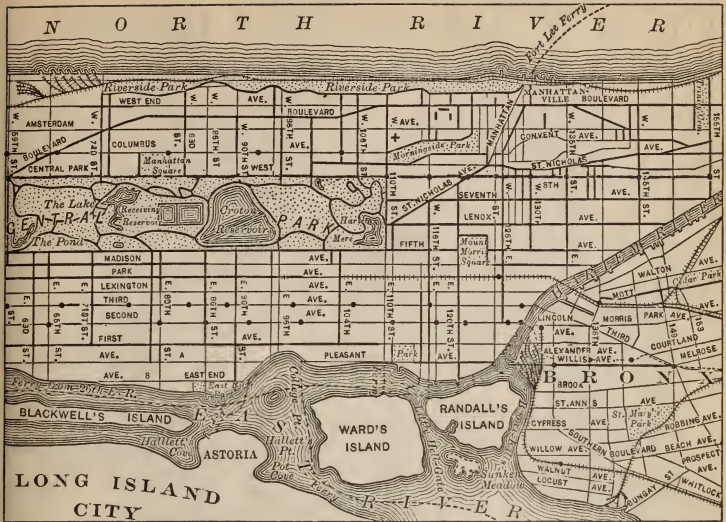
HORSES AND CARRIAGES and BICYCLING tell where carriages and bicycles may be hired. The fashionable drives on Manhattan Island are in Central and Riverside Parks, and the drivers of fast horses continue from the northern end of Central Park up 7th av., where they let out the lines a bit, and would formerly perhaps go on across the Harlem River and up Jerome av., but now most of them turn up the viaduct over 155th st. to the Speedway, which runs north along the west shore of the Harlem River about two miles (bicycles not admitted). St. Nicholas av. is another favorite street north of Central Park, from which, also, the Speedway may be reached. All of these avenues and the park driveways are macadamized. In Central and Riverside Parks bicycles may not go faster than 8 miles an hour, and carriages not over 7 miles. Coasting on bicycles is forbidden. In the city streets the limits are the same for both carriages and bicycles, and both must carry a light after dark.

In starting for a pleasure drive or bicycle run in Manhattan the first aim is to escape from the crowded part of the city. From 14th to 59th st. take one of the asphalted avenues—5th, the central av. of the island; 8th on the west side; Irving pl., continued as Lexington av., on the east side, but leaving it for Madison av. at 26th st.; farther east 2d av., turning off at 20th st. to 1st av. For approaching the 23d st. ferries, or crossing from one avenue to another in this part of the city, the asphalted 26th st. is the one to take. From 59th to 125th st. is the first stretch of really pleasant riding, and the first avenue to be mentioned is upper Broadway—asphalted from 59th to 119th st. This is paralleled by the finely macadamized Riverside Drive, along the edge of Riverside Park, overlooking the Hudson from 72d to 125th sts., with a bicycle path part of its length. Central Park stretches from 59th to 110th st., and its beauties may be fully enjoyed as the visitor is borne on smoothly rolling wheels over its own drives or the asphalted 5th or 8th av. which form its lateral boundaries. To cross from one avenue to another, at the southern end of the Park take 58th st., which is asphalted and less crowded than 59th st. On Madison av. the asphalt continues to 55th st., and on 1st av. to 109th st. (leave it at 104th st.). From 125th st. to the end of the island we have Broad-



Bronx borough is entered by the driver or cyclist by preference over the asphalted Washington and Central bridges, the former approached from 11th av. or the Kingsbridge road through 181st st., the latter from 7th, or from St. Nicholas av. at 155th st. From the Bronx end of Washington Bridge a turn is made northward, and almost immediately another to

the east into the short Featherbed lane, then northward on McComb's Dam road, which ends just beyond Fordham, about 2 miles above. Several cross-streets lead to Sedgwick av. on the one hand or Jerome av. on the other. On the Bronx side of Central Bridge are two approaches. The northern leads into Sedgwick av., which runs northward along the high eastern bank of the Harlem River till it ends at a street that runs into Van Cortlandt Park. Those wishing to go to Yonkers commonly turn off at the Webb Shipbuilders' Home into Bailey av., which slants down into Kingsbridge. Thence the most direct way is up uninteresting Broadway, which runs north along the western side of Van Cortlandt Park. A shadier and more attractive road is Riverdale av., which parallels Broadway on the ridge to the westward. The eastern approach of Central Bridge bends into Jerome av., which runs north to the city limits. McComb's Dam road, already mentioned, slants off from Jerome av. about a mile above the bridge. Three miles farther up, at Bedford Park, one may turn eastward through the Southern



Boulevard to Webster av., then north as far as Williamsbridge, then east over the railroad and the Bronx River to White Plains av., which runs into Mount Vernon. At Bedford Park railroad station is an entrance to Bronx Park. These parallel avenues are connected by cross-streets also at other points in addition to those mentioned. Jerome av. has been for several years in a state of upheaval for sewer, grading, track-laying, etc., but is now finished. By enduring a few minutes of misery it is possible to get across the Harlem River by the Madison av. Bridge at 138th st. Two blocks east of the bridge, turn north on the smooth and shady Mott av., which ends at a cross street (165th st.) leading westward to Jerome av. Washington av. may be reached by crossing the railroad from Mott av. at 149th st., and turning up Park av. to 161st st. Washington av. runs straight up to Fordham, and is well shaded by trees and dwellings. From 152d st. to Fordham cyclists often ride on Webster av., west of the railroad, which has asphalt strips. A substantial bridge now crosses the Harlem River at 3d av. and 129th st. On the

Bronx side 3d av., paved with granite blocks, runs northward to Fordham. The Southern Boulevard turns east on the line of 133d st., then north, ending at Bedford Park. The Boulevard and Westchester av. are paved with granite for a short distance, but the latter has an asphalt strip each side of the car-tracks. Three blocks east of 3d av. the Boulevard crosses Willis av., which is asphalted and extends to 149th st., where it runs into 3d av. At 150th st., Westchester av. slants off from 3d av., taking a northeasterly direction to Unionport and Westchester. Crossing Westchester Creek we may continue in the same direction on the Pelham Bridge road through Pelham Bay Park to Pelham Manor and New Rochelle, or we may turn sharply to the southeast on to the Throgg's Neck road leading down to Fort Schuyler. At Bartow, in Pelham Bay Park, a road traversed by a car-track leads off to City Island.

Brooklyn streets are noted for their abundant foliage, shade-trees being found everywhere, and constituting one of the chief charms of the borough. Some of the finest drives in the vicinity of New York

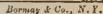


are to be found in Brooklyn. The favorite one is through Prospect Park and down the Ocean Parkway (one of a projected series of boulevards 210 ft. wide), to Coney Island, a distance of 5 or 6 miles. The Eastern Parkway is laid from the northern end of the park, along the line of Sackett st. $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and one may continue on Fulton st. to Jamaica. Bicycles are carried in the smoking-cars of Brooklyn elevated trains for a charge of 10 cts.

From Manhattan the best approach to Prospect Park is through Bedford av., which runs from near the Williamsburgh ferries to the Eastern Parkway and is asphalted. St. Mark's av., 6 blocks north of the Eastern Parkway, and Clinton av., starting from lower Fulton st. and running southwest, are lined with beautiful residences surrounded by extensive ornamental grounds. The beautiful bay shore

at the Narrows may be reached through Fort Hamilton av. and Bay Ridge Parkway (66th st.). From Bay Ridge south to Fort Hamilton, the Bay Ridge Parkway, also called the Shore Road, stretches for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, following the edge of the bluff overlooking the Narrows. The roadway has been macadamized as a part of the Brooklyn park system, and the view out over the water is grand. On the land side are occasional villas and comfortable cottages, while the Crescent Athletic Club occupies one of the finest sites. Bay Parkway (22d av.), the King's Highway, Flatbush, Ocean, and Clarkson avs., are also attractive roads.

Through Queens borough run the famous Jericho and Merrick roads. The former is reached from Prospect Park Plaza by the Eastern Parkway, Parkway Extension, and Jamaica av. to Jamaica.



The streets connecting the villages along the north and east shores of Staten Island are pleasant, especially Richmond Terrace on the north side, and the Shore road on the east, but as most of them are

occupied by car-tracks more or less risk and discomfort attend the use of light vehicles upon them. On the southern and western sides the roads are fair. The best way to go from the northern to the extreme southern end of the island is to leave the Shore road at Clifton, going through Vanderbilt av. to the Richmond road, on the latter to New Dorp, continuing by the Amboy road to Tottenville. All the streets and roads herein mentioned are macadamized unless otherwise stated, and under the names of many of them in this book the special attractions upon them are given.

Dry-Goods.—The tendency of recent years has been to concentrate trade in a few large houses, and as a consequence a number of huge trade palaces have grown up in New York, devoted principally to dry-goods, but including often many other articles, such as carpets, fancy goods, etc. Arnold, Constable & Co., Lord & Taylor, and Aitken & Son, all on Broadway, bet. 17th and 23d sts., and James McCreery & Co., formerly at Broadway and 11th st., now on 23d st. near 6th av., are establishments where the finest goods in the city may be obtained; Stern Brothers and Le Boutillier Brothers, in W. 23d st., Daniel & Sons, Broadway and 9th st., Altman's, O'Neill's, Simpson, Crawford & Simpson's, and Jackson's (specialty mourning goods), the last four on 6th av., between 14th and 23d sts., and Lord & Taylor's in Grand st., are also first-class stores that give their whole attention to dry-goods and a few related lines. In all the avenues, in fact, are shops in this line of business, some of them of no little magnitude, and popular with local buyers. (For the establishments that, with dry-goods as their main line, carry a large variety of other goods, see DEPARTMENT STORES.) The principal shopping-grounds in Manhattan are Broadway, vicinity of 9th st.; Broadway, between Union and Madison sqs.; 14th and 23d sts., between 5th and 6th avs.; 6th av. below 23d st., for residents of the lower east side, Grand st., east of 3d av., and in Harlem, 125th st. Very large establishments are also to be found in Fulton st., Brooklyn. The wholesale district is between Crosby st. and West Broadway on the east and west sides, and Prince and Reade sts. on the north

and south, comprising about 135 acres, with a valuation when stocks are low of about \$350,000,000, and when high of over \$500,000,000, a greater quantity of valuable merchandise than can elsewhere be found on the globe in an area of equal space.

East New York.—A village just within the extreme eastern limits of Brooklyn. It is reached by the elevated railway and electric cars from Fulton and South Ferries, and by rapid-transit trains from the latter ferries, also *via* elevated road and electric cars through Broadway, Williamsburgh. Fare in each case, 5 cts. Small houses can be rented here very cheaply, but the locality may be found objectionable in several particulars. There is a large colored colony here, and lager-beer gardens abound in the neighborhood.

East River is the name by which the strait connecting Long Island Sound with New York Harbor is known. Some uncertainty has existed as to where the East River ends and Long Island Sound begins. A decision of the U. S. Coast Survey draws the dividing line from Throgg's Neck to Willett's Point, about 20 miles from the Battery, this being the point where the tide that flows in from New York Bay encounters the tide that enters the Sound at its eastern extremity. The East River separates Manhattan and the Bronx boroughs on the west from Brooklyn and Queens on the east. In mid-stream is Blackwell's Island, and just above are Ward's and Randall's Islands. Its length, from the Battery to where the Harlem River empties into it, is about 10 miles. From the Battery to Wallabout Bay, where the Brooklyn Navy Yard is located, a distance of about 2 miles, its course is from S. W. to N. E.; above that point it is almost due S. and N. The channel is narrowest just below where it changes its course, and it is there that the East River Bridge (which see) spans it. The average width of the channel is about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile. Its waters are filled by the many ferry-boats plying between the opposite shores, large sailing vessels from foreign ports, coastwise steamers, dozens of noisy, puffing tugs, and countless small craft which trade to near-by ports. Some work has been done on a tunnel under



VIEW ON THE CYCLE PATH OF THE OCEAN PARKWAY, BROOKLYN.



the river, from 42d st., Manhattan, to Long Island City.

East River Bridge.—The East River Bridge was completed and opened to traffic on the 24th of May, 1883. The Brooklyn terminus occupies nearly the whole tract bounded by Fulton, Prospect, Tillary, and Washington sts.; the New York terminus is in Park row, opposite the City Hall park. The supporting tower on the Brooklyn side is just north of the Fulton ferry-house; the New York tower is at Pier 29, near the foot of Roosevelt st. The bridge may be divided into 5 parts: the central span across the river from tower to tower, 1,595 ft. long; a span on each side from the tower to the anchorage, 930 ft. long; and the approaches from the terminus to the anchorage on each side. The whole length of the bridge is 5,989 ft. It is 85 ft. wide, including a promenade for foot-passengers of 13 ft., two railroad tracks, on which run passenger-cars propelled by electricity, and two roadways for vehicles. From high-water mark to the floor of the bridge in the center is a distance of 135 ft., so that navigation is not impeded. The bridge is suspended from four cables, each $15\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter, made of steel wire. These cables have a deflection of 128 ft. Each tower rests immediately upon a caisson, constructed of yellow-pine timber, which on the Brooklyn side is 45 ft. and on the New York side 78 ft. below the surface of the water. The Brooklyn caisson is 168 ft. long by 102 ft. wide. The towers erected upon these foundations are 140 ft. in length by 50 ft. in width at the water-line; below the upper cornice at the top these dimensions are reduced, by sloped offsets at intervals, to 120 ft. by 40. The total height above high water of each tower is 272 ft. At the anchorages each of the 4 cables, after passing over the towers, enters the anchor-walls at an elevation of nearly 80 ft. above high water, and passes through the masonry a distance of 25 ft., at which point a connection is formed with the anchor-chains. The following table will give some further interesting data in regard to the work:

Construction commenced January 2, 1870.

Size of New York caisson, 172×102 ft.

Timber and iron in caisson, 5,253 cubic yds.

Concrete in well-holes, chambers, etc., 5,669 cubic ft.

Weight of New York caisson, about 7,000 tons.

Weight of concrete filling, 8,000 tons.

New York tower contains 46,945 cubic yds. masonry.

Brooklyn tower contains 38,214 cubic yds. masonry.

First wire was run out May 29, 1877.

Cable-making commenced June 11, 1877.

Length of each single wire in cables, 3,572 ft.

Ultimate strength of each cable, 12,200 tons.

Weight of wire, 12 ft. per lb.

Each cable contains 5,296 parallel (not twisted) galvanized steel, oil-coated wires, closely wrapped to a solid cylinder $15\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter.

Height of floors at towers above high water, 119 ft. 3 in.

Grade of roadway, $3\frac{1}{4}$ ft. in 100 ft.

Height of towers above roadway, 159 ft.

Size of anchorages at base, 129×119 ft.

Size of anchorages at top, 117×104 ft.

Height of anchorages, 89 ft. front, 85 ft. rear.

Weight of each anchor-plate, 23 tons.

The spans from the anchorages to the towers are suspended to the cables, and carried over the roofs of the buildings underneath. The approach on the Brooklyn side from the terminus to the anchorage measures 971 ft.; on the New York side, 1,562.6 ft. These approaches are supported by heavy arches of masonry, except at several street-crossings, over which massive iron bridges are thrown. The spaces under the archways have been fitted up for store-houses, which are strictly fire-proof. The Brooklyn terminus is 68 ft. above high tide. The cost largely exceeded the original estimate for the entire work, some \$15,000,000 having been expended. The railroad was opened to the public September 24, 1883, the fare being 5 cts. On March 1, 1885, the fare was reduced to 3 cts., packages of 10 tickets being sold for 25 cts., and in 1894 two tickets were sold for 5 cts. The average of persons crossing the bridge each day is about 115,000. The fare for pedestrians was formerly 1 ct., or 25 tickets for 5 cts., but in 1891 the promenade was made free. The number of pas-

sengers carried on the cars in 1896 was 43,996,459. The total number carried, from the opening of the road to end of 1896, was 435,150,339. The largest number carried on the cars in one day was 225,645, on Feb. 11, 1895. The Bridge police force consists of one captain, two sergeants, three roundsmen, and 93 patrolmen.

New terminal stations were completed early in 1897, together with a duplex track system and a combination of cable and electric propulsion, thus nearly doubling the carrying capacity of the bridge railroad. Early in 1898 Brooklyn elevated railroad trains began to run across the bridge from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and trolley-cars were permitted to cross on tracks laid in the roadways.

East River Bridge, New.—Another suspension bridge is being constructed across the East River from Delancey st., Manhattan, to Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D., under the direction of a commission having offices at 49 Chambers st. Work was begun on the foundation of the Manhattan tower, Nov. 7, 1896. The towers are of steel, 325 feet high, and each rests on two piers. The construction of the towers and the anchorages is now well advanced. The bridge is to be 118 ft. wide; it will have 4 surface railroad tracks, 2 elevated tracks, 2 carriageways, 2 promenades, and 2 cycle paths. (See also BLACKWELL'S ISLAND BRIDGE.)

East River Park.—A large park fronting on the East River, between 86th and 89th sts. Free concerts are given there weekly in summer.

East Williamsburgh.—A Queens borough village near the Bushwick Junction station on the Long Island Railroad. It is about 5 miles from the Broadway (Williamsburgh) Ferry, from which it is accessible by street-cars. The population consists mainly of Germans.

Eastchester.—One of the towns of Westchester County. A part of it was annexed to New York city in 1895, including the village of Eastchester, which is in the extreme northern part of Bronx borough, about 2 miles from Long Island Sound.

Eastern District.—That part of Brooklyn still known as Williamsburgh, with the more northerly locality called Greenpoint, and the old Dutch settlement of Bushwick. The most imposing building within its limits is that of the Williamsburgh Savings Bank, cor. Broadway and Driggs av., the dome of which can be seen from a great distance. Williamsburgh is reached from Manhattan by ferries from Roosevelt, Grand, Houston, and 23d sts., the first and last landing on the other side at Broadway, the second at both Broadway and Grand st., and the third at Grand st. The main street is Broadway, along which is an elevated railway which leads to East New York. The houses are mainly medium and small dwellings, which can be had at a very moderate rent compared with Manhattan. Along the East River front are many large sugar refineries. The ferries to Greenpoint from Manhattan are at the foot of E. 10th and E. 23d sts.

Eden Musée.—A place of entertainment in W. 23d st., near 6th av., containing a museum of wax-figures, consisting of portraits of distinguished persons and historic tableaux. There is a *café*, in which instrumental music and other diversions are given. Admission, 50 cts.

Education, Department of.—This department is conducted by a board of 19 members composed of the Chairmen of the four Borough School Boards, 10 delegates elected by the School Board of the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, from their own number, and 5 delegates similarly elected by the School Board of the borough of Brooklyn, all of whom serve without pay. The term is one year. The Board elects one of its members president. It has the care and control of all property of the city used for school purposes; it administers or apportions among the School Boards for administration all school funds and supervises the performance of the duties assigned to the School Boards, and to the various executive officers of the Department. The central office of the Department is at 59th st. and Park av., Manhattan, in a new building erected for the purpose.

The Board of Education appoints a City Superintendent of Schools for a term of

six years, and fixes his salary. He has the right to sit and speak but not to vote in the Board. He is the chief executive officer of the Board conducting the business of the Department in accordance with its regulations. With regard to educational matters, his function is purely advisory, as he has no power to initiate changes. Present Superintendent, William H. Maxwell. The City Superintendent and four other persons appointed by the Board on his nomination form a Board of Examiners, which grants licenses to teachers who pass its examinations.

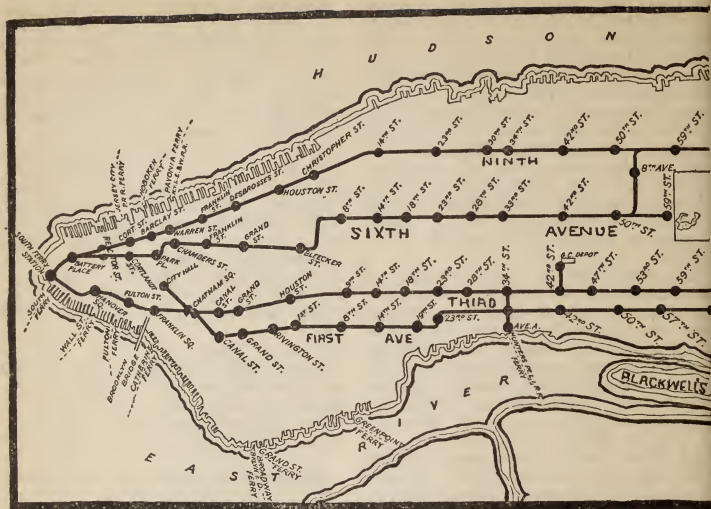
The School Board of the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx consists of 21 members, one third of whom are appointed each year by the Mayor for three years. The School Board of the borough of Brooklyn consists of 45 members, that of the borough of Queens of 9 members, and that of the borough of Richmond of 9 members, all similarly appointed. Members of School Boards serve without pay. Each Board elects its own president, and each within its own district has the care of all school property, chooses sites for new buildings, fixes salaries of teachers, superintendents, and other officers, establishes high schools, evening schools, kindergartens, etc., and has general control of all school matters not reserved to the Board of Education. Each School Board may divide its territory into inspection districts, and if this be done the Mayor appoints 5 inspectors for each district. The full term for inspectors is five years, and the appointments are arranged so that the term of one in each district expires each year. It is the duty of inspectors to visit all the schools of their districts once a quarter to see that they are conducted efficiently and according to the regulations of the Department, and to make quarterly reports to the School Board of the borough. All inspectors and members of School Boards must be residents of the respective districts for which they are appointed. The boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx are divided into 35 inspection districts.

Any School Board may appoint a Borough Superintendent, and, if the number of teachers in the borough is large, may add associate borough superintendents. Appropriations for 1901, \$18,512,817.69. (See SCHOOLS.)

Eighth Avenue.—This long and busy street begins at Abingdon sq., five blocks below W. 14th st., and extends northward to the Harlem River. From 59th to 110th sts. it forms the western boundary of Central Park and is known as Central Park, West. Surface cars run throughout its length, and at 110th st. an elevated line turns into it, continuing to its ending at 155th st. It occupies a position on the west side similar to that filled on the east by 3d av., being devoted to small dealers whose aggregate transactions foot up an enormous sum. The petty trade that crowds every store and clings to the edge of the walks is something marvelous. The roadway is paved with smooth asphalt, which adds much to its attractiveness. The most important historical fact concerning Eighth av. is, that the great "Orange Riot" occurred on it, at 25th st. This was on July 12, 1871. A procession of Orangemen was attacked, the police and militia strove to protect it, and about forty persons were killed.

Elberon, a portion of the summer resort of Long Branch, N. J. There are good surf-bathing on the beach, and fine drives in the vicinity. It is ultra-fashionable, and the prices for board are very high. Reached by the Central R. R. of N. J., or the Penn. R. R. Fare, \$1; round trip, \$1.60.

Elections.—For electoral purposes New York is divided into districts, called election districts, of which there are 883 in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, 516 in Brooklyn, 76 in Queens, and 47 in Richmond. In each of these a place is designated, at which voters must register their names on one of the four days appointed for that purpose, and at which the polling is held. The boundaries of these districts, and the addresses of the polling-places, are advertised in the city papers on each registry day and on election day. To be entitled to register and vote, a man must be twenty-one years old and be a citizen of the United States, either native or naturalized. If not a native, he must have been naturalized three months before the election. He must have lived in New York State at least one year, in New York County four months, and in his election district thirty days previous to the election. A person con-



Map showing routes and stations

victed of bribery or of any other felony cannot register or vote unless he has been restored to citizenship. A qualified voter has the right to challenge any person's right to register or vote if he believes that such person is not a legal voter. Each voter on entering the polling-place gives his name and residence to the election officers; if his name is found properly registered, he receives a "blanket ballot," bearing in parallel columns the various party lists of candidates; he enters a little private booth, and there marks with a pencil the list of candidates, or the individual names, for which he desires to vote; then comes out, hands the whole ballot, folded up, to the inspector, again giving his name; he sees the ballot deposited in the box, and then goes his way, his duty done. Official ballots, printed at public expense, are used. The registration and voting are conducted by a bureau of the police department known as the General Bureau of Elections. The superintendent of this bureau is appointed by the Police Board for five years, and has a salary of \$6,000. There is a branch office in each borough. The total registra-

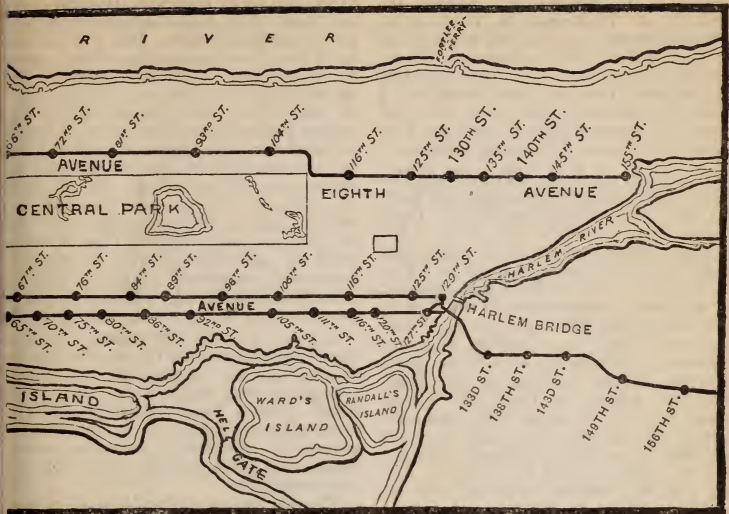
tion of voters in the city by boroughs has in the last three years been as follows:

	1898.	1899.	1900.
Manhattan...	285,701	252,180	326,652
Bronx.....	30,407	28,419	40,339
Brooklyn....	201,737	184,914	230,519
Queens.....	25,422	23,894	29,334
Richmond...	12,596	11,753	13,935

As a rule, only from 70 to 85 per cent of those registered actually vote. Elections in New York have been in the past more or less tainted by dishonest practices, such as bribery, repeating, false registration, and ballot-box stuffing. Efforts have been made to correct these evils with some success, and elections are now conducted with a fair degree of honesty, excepting, perhaps, in a few districts.

Primary elections, for the choice of party officers, delegates to nominating conventions, etc., are conducted under a law almost as strict as the regular election law.

Electric Light.—Lighting by means of electricity is now general. The parks and principal avenues and streets are



of the Elevated Railways.

lighted by the arc light, and the incandescent light is largely used in public buildings, offices, and private dwellings. Many houses and business establishments have their own electric plant, but the chief supply is furnished by a company which has six large stations in various parts of the city. Together they supply or feed current into upward of 200 miles of subway tubing, requiring in the operation 608 miles of conductors for feeders and mains.

Elevated Railways.—The elevated railways in Manhattan and Bronx boroughs are united in one management, under the title of the Manhattan Railway Company. The lines and stations are as follows. All fares are 5 cts., and for 3 cts. additional the passenger may buy a transfer ticket good on the surface cars of the 3d av., the 42d st., the Dry Dock, or the Union Railroad.

SIXTH AVENUE LINE.—Extends from South Ferry along the Battery through Greenwich st., New Church st., Murray st., West Broadway, W. 3d st., 6th av., to 58th st. (Central Park). A branch extends through 53d st. to the 9th av. line,

on which most of the 6th av. trains continue to 155th st. Trains are run daily from 5.15 A. M. to 12 night, at intervals of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 min., and at intervals of 15 minutes all night. Through time from South Ferry to 58th st., 29 minutes; to 155th st., 52 minutes. Stations are at Battery Place, Rector st., Cortlandt st., Park pl., Chambers st., Franklin st., Grand st., Bleecker st., 8th st., 14th st., 18th st., 23d st., 28th st., 33d st., 42d st., 50th st., and 58th st. Branch from cor. 6th av., and 53d st. has a station at 53d st. and 8th av. The engine of every north-bound train carries a sign showing whether it runs to 58th st. or to Harlem (155th st.) (See NINTH AVENUE LINE.)

NINTH AVENUE LINE.—From South Ferry along the Battery to Greenwich st. to 9th av. to 110th st., to 8th av., ending at 155th st. Leave South Ferry every 3 to 6 minutes from 5.33 A. M. to 8.24 P. M., and every 8 minutes from 8.24 P. M. to 5.33 A. M., and 135th st. at like intervals and during the same hours. Time between South Ferry and 135th st., 42 minutes. Stations are at the following points: South Ferry, Battery Place, Rector st.,

Cortlandt st., Barclay st., Warren st., Franklin st., Desbrosses st., Houston st., Christopher st., 14th st., 23d st., 30th st., 34th st., 42d st., 50th st., 59th st., 66th st., 72d st., 81st st., 93d st., 104th st., 116th st., 125th st., 130th st. (down trains only), 135th st., 145th st., and 155th st. Connection is made at 155th st. with the Putnam line of the N. Y. Central Railroad.

THIRD AVENUE LINE.—From South Ferry and City Hall alternately through Bowery and 3d av. to Harlem River. Leave South Ferry and City Hall every 3 to 6 minutes from 5 A. M. to 12 night, and every 10 minutes from 12 night to 5 A. M. Time between South Ferry and 129th st., 43 minutes. Before entering the Bowery the South Ferry line runs through Whitehall and Front sts, Coenties Slip, and Pearl st. Stations are as follows: Hanover sq., Fulton st., Franklin sq., Chatham sq., where the City Hall branch connects with the main line, Canal st., Grand st., Houston st., 9th st., 14th st., 18th st., 23d st., 28th st., 34th st., 42d st., 47th st., 53d st., 59th st., 67th st., 76th st., 84th st., 89th st., 99th st., 106th st., 116th st., 125th st., and 129th st. Branch roads from 34th st. and 3d av. to Long Island City Ferry, foot of E. 34th st., and from 42d st. to Grand Central Depot with trains every 3 to 6 minutes from early morning to midnight. Connects at Chatham sq. with the 2d av. line, and at 129th st. with Harlem River branch of New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

An extension of this line, formerly known as the Suburban line, begins at 129th st., crosses the Harlem River opposite 2d av., and then runs through the blocks between Alexander av. and Willis av. to E. 145th st., and thence along 3d av. to Tremont. Free transfer is made to and from the 2d av. line, and all its trains run through to the City Hall over the 3d av. line. Trains run every 6 to 8 minutes from 5 A. M. to 12.45 P. M.; every 15 minutes thereafter to 5 A. M. Time from 129th st. to Tremont, 17 minutes. Stations are as follows: 129th st. between 3d av. and 2d av., 133d st., 138th st., 143d st., 149th st., 156th st., 161st st., 166th st., 169th st., Wendover av., 174th st., and 177th st. (Tremont av.). This line is being extended to Fordham.

SECOND AVENUE LINE.—From South Ferry (connecting at Chatham sq. with

3d av. line for or from City Hall) to 129th st., trains every 2 to 6 minutes from 4.43 A. M. until midnight. Below Chatham sq. it uses the same tracks and stations as the 3d av. line, above that point it runs on Division st., Allen st., 1st av., 23d st., and 2d av. Stations are at the following points above Chatham sq.: Canal st., Grand st., Rivington st., 1st st., 8th st., 14th st., 19th st., 23d st. between 1st and 2d avs., 34th st., 42d st., 50th st., 57th st., 65th st., 70th st., 75th st., 80th st., 86th st., 92d st., 105th st., 111th st., 116th st., 120th st., and 127th st. Time between 127th st. and South Ferry, 43 minutes. Connection is made at 127th st. with the Suburban branch and with Harlem River branch of the N. Y., N. H., and H. R. R.

EXPRESS TRAINS.—By means of a third track laid between the two regular tracks express trains, stopping at only a few stations, are run on the Third, Sixth, and Ninth Avenue lines. These run downtown in the morning and up-town in the afternoon, according to regular timetables, and much quicker time than the ordinary trains.

The net profits of the Manhattan system in 1896 were \$3,224,786. The number of passengers carried on all four lines was 183,437,244. The largest number of passengers ever carried in one day was 1,075,537, on Oct 12, 1892. (See TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION.)

There are now five lines of elevated roads in Brooklyn, all under the control of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Co. Four of these begin at the Bridge or at Fulton Ferry, and one at the foot of Broadway, Williamsburgh; three go to East New York, one to South Brooklyn, and one to Ridgewood. The line which goes up Fulton st. has stations at Fulton Ferry, the Bridge, Clark and Tillary sts., Myrtle av. and Court st., Boerum pl., Elm pl., Flatbush av., Lafayette av., Cumberland st., Vanderbilt av., Grand av., Franklin av., Nostrand av., Brooklyn and Tompkins avs., Albany and Sumner avs., Utica av., Ralph av., Rockaway av., Manhattan Crossing, Atlantic av., Snediker av., Pennsylvania av., Van Sicklen av., Linwood st., Montauk av., Chestnut st., Crescent av., and old City line. Trains run all night. At Franklin av. a spur connects it with the Brighton Beach road to Coney Island.

The Lexington av. line begins at the Bridge and runs through Adams st., Myrtle av., Grand av., Lexington av. to Broadway, thence on the tracks of the Broadway line as far as Van Sicklen av. The stations are at the City Hall, Bridge st., Navy st. (where transfers are made for stations on the Myrtle av. line and for Ridgewood), Vanderbilt av., Washington av., Grand av., DeKalb av., Greene av., Franklin av., Nostrand av., Tompkins av., Sumner av., Reid av., Gates av. (where transfers are made to the Broadway Ferry), Halsey st., Chauncey st., Manhattan Junction, Alabama av., Van Sicklen av. (East New York, where transfers are made to Broadway line for stations beyond to Cypress Hills Cemetery). Trains are run all night.

The Myrtle av. line runs from Fulton Ferry through York st., to Navy st., to Myrtle av., to the terminus at Wyckoff av. It has stations at Fulton Ferry, Washington st., Bridge st., Navy st. (where transfers are made for stations on the Lexington av. line, and for the City Hall), Vanderbilt av., Washington av., Grand av., Franklin av., Nostrand av., Tompkins av., Sumner av., and Broadway (where transfers are made for stations on the Broadway line, Grand, Roosevelt, and 23d st. Ferries, and East New York), Evergreen av., DeKalb av., Knickerbocker av., and Wyckoff av. at Ridgewood. Running time, 24 minutes. Last train leaves ferry at 1 A. M.

The Broadway line begins at the Broadway Ferries, and runs through Broadway, Fulton st., and Crescent av. to Jamaica av. The stations are at Driggs av., Marcy av., Hewes st., Lorimer st., Flushing av., Park av., Myrtle av. (where transfers are made for Brooklyn Bridge, Fulton Ferry, and Ridgewood), De Kalb av., Gates av. (where transfers are made for stations on Lexington and 5th avs., and for City Hall), Halsey st., Chauncey st., Manhattan Junction, Alabama av., Van Sicklen av. (East New York), Cleveland st., Norwood st., Crescent av., and Jamaica av. (Cypress Hills Cemetery). Trains run all night.

The Fifth avenue line runs to South Brooklyn. It begins at the Bridge, and the stations are at City Hall, Bridge st. (where there is a transfer for Ridgewood and East New York), Fulton st., Flatbush and Atlantic avs., then turn-

ing into 5th av., along which the stations are at St. Mark's pl., Union st., 3d st., 9th st., 16th st., 20th st., 25th st. (Greenwood), and 36th st. (where it connects with the Brooklyn, Bath & West End Railroad for Bath and Coney Island), then into 3d av., with stations at 36th st., 40th st., 46th st., 52d st., 58th st., and 65th st. Running time, 25 minutes. Trains run all night.

Passengers for points beyond the elevated lines are transferred to the surface cars.

Elevation.—The heights of various places in New York above the sea-level are as follows:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Battery.....	5 ft.
City Hall.....	36 "
Fifth av. at 59th st.....	49 "
Mount Morris.....	100 "
Central Park Reservoir.....	112 "
Broadway at 118th st.....	135 "
Kingsbridge Road at 175th st.	200 "

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

Sedgwick av. and Kingsbridge Road.....	145 ft.
Spytten Duyvil Parkway and Sidney st.....	225 "

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Fulton and Sands sts.....	56 ft.
Borough Hall.....	53 "
Columbia Heights and Clark st.	72 "
Fulton st. and Hopkinson av.	102 "
The Plaza.....	124 "
Parkway and Classon av.....	145 "
Flatbush and Underhill avs...	165 "

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

Jackson av. and Dutch Kills, L. I. City.....	12 ft.
Broadway and Steinway av., L. I. City.....	50 "
Broadway and Wallace st., L. I. City.....	87 "

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

Sailors' Snug Harbor.....	30 ft.
Pavilion Hotel.....	50 "
Hotel Castleton....	130 "
Fort Wadsworth.....	130 "
Richmond Turnpike, near Silver Lake.....	202 "
Ocean Terrace and Toad Hill Road (Middletown).....	409 "

Elizabeth, a city in New Jersey, about 12 miles S. W. from New York. The works of the Singer Sewing Machine Co. are at Elizabethport, a suburb of Elizabeth. The population was 52,130 in 1900. There are some very pretty residences and streets, and a large portion of the population are persons doing business in New York. Trains run about every 15 minutes during the day, fare, 25 cts.; round trip, 40 cts., *via* the Pennsylvania Railway, or the New Jersey Central.

Ellis Island is a small island in the Bay, about one and a half mile west by southwest from the Battery. It was sold by the State of New York in 1808 to the United States Government, and has been occupied by a magazine, but is now used as the landing-place for all immigrants entering the port of New York. Buildings for the purpose were erected there in 1891, and on January 1, 1892, formal possession of them was taken by the officers of the Treasury Department. These buildings were burned down in 1897 and new ones of much more imposing appearance were completed in December, 1900. Access is had by government steamer from Pier 1, N. R. (See IMMIGRANTS.)

Elysian Fields. (See HOBOKEN.)

Employment Bureaus.—A department of the State Bureau of Statistics of Labor for the purpose of finding work, free of charge, for the unemployed, is located at 30 W. 29th st. The Cooper Union Labor Bureau, maintained for the same purpose, is at 15 Cooper Union. The Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations also have employment bureaus.

Engineering Societies. (See AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS and SOCIETIES, PROFESSIONAL.)

Englewood, a New Jersey village about 14 miles N. W. from New York. It lies behind the Palisades, and contains many elegant suburban residences of New York business men. There are many lovely drives in the vicinity, that to the top of the Palisades being the most attractive. In summer the place has a large in-

flux of summer boarders. Estimated population, 1,500. Accessible *via* the Northern Railway of New Jersey, or West Shore Railroad. Fare, 35 cts.; round trip, 60 cts.

Episcopal Churches. (See PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.)

Erastina. (See MARINER'S HARBOR.)

Erie Basin is on the Brooklyn side of New York Bay, half way between Manhattan Island and the Narrows. Its area is about 100 acres, and a mile of breakwater divides it from the waters of the harbor. Within the basin are several important dry docks, 2 large covered piers, 8 smaller open piers, and many stores for grain and other merchandise. Every year many vessels of all descriptions are laid up here to winter or have repairs made.

Essex Market is on Grand st., between Ludlow and Essex sts. It is a substantial but plain red brick building. On the first floor is the market, being a collection of stalls, mainly devoted to the sale of butcher's meat at retail. The Essex Market Police Court and Prison are on Essex st., north of the market.

Estimate and Apportionment, Board of.—This body consists of the Mayor, the Controller, the Corporation Counsel, the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, and the President of the Council. All appropriations of money for any of the departments of the local government must receive its sanction, and it decides how much shall be spent by the city government, in so far as that matter is left at the discretion of the city government by the State Legislature. The Board meets at the Mayor's office at regular stated intervals. The following table shows the amounts estimated for the various departments of the city in 1900 and 1901. Additions to these appropriations are sometimes made, however, in cases of emergency, and transfers are made from unused balances to current funds, so that the figures given here represent only approximately the sums actually expended by the departments.

Table of Appropriations for 1900 and 1901.

	1900.	1901.
Mayoralty.....	\$63,755 00	\$63,755 00
Borough officers.....	51,300 00	51,300 00
Municipal Assembly and City Clerk.....	200,052 00	200,052 00
Department of Finance.....	779,305 00	842,305 00
Interest on the city debt.....	11,707,544 95	12,101,226 05
Redemption of the city debt.....	7,939,073 35	10,332,173 18
Rents for public offices.....	315,379 91	333,699 56
Judgments.....	250,000 00	250,000 00
Law Department.....	399,758 00	399,758 00
Board of Public Improvements.....	239,500 00	239,500 00
Department of Sewers.....	803,173 17	801,350 67
Department of Highways.....	2,251,844 67	2,178,144 67
Department of Public Parks.....	1,825,113 45	1,863,238 45
Department of Bridges.....	431,957 00	431,728 25
Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, Supplies	3,819,683 75	3,904,809 00
Department of Water Supply.....	1,442,914 17	1,525,219 17
Department of Public Charities.....	1,896,812 97	1,895,491 01
Department of Correction.....	762,775 00	758,775 00
Health Department.....	1,055,515 00	1,053,990 00
Police Department.....	11,327,503 42	11,162,323 42
Department of Street-Cleaning.....	5,031,282 27	5,001,922 27
Fire Department.....	4,840,676 52	4,864,485 00
Department of Buildings.....	546,525 00	546,525 00
Department of Taxes and Assessments.....	334,450 00	334,450 00
Board of Assessors.....	42,700 00	42,700 00
Board of Education.....	14,594,111 09	18,512,817 69
College of the City of New York.....	200,000 00	220,000 00
Normal College of the City of New York.....	175,000 00	195,000 00
Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School.....	48,000 00	48,000 00
Corporation advertising, Brooklyn.....	100,000 00	100,000 00
Advertising, not otherwise provided for.....	75,000 00	75,000 00
Board of City Record.....	460,200 00	563,200 00
Bureau of Municipal Statistics.....	11,200 00	11,200 00
Examining Board of Plumbers.....	3,594 00	5,154 00
Inspectors and Sealers of Weights and Measures...	27,000 00	27,000 00
Municipal Service Examining Boards.....	76,000 00	86,000 00
Coroners.....	165,150 00	165,150 00
Commissioners of Accounts.....	156,000 00	156,000 00
County Expenses—New York County.....	8,391,332 16	7,658,704 84
County Expenses—Kings County.....	2,613,663 46	2,437,945 45
County Expenses—Queens County.....	436,039 58	363,861 71
County Expenses—Richmond County.....	136,174 02	160,056 62
Bureau of Elections.....	665,000 00	776,020 00
Fund for street and park openings.....	1,184,553 06
Salaries—City Court.....	117,100 00	134,800 00
Court of Special Sessions.....	125,700 00	125,700 00
City Magistrates' Courts.....	329,500 00	331,000 00
Municipal Courts.....	393,750 00	393,750 00
Asylums, reformatories, and charitable institutions.	2,857,084 27	2,786,011 06
Libraries.....	214,779 30	299,663 30
Miscellaneous.....	49,000 00	55,925 00
	\$90,778,972 48	\$98,100,413 43

Etching Club.—The N. Y. Etching Club, 135 E. 15th st., was organized in November, 1877, to advance the cause of free-hand etching.

Evergreens, Cemetery of the, is situated partly in the borough of Brooklyn and partly in that of Queens. It was chartered Oct. 6, 1849, and has an area of about 375 acres. The only monument of interest to strangers is the Sailors' Monument. The cemetery is entirely undenominational. Its main entrance is at Bushwick av. and Conway st. The Fulton av. electric-cars from Fulton Ferry, the elevated railroad from the Bridge, the Bushwick and Myrtle av. electric-cars from the foot of Broadway, Brooklyn, and the Manhattan division of the Long Island Railroad, all run to points near the entrance. Notwithstanding these unequalled facilities of access, the location is appropriately secluded from the noise and bustle of the great world of life. The surface has a beautiful natural diversity, which has been skillfully embellished by the landscape gardener, while the drives and footpaths are many and well kept. Charges for lots, from \$75 to \$300; for graves, from \$8 to \$12. Total interments, 167,300. Office on the grounds.

Exchanges.—The following list comprises the commercial exchanges in New York. A description of the principal ones will be found each under its own head:

BOARD OF TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION, 203 Broadway.

BREWERS', 109 E. 15th st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE, 189 Montague st.

BUILDING-MATERIAL, 63 Liberty st.

COFFEE, 115 Pearl st.

CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM, 60 Broadway.

COTTON, Hanover sq.

CROCKERY BOARD OF TRADE, 149 Church st.

CUT FLOWER, 410 E. 34th st.

DRY-GOODS, 45 Lispenard st.

FRUIT, 78 Park pl.

FURNITURE BOARD OF TRADE, 150 Canal st.

HARDWARE BOARD OF TRADE, 4 Warren st.

HATTERS' FUR, 193 Greene st.

IMPORTERS' AND GROCERS', 107 Water st.

MARITIME, Produce Exchange Building.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS', 117 E. 23d st.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS', Brooklyn, 363 Fulton st.

MERCANTILE, Harrison and Hudson sts.

MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' BOARD OF TRADE, Hoffman House.

METAL, Pearl st. and Burling slip.

MILK, 6 Harrison st.

PRODUCE, Whitehall st., Broadway, and Beaver st.

PUBLIC STOCK AND GRAIN, 51 New st.

REAL ESTATE, 57 Liberty st.

RETAIL COAL, 131 E. 58th st.

STATIONERS' BOARD OF TRADE, 99 Nassau st.

STOCK, 13 Wall and 10 Broad sts.

UNDERWRITERS, FIRE, 31 Nassau st.

UNDERWRITERS, MARINE, 47 Cedar st.

WOOL, West Broadway and Beach st.

Excise.—In the spring of 1896 the power to grant licenses for the sale of spirituous and malt liquors was vested in a State Commission, the local Board of Excise going out of existence on May 1st of that year. The office of the Deputy Commissioner in New York is in the Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison av. The annual license fees in New York are as follows: For all places where liquors are sold to be drunk on the premises, \$800; where liquors are sold in quantities of less than five gallons, not to be drunk on the premises, \$500; where liquors are sold on physicians' prescriptions, and not drunk on the premises, \$25; for railroad cars, steamboats, etc., on which liquor is sold and drunk, \$200. All clubs in which liquor is distributed must pay the same tax as hotels and saloons. Hotels, within the meaning of the law, are such as have at least ten bedrooms for guests above the basement floor. These must be separated by partitions not less than three inches thick, which must extend from floor to ceiling. Independent access to every room must

be provided from a hallway. Every room must have at least 80 square feet of floor space and 600 cubic feet of air space. A window must be provided for every room. The hotel dining-room must contain at least 300 square feet of floor surface, and have accommodations for at least twenty diners. The bar must not be in the dining-room. Guests of hotels are defined to be persons who hire rooms at regular rates not merely to be served with drinks, or such as resort to the hotel for meals at the regular hours when meals are served. The sale of liquors on Sundays (except to hotel guests), and to minors, is forbidden. Dealers are required to give bonds for the legitimate conduct of their business.

Excursions.—Many of the pleasantest excursions around New York are well adapted for family picnics; and persons by taking their own lunch-baskets will find it economical, and places are provided in which to spread them, or they can roam afield and find them for themselves. Particulars will be found elsewhere under the following heads:

ASBURY PARK.	HIGH BRIDGE.
BAYSIDE.	LONG BEACH.
BOATING.	LONG BRANCH.
BRONX PARK.	NORTH BEACH.
CENTRAL PARK.	OCEAN GROVE.
CITY ISLAND.	PICNIC-GROUNDS.
CONEY ISLAND.	PROSPECT PARK.
FORT GEORGE.	ROCKAWAY BEACH.
FORT LEE.	RYE BEACH.
GLEN ISLAND.	STATEN ISLAND.

Expresses.—Packages and parcels can be forwarded from New York to any part of the world through the various companies making that their sole business. There are three classes of expresses: those doing a local business only, those confining themselves to a particular domestic line of railway, and the foreign companies. The local companies will call for and deliver baggage and parcels at any house in the city or in the suburbs where they have offices. The railway expresses will call for and deliver packages at all points below 59th st. The foreign companies receive packages at their offices only. The following is a list of the principal of each of the three classes, and the location of their offices:

Local Expresses.

CENTURY EXPRESS Co.—Local agency for the United States Express Co. General office, 400 W. 125th st. Other offices: 49, 1255, 1572, and 2218 Broadway, 296 Canal st., 128 Division st., 35 W. 3d st., 9 E. 14th st., 149 5th av., 1952 7th av., 224 and 696 Columbus av., 1780 Amsterdam av., 1251 and 2662 3d av., and 2486 Webster av.

DODD'S (N. Y. TRANSFER Co.).—Executive office, 1354 Broadway. Other offices: 1 Astor House; 172, 229, 371, 415, 433, 1140, 1196, and 1284 Broadway; Liberty, Cortlandt, Desbrosses, Chambers, and W. 23d sts. Ferries; 182 5th av.; 521 7th av.; 251 Columbus av.; 273 W. 125th st.; 737 6th av.; 134 E. 125th st.; Grand Central Depot. Brooklyn, 4 Court st., 52 Nassau st., 98 Broadway, E. D., and 860 Fulton st. Jersey City, 18 Exchange pl.

DUNLAP'S EXPRESS Co.—99 Charles st., 45 Church st., 6 White st., 313 Canal st., and 72 W. 125th st.

MANHATTAN DELIVERY Co.—Local department of Adams Express Co. (For offices, see below.)

WESTCOTT EXPRESS Co.—Principal office, 39 E. 42d st. Other offices: 14 Park pl.; Franklin, Barclay, Christopher, and W. 42d sts. Ferries; 314 Canal st.; 1216 Broadway; 52 Lafayette pl.; 95 5th av.; 275 and 654 Columbus av.; Grand Central Depot; 133 W. 125th st.; 126th st. and Park av. Brooklyn, 338 Fulton st., 20 Dean st., 106 Broadway, E. D.

Railway Expresses.

ADAMS.—The principal Eastern and Southern company. Principal office, 59 Broadway. Other offices: 12 W. 23d st.; 4 Reade st.; 70 Maiden la.; 9 Liberty st.; 200 Chambers st.; 49 Howard st.; 137 W. Broadway; 250 Grand st.; 2 Great Jones st.; 701 and 2613 8th av.; 180 and 587 Columbus av.; 13 E. 14th st.; 35 W. 34th st.; 20 E. 42d st.; 1550 Broadway; 47 E. 59th st.; 308 W. 124th st.; 43 W. 125th st.; 1257 and 1987 3d av.; 309 Canal st.; 132d st. and Willis av.; 358 Alexander av. Jersey City, 2 Exchange pl.

AMERICAN.—For places on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad and its connecting lines to all points. Principal office, 65 Broadway. Other offices: 142 W. Broadway; 93 Bowery; 302 Canal st.;

388 Grand st.; 76 5th av.; 45th st. and Vanderbilt av.; 922 Broadway; 19 E. 4th st.; Lexington av. and 86th st.; 688 Columbus av.; Madison av. and 47th st.; 10th av. and 30th st.; 32 E. 125th st.; 275 W. 125th st.; and local stations of the New York Central R. R. Brooklyn, 333 Washington st. and 398 Bedford av. Jersey City, 111 Hudson av.

BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE DISPATCH CO.—For places in southern New England. Office, 312 Canal st.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—For all points on Long Island beyond Brooklyn. Offices: Foot of James sl., foot of E. 34th st., 304 Canal st., 257 Mercer st., 950 and 1313 Broadway, 142 West st., and uptown offices of the Adams Express Co. Brooklyn, 333 Fulton st., Atlantic av. near Vesta av., 118 Broadway, E. D., and L. I. R. R. stations.

NATIONAL.—For points on West Shore R. R., Canada, Northern Pacific R. R., etc. Offices: 141 and 946 Broadway, 399 Madison av., 302 Canal st., 158 Duane st., foot of Jay st., 142 W. Broadway, 61 Lispenard st., 96 Mercer st., 2 Burling sl., W. 30th st. near 10th av., E. 45th st. and Vanderbilt av., 121 E. 125th st., 275 W. 125th st., Mott Haven depot, and 4256 3d av.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON DESPATCH EXPRESS CO.—304 Canal st., 45 Church st., 940 Broadway, 57 Lispenard st., 2 Burling sl., 63 Gold st., 96 and 257 Mercer st., 165 Crosby st., 16 W. 14th st., 17 E. 13th st., 950 Broadway, 344 3d av., 17 W. 28th st., and Pier 18 (new), N. R.

UNITED STATES.—For points on Central R. R. of N. J., D., L. and W. R. R., and the West. Principal office, 49 Broadway. Other offices: 1255 Broadway, 296 Canal st., foot of Christopher st., N. R., foot of Liberty st., 11 E. 14th st., 63 Gold st., 12 Fulton st., foot of Whitehall st., 142 West st., 128 Division st., 65 Lispenard st., 101 Mercer st., 115 Greene st., 15 13th av., W. Washington Market, 41 Great Jones st., 35 W. 3d st., 149 5th av., 865 6th av., and 344 3d av., and at offices of the Century Express Co. Brooklyn, 333 Washington st. Jersey City, 66 Montgomery st. and depot of Central of N. J. R. R.

WELLS, FARGO & Co.—For the West and Pacific Coast. Offices: Principal, 63 Broadway; also at 957, 1383, and 1991

Broadway, 188 West st., 100 Maiden la. 14 Park pl., 29 Bayard st., 123 Prince st. 60 E. 8th st., 95 5th av., 659 and 1047 6th av., 348 W. 59th st., 1217 3d av., 654 and 685 Columbus av., 310 Canal st., foot of W. 23d st., and 133 W. 125th st. Brooklyn, 331 Fulton st. Jersey City, foot of Pavonia av.; 299 Pavonia av.

Foreign Expresses.

AMERICAN, 65 Broadway. (See above.)

BALDWIN BROTHERS & Co., 53 Broadway, and at offices of the Adams Express Co.

DAVIES, TURNER & Co., 27 State st.

DOWNING'S, 20 Exchange pl., 11 William st., 63 Beaver st., and 944 Broadway.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL, 20 Exchange pl.

ITALO-AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., 51 Wall st.

METZGER & Co., 15 Broadway.

MORRIS'S EUROPEAN EXPRESS, 11 Broadway.

PETRY & Co., 16 S. William st.

PITT & SCOTT, 39 Broadway.

RICHARD & Co., 61 Broadway.

UNITED STATES, 49 Broadway. (See above.)

WELLS, FARGO & Co., **EUROPEAN EXPRESS**, 63 Broadway. (See above.)

WILLIAMS & Co., Mexican and Cuban 113 Wall st.

Far Rockaway.—A summer resort village a little back from the shore at the eastern end of Rockaway Beach and separated from the beach by the Bay of Far Rockaway. It has a station on the Long Island Railroad. Fare, from Hunter's Point station, 30 cts.; round trip, 50 cts.

Ferries.—Separated as the several boroughs of New York are by bodies of water, with a large part of the business community of Manhattan borough resident elsewhere and the termini of a majority of the railroads across the North River, it needs a commodious and well regulated system of ferries to facilitate the daily travel of this large number of people. The ferries are in the main well managed, but frequent discomforts arise during the winter months, the floating ice in the rivers and dense fog

materially impeding progress. In the morning hours between 5 and 7, when the multitude of people are crossing to Manhattan, and in the evening from 5½ to 7½ when they return, the fare on most of the ferries to Brooklyn is reduced from 2 cts. to 1 ct. Ferry privileges are the property of the city, and are leased by the Department of Docks and Ferries for periods of 10 years to private companies. The following is a list of the ferries and their location. Unless otherwise stated, the boats of each ferry run every 15 minutes or oftener through the day, and as often as every 30 minutes all night and on Sundays:

ASTORIA.—From 92d st., E. R., to Astoria: fare, 3 cents; with bicycle, 5 cents. From Fulton st., E. R., 11.30 A. M. and 5.30 P. M.; fare, 10 cents.

BEDLOE'S ISLAND.—From the barge-office pier, at the Battery, every hour, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Fare, excursion, 25 cents.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.—From 26th st., E. R., 10.30 A. M., 1.30, 3 P. M. Also from 52d st., E. R., hourly, 6 A. M. to 12 M.; then every 30 minutes to 7 P. M., by pass only. Rowboats at all times. From 64th st., 6.30 and 7 A. M., then hourly till 10 P. M., and 12 midnight—pass only. No trips on Sunday.

BROOKLYN.—From Catharine st. to Main st.; from Fulton st. to Fulton st.; from Whitehall st. to Atlantic av. (South Ferry); from Whitehall st. to Hamilton av.; from Wall st. to Montague st., every 10 min. from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.; then every 20 min. to 9 P. M. None on Sundays. From Whitehall st. to foot of 39th st., South Brooklyn, every half hour from 6 A. M. to 11.30 P. M. Fare, 5 cts.

BROOKLYN, E. D.—From Roosevelt st. to Broadway; from Houston to Grand st.; from Grand st. to Broadway; from Grand st. to Grand st.; from 23d st. to Broadway. (See also GREENPOINT.)

COLLEGE POINT.—From E. 99th st. to College Point, stopping at North Beach, in summer every hour from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M. and every half hour Sunday afternoons. Fare, 10 cts.; with bicycle, 15 cts. Another line runs from the foot of E. 138th st.

FORT LEE.—From W. 129th st. to Undercliff every half-hour from 6.30 A. M. to 6.30 P. M.; then at 9.30. Cross-town street

cars through 125th st. connect. Fare, 5 cts.; bicycles, free.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.—From the Battery, hourly in the forenoon: half hourly in the afternoon. Pass required; no charge.

GREENPOINT.—From foot of E. 10th st. to Greenpoint av. every 15 min. from 5 A. M. to 9.30 P. M.; then every 30 min. to 1 A. M. Foot of E. 23d st. to Greenpoint av.

HART'S ISLAND.—From 26th st., E. R., 11 A. M. daily; none Sunday. Fare, 40 cts. and pass.

HOBOKEN.—Foot Barclay st. to Newark st.; from foot of Christopher st. to Newark st.; from W. 14th st. to 14th st.

JERSEY CITY.—From Desbrosses st. to Montgomery st. and Pennsylvania R. R. station. From Cortlandt st. to Montgomery st. and Pennsylvania R. R. station. Also from W. 23d st. to Montgomery st. and Pennsylvania R. R. station. Liberty st., to Communipaw (station, Central R. R. of N. J.). Chambers st. to Pavonia av., Erie R. R. dock. From 23d st., N. R., to Pavonia av., Erie R. R. dock, every 30 min. from 5.55 A. M. to 11.25 P. M.; then every hour to 5.55 A. M. Sundays, from W. 13th st. to Bay st., every 30 min. from 7 A. M. to 11.55 P. M.; then every hour from 1 to 7 A. M. From Whitehall st. to station of Central R. R. of N. J.

LONG ISLAND CITY.—From James Slip to Hunter's Point, every 30 min. from 6.30 A. M. to 6.30 P. M. None on Sundays. From 34th st., E. R., to Hunter's Point.

PENNSYLVANIA ANNEX.—From foot of Fulton st., Brooklyn, to Pennsylvania R. R. depot, Jersey City, at intervals of from 20 to 40 minutes, from 6 A. M. to 11.15 P. M. week days, and from 7.45 A. M. to 11.15 P. M. Sundays. Fare, 10 cts.; round trip, 15 cts.

RANDALL'S ISLAND.—From 26th st., E. R., by steamboat, 7 (freight only) and 10.30 A. M.; none on Sunday. From 120th st., E. R., by rowboat, at all hours of the day. Pass required.

STATEN ISLAND.—From Whitehall st. to St. George every day, except Sunday, at 5.30 A. M.; then following at intervals varying from 20 to 40 minutes till 12.05' A. M.; Sundays, from 7 A. M. to 11 P. M. Returning, daily, from 5.20 A. M. to 11.20 P. M.;

Sundays, 6.20 A. M. to 10.20 P. M. Fare, 10 cents, including railway. From 39th st., Brooklyn, to Tompkinsville, hourly. Fare, 10 cents. From Fort Hamilton to Rosebank every 40 minutes. Fare, 10 cents. From Bergen Point, N. J., to Port Richmond. No boats from 12 to 5 A. M. Fare, 5 cents. From Elizabethport, N. J., to Holland Hook every 20 minutes. No boats from 12.40 to 6.10 A. M. Fare, 5 cts. (See STATEN ISLAND.)

WARD'S ISLAND.—From foot of 116th st., E. R., every hour from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Pass required.

WEEHAWKEN.—From foot of W. 42d st. to Old Slip, at intervals of from 35 min. to an hour from 6 A. M. to 8.35 P. M.; Sundays, the same; and also from foot of Franklin st. and W. 42d st. to connect with West Shore R. R., every 20 to 30 min. day and night.

Fifth Avenue has long been the fashionable street *par excellence* of New York. After fashionable people had been driven from their old strongholds at the Bowling Green, East Broadway, Bond and Bleecker sts., and Washington sq. successively, they seized upon 5th av.; but even here business is now intruding upon them. It is a broad, straight avenue, beginning at Washington sq. and running northward. From 59th st. to 110th st. it skirts the east side of Central Park. Mount Morris Park at 120th street breaks its continuity. It begins again at 124th st. and runs to the Harlem River at 143d st. From the southern part to the central part it presents nearly three miles of handsome residences and fine churches. The portion of the avenue between 13th st. and 42d st. has, in recent years, been encroached upon by business, generally of the more artistic trades. So far these shops are generally of a tasteful character, and do not greatly impair the fashionable character of the street. In all probability, however, the avenue below 42d st. is destined soon to be given up almost entirely to shops, hotels, and clubs. The edifices along the avenue are principally of brownstone, to which variety is given by handsome church edifices and the few hotels and private houses of differing styles of architecture. Some of the handsomest private mansions in the country are to be found in this street. At its foot stands the Washington Arch. On one corner of Washington sq. is

an old-fashioned but stately residence now occupied by Mr. W. Butler Duncan. On the opposite corner is a similar old-style house, occupied by the Rhinelander family. At the corner of 8th st. is the aristocratic Brevoort House. Just above is an ecclesiastic-looking house, which was the residence of the late James Lenox. Some large book-stores and publishing houses are found on the next few blocks. On the northwest corner of 20th st. the Methodist Book Concern have erected a large publishing house, and on the opposite corner is the new Presbyterian Building. At the northwest corner of 21st st. is the Union Club. At 23d st., Broadway diagonally crosses the avenue, and here begins Madison sq. The Fifth Avenue Hotel is at the corner of 23d st., and on the next block is the Hoffman House. In a little triangle formed by the intersection of Broadway is the Worth Monument. At the corner of 32d st., east side, is the Knickerbocker Club. At 29th st. is the Collegiate Marble Church, while the block from 33d to 34th sts. is occupied by the Waldorf-Astoria—two of the finest hotels in the world united under one management. At the northeast corner of 39th st. is the Union League Club. On the west side, from 40th to 42d sts., the New York Public Library building is being erected. At 44th st. are Delmonico's uptown house and its young rival, Sherry's. No. 579, at 47th st., is the residence of Miss Helen M. Gould. On the square between 50th and 51st sts. is St. Patrick's Cathedral, and on the next square above, west side, are two very striking brownstone mansions, connected by a middle structure, the first of which is Mr. George Vanderbilt's, and the second, constituting two distinct residences, occupied by Mr. Vanderbilt's brothers-in-law. On the corner of 53d st., on the next block, is Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt's, a very beautiful house. At 53d st. is St. Thomas's Church (Episcopal), and at 55th st. the 5th av. Presbyterian. Two sumptuous and unique houses, on the southwest corner of 54th st., were built for the daughters of Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt. At the southwest cor. of 57th st. is the house of Mr. Harry Payne Whitney, and opposite to it is the residence of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt. The commanding granite structure on the southeast corner is the house of Mr. C. P.

Huntington, and opposite this Mr. Hermann Oelrichs has a commodious residence. This part of 5th av. is crowded with stately homes, many of which are of great architectural beauty. At 59th st. are the gigantic Plaza, Savoy, and Netherlands hotels. Above 59th st., facing Central Park, numerous very handsome buildings have been put up. Among these are to be observed the houses of Mr. J. J. Astor, at 65th st., Mr. H. O. Havemeyer, at 66th st., and Mr. George J. Gould, at 67th st. Between 67th and 69th sts. are the houses of H. O. Armour, No. 856; of Isaac Stern, No. 858; and of William C. Whitney, No. 871. The Lenox Library occupies the block between 70th and 71st sts., and there are two very fine houses beyond this; one is in white marble, and the other resembles a French château. Fifth av. is the fashionable promenade and drive. There is a line of omnibuses running from West Broadway, at Bleecker st., through Washington sq., and up 5th av. to 86th st. Above 90th st. the avenue has been asphalted for several years, and in 1897 this pavement was extended to the lower end.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.—This church, of which the late Rev. Dr. John Hall was for many years pastor, is the most fashionable as well as the most popular of the churches of that denomination in New York. It stands at the corner of 5th av. and 55th st., and is a highly decorated specimen of Gothic architecture.

Fifth Avenue Theatre, 28th st., west of Broadway.—The old theatre was totally destroyed by fire on Jan. 2, 1891, and was promptly replaced by the present handsome and commodious house. The best of talent in high grade legitimate drama may be counted on here.

Finance Department (office, Stewart Building) has control of all the fiscal concerns of the corporation, and was last created by the Charter of 1898. The Controller, at the head of the Department, receives a salary of \$10,000 per annum, and occupies one of the most desirable positions under the city government from a political point of view. He is elected for four years. Present incumbent, Bird S. Coler. The City Chamberlain is appointed by the Mayor for six years, and receives a salary

of \$12,000. His duties are those of a treasurer, and he is also Treasurer of New York County. Present Chamberlain, Patrick Keenan. Other heads of financial bureaus are the Collector of Assessments and Arrears, Stewart Building, salary \$4,000; Receiver of Taxes, 57 Chambers st., salary \$5,000; Collector of City Revenue and Superintendent of Markets, Stewart Building, salary \$4,000; City Paymaster, 83 Chambers st. and 65 Reade st., salary \$4,000; and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, who are the Mayor, the Controller, the Chamberlain, the President of the Council, and the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen. There is a branch office of the Receiver of Taxes in each borough.

Fine Arts Federation of New York.—This is a union of societies formed in 1895, its object being to "insure united action of the art societies of New York in all matters becoming their common interest; and to foster and protect the artistic interests of the community." It is composed of these 11 societies: National Academy of Design, N. Y. Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, American Water-Color Society, Society of American Artists, Architectural League of New York, American Fine Arts Society, Municipal Art Society of New York, Society of Beaux-Arts Architects, National Sculpture Society, National Society of Mural Painters, and the New York Water Color Club. The work of the Federation is performed by a council composed of three representatives and three alternates from each of the constituent societies. Its government is vested in a board of 5 directors. Secretary, Edw. Hamilton Bell, 424 5th av. The Federation makes nominations from which the Mayor appoints 6 of the 10 members of the Municipal Art Commission.

Fire Alarm.—Street boxes painted red, from which telegraphic alarms may be sent, are placed at frequent intervals throughout the city. Their location is shown at night, in streets lighted with gas, by red glass in the upper part of the nearest street lamp. All the boxes in Manhattan, except along the water front, are keyless, and are opened by simply turning the knob. The alarm is sent by

pulling down a hook inside the box. The messenger companies place small boxes in houses and stores for calling messengers, which may also be used to call the police or give a fire alarm. When one of the latter calls is used it should be repeated once or twice at intervals, or the only result will be to bring a messenger boy to find out if it was not a mistake. In the outlying parts of the city the boxes are locked, and a sign is posted near each telling in what near-by buildings keys may be found.

Fire Department.—Headquarters, 157 and 159 E. 67th st. A Fire Commissioner appointed by the Mayor for a six-year term, with salary at \$7,500 per year, controls the Department and prescribes the rules for its government. Present Commissioner, John J. Scannell. It is divided into three bureaus, which are:

1. For extinguishing fires (uniformed force), at the head of which is the Chief of Department. In the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx there are 95 companies (72 engine and 23 hook-and-ladder companies, also 4 chemical engines), divided into 15 battalions, each commanded by a chief of battalion, aggregating 1,375 officers and men. Its apparatus in use and spare consists of 98 steam fire-engines, 2 marine or floating engines, 89 hose-tenders, 4 water-towers, 39 hook-and-ladder trucks, 416 horses, 210,000 feet of hose, etc. The longest ladders in use are 70, 73, and 85 feet. Scaling-ladders and other life-saving appliances are now in use in all the hook-and-ladder companies, and the force is trained in their use at a school of instruction, which all applicants for appointment as well as for promotion must pass satisfactorily before receiving consideration. The school is in charge of a chief of battalion. There are two uniformed chaplains, who rank as chiefs of battalion, but serve without pay. A wagon and driver are provided for each.

In Brooklyn there are 56 steam-engine, 1 chemical-engine, and 24 hook-and-ladder companies, also 2 fire-boats; in the borough of Queens, 18 engine, 30 hook-and-ladder, and 24 hose companies; in the borough of Richmond, 11 engine, 12 hook-and-ladder, and 16 hose companies.

In Richmond and the outlying districts of Queens the volunteer system still exists.

2. For the prevention of fires and en-

forcement of the laws relating to the storage, sale, and transportation of explosives and combustibles, at the head of which is the Inspector of Combustibles.

3. For investigating into the origin and cause of fires, and losses caused thereby, and the detection of incendiaries, etc., at the head of which is the Fire Marshal.

During the year ending Oct. 31, 1899, there were in Manhattan and Bronx boroughs 4,842 fires, with a total estimated loss of \$6,880,470; the insurance on the property amounting to \$117,892,480. In Brooklyn and Queens the number of fires was about 2,500, and the loss about \$3,000,000. The department has also, both in Manhattan and in Brooklyn, a medical officer and two vice-medical officers, for the examination of candidates for appointment and attending disabled firemen; a repair-shop, under a chief of construction, for repairing apparatus, implements, tools, etc., as well as building new ones; a superintendent of horses, for attending sick and disabled horses, with which branch is also connected a training-stable for teaching horses while on trial before purchase. A fireman is detailed in every place of amusement during the performance.

Appropriation for the department for 1901, \$4,864,485.

Fire Island.—A long, narrow sandy island at the south of Long Island, dividing the Great South Bay from the Atlantic Ocean. It has several hotels which are used as summer resorts. It was temporarily used by the State in 1892 for a quarantine station. It affords fine fishing, yachting, and surf-bathing. Station, Bayshore on L. I. R. R. Fare, \$1.20; excursion, \$2.05.

Fire Underwriters, New York Board of, Boreel Building, corner of Broadway and Cedar st.—The Board was chartered in 1867, and was instituted to inculcate just and equitable principles in the business of insurance, to establish and maintain uniformity among its members in policies or contracts of insurance, and to acquire, preserve, and disseminate valuable information relating to the business of insurances. The corporation has power to provide a patrol of men, with suitable apparatus, to save and preserve property or life at or after a fire. Every two years, in the month of June, a meeting of the

corporation is held, at which meeting every incorporated insurance company or association doing business in the city of New York, whether members of the corporation or not, has a right to be represented. A majority have power to decide upon the question of sustaining the fire patrol, and to fix the maximum amount of expenses to be incurred therefor during the two fiscal years next ensuing, such expenses to be assessed upon all corporations or agencies in proportion to the several amounts of premium received for insuring property in the city of New York.

Firemen's Veteran Associations.—There are several organizations of this sort in the city. The Volunteer Firemen's Association has a large hall at 220 E. 59th st., where visitors may see an interesting collection of early forms of apparatus, pictures, documents, etc. The Association of Exempt Firemen has a smaller hall over the Jefferson Market. The Veteran Firemen's Association has rooms at 106 W. 31st st.

In Brooklyn there are the Association of Exempt Firemen, 582 Pacific st.; Veteran Volunteer Firemen, 90 Livingston st.; and the Volunteer Firemen's Association, Room 10, Borough Hall, besides five or six local organizations in the sections of the borough that were formerly separate towns. About an equal number of local societies are to be found in Queens borough.

First Aid to the Injured, Society for Instruction in.—United Charities Building. The work is carried on by systematic instruction given in classes, supplemented by lectures by prominent physicians and surgeons. From the nature of their business, the Police and Fire Departments are most benefited by this instruction, as they have greater opportunities for putting it into practical effect. Employes of railroads and factories, members of athletic clubs and organizations can receive instruction in this field with profit.

Fishing.—Good trout fishing may be had by going to Sayville, L. I., *via* L. I. R. R. Distance, 49 miles; fare, \$1.40. Here you may board at Foster's for \$2.50 per day, including the privilege of fishing his trout brook, where you are

confined to fly fishing exclusively. At the Delaware Water Gap you may fish Broadhead's Creek, and there are good hotels in the neighborhood, where excellent accommodations may be obtained. Here you may fish with worms. This is 92 miles from New York, *via* the D., L. & W. R. R. Fare, \$2.55. By going to Newburg on the Hudson, *via* boat or H. R. R., you may fish the Navesink Creek, a few miles distant. Ask any livery-stable man there to drive you to Lamont's, a good stopping place, where the rates of board are nominal, and no charge is made for the privilege of fishing the stream.

BLACK BASS.—Very fine Oswego bass and good "genuine" black bass fishing is to be had at Greenwood Lake, Orange Co., N. Y. Hotels: Brandon House and the Windermere. Best season is early in June and immediately after equinoctial storms—that is, *about* Oct. 1st. Good black bass fishing at Kinderhook Lake, near Albany, N. Y. Very good hotel on the lake. Also at Rye Lake, Westchester Co., N. Y.

BLUEFISHING.—At Bay Shore, L. I., 40 miles by the Long Island Railroad (south shore), fare, \$1.15, splendid bluefishing may be had by chumming and fishing with a rod and reel. Bluefish may be taken also farther eastward on both the south and north shore of Long Island.

SEA BASS.—At Coney Island Creek, good bass fishing can be had. Also at Long Beach, Rockaway Beach, Staten Island, and at City Island, and other points in Long Island Sound.

At Cos Cob, on the New Haven Railroad, about 31 miles from the Grand Central Depot, fare 85 cts., fine bass fishing may be had with a rod from the rocks, with crab bait.

WEAKFISH are plenty in Newark Bay, the best fishing ground being by Newark Bridge. Better hire boat at Bergen end of bridge and fish *from* boat under bridge on the side *toward* which tide is running. Best places are the "500" and "1,000" ft. sections. Use shedder crabs for bait. Another good place is "Robbins' Reef," near the Lighthouse. Also "Sand Island," which is a point running south from Bedloe's Island. Another, "The Plot," which lies between Bedloe's Island and Communipaw. All these places are good for striped bass and weakfish. At Princess Bay, accessible by the Staten

Island Railroad, by boat from foot of Whitehall st., stopping at Gifford's station (fare, 25 cts.; distance, 12 miles), any quantity of weakfish may also be caught. See Gifford at this place. At Garrett Smith's, a station on the Long Island Railroad, this side of Rockaway Beach, weakfish, bluefish, and sheepshead may be caught in plenty. Board here is about \$2 per day, and great pains will be taken to put strangers in the straight way to catch fish.

The above are the places where game fish may be caught, but fishing of one kind or another may be had in almost any of the waters near New York. In the Kill Van Kull opposite New Brighton and Port Richmond, Staten Island, and in and near the Harlem River and at Little Hell Gate, may be had some fishing; and boats and tackle can be had at those landings. At Whitestone, L. I., and in the Hudson River at various points, may also be had some ordinary fishing. The Harlem River and the creeks and bays of Long Island afford crabbing. For means of access, see the places referred to under their own heads. Excursion steamers run from New York to the fishing-banks, outside of Sandy Hook, during the summer.

Fishing Clubs.—There are a number of fishing clubs in and about New York, the principal of which are given below. Only members and their guests are allowed to fish in their waters.

ADIRONDACK LEAGUE CLUB, owns 91,000 acres, with 3 club-houses and 25 cottages, in Herkimer and Hamilton Counties. Its hatchery at Combs' Brook is probably the most successful fish-hatchery in this country. The initiation fee is \$1,500. There are no annual dues.

BLOOMING GROVE PARK CLUB, Pike Co., Pa. Black bass, pike, and trout. Initiation fee (any gentleman) \$150. Annual dues \$75.

SOUTH-SIDE CLUB. Club-house near Sayville, L. I. Fishing for trout exclusively in artificial ponds. Entrance (any gentleman) \$1,000, dues by assessment.

SUFFOLK CLUB has its club-house near Patchogue, L. I. The membership is full. The initiation fee is \$1,500. They fish for trout in artificial ponds only.

Five Points.—The Five Points as it still lingers in the memories of old New-Yorkers is no more. The open space at the junction of Baxter, Worth, and Park sts., from which the neighborhood takes its name, is still there, but changed almost beyond recognition. Instead of the squalid rookeries and low drinking-places that surrounded it in former days, there are now large mission schools and chapels, and stores and shops. Dirt, poverty, and crime still haunt the narrow and crooked streets running out of it, but the criminals are few, and their deeds are not of the same character as those of their predecessors who gave the locality its bad name. Missionaries and the Board of Public Improvements are chiefly to be credited with the change; the former by instilling some of the principles of civilization into the *gamins* who would otherwise have grown up as rowdies and thieves, and the latter by letting daylight into the "Points" by cutting through a wide street from Broadway to Chatham sq. The footpad who made his nightly excursions into Broadway, Chatham st. (now Park row), and the Bowery to waylay and rob the solitary passers-by is no more, but the receiver of stolen goods still lingers, and makes a living out of the petty thefts from the surrounding warehouses and stores. The bulk of the population has changed in nationality as it has in character, and the Italian organ-grinder, peanut-vender, beggar, and boot-black, and the Chinese cigar- and opium-peddler, are now the chief denizens of those parts of Baxter and Mott sts. which in times past reflected most truly the life of the "Points." Worth st., which has been extended through it and widened, is almost lined along its entire length with mercantile houses; while Centre st., which bounds the "Points" on the west, Park row, which skirts it on the east, and Reade st., which forms its southern limits, are constantly sending pickets in the shape of warehouses into it. The open space in the center of the "Points" has been named Paradise Park.

Flatbush.—An old post-village adjoining Prospect Park, annexed to Brooklyn in 1894. It was originally a Dutch settlement, and many residents are descendants of old Dutch families. There are many handsome residences, churches,

etc. The Kings County Almshouse, Lunatic Asylum, and a very large hospital are situated in or near it. Reached by street-cars.

Flats. (See APARTMENT HOUSES.)

Flower Mission.—The rooms of this beautiful charity, at 104 E. 20th st., are open every Monday and Thursday during the summer for the reception of fruit, flowers, and delicacies for distribution among the sick poor in institutions and tenements.

Flowers.—Street venders of flowers are to be found at prominent and frequented spots along Broadway and occasionally on the principal avenues.

In summer, when flowers are plentiful and consequently low-priced, children with a board full of nosegays and boutonnières infest the street corners vending their wares for 5 cts. a bunch. In winter, however, the price of a boutonnière is increased to 10 cts. These flowers generally have been cut a long time. Florists' establishments are to be found in numbers on upper Broadway, 5th av., and the principal business streets uptown. There are very few hot-houses and greeneries within the city limits, the cultivation of flowers being confined principally to Hoboken and other near-by points in New Jersey and at and near Flushing, L. I. Most of the florists act as middlemen, purchasing their wares and arranging them to order. The prices of flowers vary very much with the seasons, being as a rule cheapest in June and most expensive at holiday time when the demand is greatest. Bouquets command as an average price from \$3 upward, and baskets of flowers from \$5 upward. Window gardening has been increasing in popularity during the last few years, and the result is a vast improvement in the general appearance of the city. Window boxes, full of bright, fresh green relieved by bits of color, now flourish in front of the principal hotels and restaurants as well as many private houses. The prettiest boxes are those made of tiles set in a frame of dark wood, which may be had at very reasonable prices. The flowers and foliaged plants needed may be purchased to best advantage at Centre Market, on the corner of Broome and Centre sts.; at the north side of Union sq. (from wagons

early in the morning), and at the foot of Canal st., N. R., in spring and summer; and there is a large cut-flower market at the foot of E. 34th st. The flower show of the Horticultural Society is held annually early in July, in one of the concert gardens. The florists of the city give a magnificent floral exhibition in the spring of each year. These exhibitions are among the largest and finest in the world.

Flushing is a very pretty suburban place in the borough of Queens at the head of Flushing Bay, an arm of the East River. It is about 8 miles out on the Long Island Railroad and frequent trains stop at its four stations. Thirty-four minutes from E. 34th st.; fare, 15 cts.; excursion, 25 cts. It is reached also by the Flushing av. electric cars from Brooklyn Bridge and by the 34th st. and Steinway line from Hunter's Point. It has a population of about 19,000, a large portion of which consists of New York business men and their families. There are some handsome residences, and rents are moderate. Over 22 miles of its streets are macadamized. Flushing was settled by Dutch colonists and early became a refuge for Quakers. A Quaker meeting-house, built in 1698, is still standing on Broadway, back of the Soldiers' Monument, and on Pason av. a tablet marks the spot where till recently stood an old oak under which George Fox had preached. Other monuments of the past are the Bowne house on Bowne av., built in 1645, and the Garrison homestead, whose date of erection is earlier than 1660. Flushing has a free library, excellent public and private schools, and a militia company (17th Separate).

Fordham is one of the Westchester villages annexed to New York city in 1874. It is about 12 miles from the City Hall, and can be reached by 2d or 3d av. elevated railroad, by trolley-cars from Harlem Bridge, or by Harlem railway from Grand Central Depot; fare, 15 cts. St. John's College, under the care of the Jesuit fathers, has large grounds in the village, and the Poe Cottage is a short distance west of the station.

Fordham Heights.—The ridge that follows the east bank of the Harlem River is known by this name at a point west of

Fordham. In the Revolution the British erected an earthwork here to dislodge the Americans from Fort George, on the opposite side of the Harlem. The Putnam Railroad has a station here (fare, 9 cts. from 155th st.). Several handsome villas and the attractive residence locality known as Sedgwick Park crown the heights. Here also is the Webb Academy and Home for Shipbuilders, while a little southward lies the campus of New York University.

Foreign Missions. (See MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.)

Fort George.—This is a high, rocky projection, about a mile below the north end of Manhattan Island, at 190th st. between Amsterdam and 11th avs. There was a redoubt here during the Revolution. Reached by the elevated railroads to 125th st., and thence by street cars on Amsterdam av. It forms a good place for a picnic, as there are few houses in the neighborhood, and the beer gardens in the vicinity do a thriving business on holidays. Oswald Ottendorfer has erected here, as a memorial of his wife, the Isabella Home for Old People.

Fort Greene (incorrectly called Washington Park) is on an elevated plateau east of the Brooklyn Borough Hall, between Myrtle and DeKalb avs. and Raymond st. and Washington pk. It contains 30 acres, and its undulating surface is handsomely laid out in walks, lawns, etc., and is surrounded by a fine stone wall. During the war of the Revolution it was the site of extensive earthworks. Its elevated situation is cool; it commands a fine view, and is the center of a fashionable neighborhood to the east and south. At the Myrtle av. and St. Edward's st. corner is a superb series of terraces, in which is the tomb of the patriot soldiers who died in the British prison-ship "Jersey," in the East River, during the war of the Revolution. At the foot of these terraces, outside the park gates, is a large plaza.

Fort Hamilton is the name not only of a fort, but of a pretty little village which has grown up around it. The fort is a stone casemated structure commanding "the Narrows" from the Brooklyn side. The Military reservation contains 96 acres,

and the military work stands upon an elevation of 47 ft. above low water. It may be reached by Third and Fifth av. street-car lines from Fulton Ferry or from points near the 39th st. and Bay Ridge ferries.

Fort Hancock.—The harbor defense works at Sandy Hook were so named in 1895.

Fort Lafayette is a brick casemated work situated upon an artificial island at the entrance to the Narrows to the east of the main ship channel, and directly west of Fort Hamilton. It was commenced in 1812, and was originally called Fort Diamond. It was first garrisoned in September, 1822, and its name was changed in the following year. During the civil war the fort was used as a prison for political prisoners, and a number of well-known persons suspected of treasonable designs were either openly arrested or kidnapped and thrown into confinement at Fort Lafayette. On December 1, 1868, the fort was partially destroyed by fire, but the outer walls, magazines, and quarters still remain intact. The works have not been restored, and the remaining buildings are now chiefly used for the storage of ordnance supplies.

Fort Lee.—At this place begin the Palisades on the western shore of the Hudson River. It is a picturesque spot, commanding a fine view of the river to the south. During the Revolutionary War it was the site of a fort commanded by General Greene, and which fell into the hands of the British when it was evacuated in November, 1776, four days after the fall of Fort Washington. It was named after the eccentric General Charles Lee. After the enormous success attained by similar enterprises at the Coney Island Beach, a stock company bought up 40 acres of land at Fort Lee and built a fine hotel on the bluff, and a pavilion at the steamboat landing, at a cost of nearly \$250,000. At the pavilion lunch is sold, and in the front portion of the building tables are provided for picnic parties bringing their own lunch. The upper stories of this pavilion, which is 3 stories high, also command fine views of the river. Here, as at the hotel, the prices are very moderate. Upon the bluff beyond the hotel is a large and pleasantly shaded park,

in which a merry-go-round, shooting gallery, and various gambling games, carried on by "fakirs" as they are called, are offered as attractions. Good boating is to be had, and also still-water bathing in an commodious bathing-house. The enterprise has not been a decided success, and the ferry from 129th st. (Manhattanville), which connects the place with Manhattan island, now lands a short distance below.

Fort Schuyler is a garrisoned fort situated upon Throgg's Neck, where the East River widens into Long Island Sound, and, in conjunction with Fort Totten at Willett's Point, commands the approach to New York harbor from the northeastward. The reservation was purchased in 1826, and work on the fort began in 1833, but it was never garrisoned till 1861. The fort is a regular casemated structure of gneiss, and the reservation has an area of 52 acres. During the civil war the Neck was the site of the McDougal general hospital. Reached by Harlem River branch of the New Haven Railroad to Westchester, hence by private conveyance or hacks. Distance from station about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. An excellent shady road leads to it from Westchester, passing between the country states of wealthy families. On a pleasant summer afternoon dozens of cyclists ride on this place and rest awhile on the grass outside the rampart, watching the various craft that pass to and fro on the waters of the Sound. There is a light-house on the end of the point.

Fort Wadsworth is the Government reserve on Staten Island commanding the entrance to New York Harbor at the Narrows in conjunction with Fort Hamilton on the Brooklyn side. Fort Wadsworth proper is a triple casemate of granite at the water's edge, but the name is applied to the reservation generally, including Fort Tompkins, which is the work on the top of the hill, as well as Battery Hudson and the continuous water batteries defending the passage. The reservation contains 100 acres of broken, rugged country, rising steeply from the water to a height of 140 ft. Since early in 1897 visitors have not been admitted.

Fort Washington, a locality on the Hudson River about 175th st., where the

bluffs are quite high. During the Revolutionary War it was the site of an extensive earthwork captured by the British, Nov., 1776, with its garrison of 3,000 men. A redoubt on the point of land extending into the river from the foot of the bluff was taken at the same time. This point, formerly called Jeffrey's Hook, is now known as Fort Washington Point. A tract of land including the sites of the fort and the redoubt has been set aside as a public park. Local trains of the Hudson River R. R. from the 30th st. and 9th av. station stop at this point frequently during the day. It may also be reached by Amsterdam av. street cars.

Fortifications. (See HARBOR DEFENSE.)

Fourteenth Street Theatre (formerly known as the Lyceum, and as Haverly's) is in 14th st. near 6th av. It was the original home of *opéra-bouffe* in New York. Later Fechter spent \$60,000 in a vain effort to retrieve its fortunes under the name of the Lyceum Theatre. The performances are of a varied and popular character.

Fox-Hunting.—The chief Hunt Clubs in New York and vicinity are the Meadow Brook, Hempstead, L. I., which owns some 40 couples of hounds; and the Essex County. The Meadow Brook Club hunts in Hempstead Plains, Long Island (see GARDEN CITY). The Essex County Hunt meets at Orange and Montclair, N. J. The Rockaway and Queens County have united with the Meadow Brook. The hunt consists of following a "drag" (anise-seed bag) to a certain point where a bagged fox is turned loose and run down to the death. There is considerable social enjoyment among the members of the several Hunts; Hunt dinners in the winter being almost of weekly occurrence, at which the members, in pink dress-coats, with collars in the several hunt colors, make a brilliant show. The several colors are, white for the Queens County, blue for the Meadow Brook, red for the Rockaway, and orange for the Essex County.

Franklin Square is about a quarter of a mile due east of the City Hall Park, on a small hillock between the "Swamp"

and the East River. Several streets come together here, but it is out of the line of the business thoroughfares, being the dividing line of the mercantile district to the south and west, and the tenement district to the north and east. At the close of the last century it was one of the fashionable quarters of the city. The Walton House, in early times the finest residence on Manhattan island, stood here, but was pulled down in 1881. The East River bridge approach crosses its N. end, and the Elevated Ry. has one of its principal stations here, so that the square is almost roofed in from the sky. The publishing house of Messrs. Harper & Brothers is here.

Free Circulating Libraries. (See LIBRARIES.)

Free Employment Bureau. (See EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.)

Freemasonry.—The Grand Lodge of the State of New York meets annually on the first Tuesday in June, at the Masonic Temple, N. E. cor. 23d st. and 6th av. The Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters meets in the same place, on the first Tuesday of October in each year. The consistory S. P. R. S. 32d Degree, the Rose-Croix chapter, the Council of Princes of Jerusalem, the Lodge of Perfection, and the Cosmopolitan Consistory meet at the same place, as do also subordinate chapters of the Royal Arch and commanderies of Knights Templars. Subordinate lodges meet in the Temple and in various public halls in the city. The offices of the dignitaries of the Grand Lodge are in the same building, and, in a limited sense, this temple is headquarters of the order in the State of New York. It is a granite building four stories in height, exclusive of the Mansard roof and dome. The main front is in 23d st., where the entrance to the Grand Lodge hall and various other rooms is reached through a fine portico of coupled Doric columns. The ground floor is rented for business purposes, the Grand Lodge's hall is on the floor above and the various chapter, commandery, and subordinate lodges meet on the upper floors, where there are some elegantly furnished smaller halls fitted up in a variety of architectural styles. The building extends 140 ft. on 23d st. and

100 ft. on 6th av. There are 306 lodges in the city, with a total membership of about 35,000.

Fresh-Air Fund.—A popular and beautiful charity, through which thousands of poor children are annually sent to the country for a two weeks' vacation. The idea was conceived by the Rev. Willard Parsons, in 1876. In the summer of 1877 the work was begun, the first company of children going, on July 19th. to Sherman, Pa. Nine boys and two girls were in this company. In all, 60 children were sent out that year. The next year Mr. Parsons gave himself up exclusively to this work, under the patronage of the *Evening Post*. In 1882 it was transferred to the *Tribune*, and it has ever since been known as "The Tribune Fresh-Air Fund." The children are selected by Christian workers among the poor of New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City. Country friends receive the children into their homes for a fortnight, not as boarders, but as invited guests. There are no demands on the funds for salaries or office expenses, so that every dollar contributed goes directly to the object for which it is given. The transportation companies carry the children at greatly reduced rates.

In 1897, 10,286 children were given the country vacation, at an expense of \$26,703.30, or \$2.60 for each child. The managers of the Fund also conduct day excursions for mothers and children, the expense of which is borne by one man who withholds his name. In 1897, there were 26 excursions, enjoyed by 31,073 beneficiaries. Office, 154 Nassau st.

Freundschaft Club.—A very large and expensive club-house has been opened by the Verein Freundschaft, a society of Germans, at the corner of 72d st. and Park av., covering a space of 130 by 72 feet. The dining-rooms will seat more than 700 people; there is a magnificent ball-room; the billiard-halls are the most complete in the city, and everything is decorated in the most sumptuous style.

Friends' Meeting-Houses.—The following list comprises all those in New York City:

EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, cor. Rutherford pl., Manhattan.

TWENTIETH STREET, 144 E. 20th st., Manhattan.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE, cor. Washington av., Brooklyn.

SCHERMERHORN STREET, near Boerum pl., Brooklyn. (Hicksite.)

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, Broadway, Flushing.

Fulton Ferry.—The oldest and best-known of the ferries between New York and Brooklyn. (See FERRIES.)

Fulton Market occupies the entire block bounded by Fulton, Front, Beekman, and South sts. It belongs to the city, and is a rather low building, constructed of red brick, with 6 towers, 3 upon the South st. side and 3 upon the Water st. side. The roof is of glass and iron, supported upon numerous iron columns, thus giving plenty of light throughout the interior. There are 218 stands, including restaurants, inside the market, occupied by 103 dealers. and the trade is almost exclusively retail. The stands upon the north side of the building are devoted to the sale of fish, oysters, and allied products; those throughout the western and central portions to the sale of dressed meats, poultry, game, butter, fruits, and vegetables; while the S. and E. sides are taken up almost entirely by restaurants, coffee-and-cake saloons, and small booths for the sale of cigars, etc. Three towers are used as store-rooms and refrigerators, one as a telegraph-office, and one as a museum and biological laboratory. The various products are, for the most part, very effectively and tastefully displayed at the different stands. This is especially the case upon the 1st of April, which is known as trout opening-day. The custom of having a special display of fish at this time was inaugurated in 1877 by State Fish Commissioner E. G. Blackford. These annual exhibitions attract great crowds, and generally last for two or three days. The museum, which is in the N. E. tower of the market, and where a great many fish and animal curiosities have been gathered, belongs to Mr. Blackford. The trade of this market, especially among the dealers in fish and dressed meats, is mainly with the large hotels and boarding-houses in New York and Brooklyn. The wholesale fish-market is situated on the

E. side of South st., next to the river, and opposite the retail market. It is of wood, two stories in height, and maintained by private enterprise. The fishing-schooners discharge their cargoes at the market from the adjoining slips, and early in the morning the place is made a bedlam by throngs of licensed venders and up-town retail dealers laying in and carting away their daily supplies. Most of the wholesale and retail dealers of these two markets have refrigerators in which to store any surplus, or in which supplies for winter trade are laid away. The business of these markets amounts to millions of pounds of fish each season. (See MARKETS.)

Fulton Street, which extends across Manhattan Island, has at its termini two of the most important markets in the city—Washington Market at the North River terminus, and Fulton Market at the East River terminus. It is the principal approach to Fulton Ferry to Brooklyn, the most largely patronized of all the New York ferries. The throngs of people hurrying to and from the ferry-boats and the markets are at nearly all hours great, and at times it is one of the busiest and most crowded thoroughfares in the city. The "Evening Post" building is at the corner of Broadway, the Bennett building at the corner of Nassau st., the Market and Fulton National Bank, a fine brown-stone structure at the cor. of Gold, and there are numerous handsome and spacious warehouses. St. Paul's churchyard forms its northern boundary for a square west from Broadway. At the corner of William st. stood the North Dutch Church, at the time of its demolition, in 1875, the oldest church edifice in the city. A horse-car line runs through Fulton st. from river to river, to the great convenience of the tens of thousands of passengers who daily enter New York by way of the Libery, Cortlandt, and Barclay st. ferries, and those who cross on the Fulton Ferry from Brooklyn.

FULTON STREET, Brooklyn, the chief business thoroughfare of that borough, is opposite Fulton st. on Manhattan Island, and extends about 6 miles eastward from the East River.

Fulton Street Prayer-Meeting.—One of the best-known religious insti-

tutions of the city, meeting daily at noon in the chapel at 113 Fulton st. It continues for one hour; but it is also designed for those who may find it convenient to remain not more than five or ten minutes.

Furnished Rooms (see LODGINGS).

Furniture.—Within recent years there has been a very notable improvement in the artistic character of much of our furniture, and several establishments in New York are producing very beautiful articles in this line in the various schools of design—the Gothic, the Queen Anne, and the Renaissance. Some furniture warerooms are really museums of beautiful objects, and well worth visiting. Of these places the principal are Marcotte & Co., 5th av. cor. 31st st.; Herter Brothers, cor. 35th st. and 5th av.; Herts Brothers, Broadway and 20th st.; Kimbel & Sons, 398 5th av. Superb furniture, rich hangings, and rare *bric-à-brac* may be seen at all of the above-named places. Some unique specimens of furniture may be seen at Cottier's, 3 E. 34th st., and at Sypher's, 246 5th av. There are other places, a number of them in 5th av., where artistic furniture can be seen and obtained, but those we have enumerated are of high repute.

Those desiring to purchase furniture of good average quality will find a group of furniture-dealers of good standing in 14th st. near 6th av., and in W. 23d st. There are a number of large houses in 3d and 6th avs., and in the Bowery and Park Row, that sell furniture, and take their pay in monthly installments.

Gaelic Society.—An organization of Irishmen, devoted to the study of Irish music, history, literature, etc. Its rooms are at 17 W. 28th st.

Gansevoort Market. (See MARKET-WAGON STAND.)

Garden City is the model village founded on Long Island by A. T. Stewart. It is situated on Hempstead Plains, about 18 miles from Manhattan by the Long Island Railway. The land was originally a part of a large, sandy plain, and after its purchase by Mr. Stewart from the village of Hempstead it was

graded, drained, and laid out in a village surrounding an open plaza. There is a first-class hotel bearing the name of the city, which is kept in excellent style, and a number of pretty cottages, the whole having the appearance of a toy village spread out upon a table. Gas and water works have been constructed, and a large portion of the adjoining land is farmed by the estate. It is the cathedral city of Long Island, and a fine cathedral, which was consecrated in May, 1885, and a bishop's residence, were built by his widow as a memorial to Mr. Stewart. The cathedral is of sandstone in the Gothic style of architecture. Its length is 270 ft., its transept 75 ft., and its nave about 60 ft. The organ it contains is one of the largest in the world. It has 115 stops and 7,200 pipes, and cost \$100,000. Underneath the cathedral is the mausoleum, said to be the most elaborate of the kind in this country. Garden City is reached by train from Hunter's Point almost hourly during the day. Fare, 55c.; round trip, 95c.

Gas.—New York gas companies are supposed to furnish customers with a gas which, when burned at the ordinary pressure in a burner consuming 5 ft. per hour will give a light at least equal to that of 16 sperm candles. The price of gas was for a long time \$1.15 per 1,000 cubic ft. where the average quantity was used, but by an act of the State Assembly it was reduced five cents a year until, in 1901, it reached the price of \$1. The following is a list of the companies:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

CONSOLIDATED, 4 Irving pl., 157 Hester st., 7 E. 28th st., 358 4th av., 1547 Broadway, 2084 3d av., 501 E. 21st st., 217 W. 125th st., and Kingsbridge rd. near W. 204th st.

EAST RIVER, 138 W. 42d st., 117 W. 125th st., and 216 W. 41st st.

EQUITABLE, 340 3d av. and 700 1st av.

NEW YORK MUTUAL, 36 Union sq. 1 and 823 E. 11th st.

STANDARD, 31 Nassau st., 801 and 256 3d av., 333 Columbus av., and 36 W. 125th st.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

CENTRAL, 350 Alexander av. and ft. 1 138th st.

NORTHERN, 1845 Park av. and 1700 West Farms rd.

The YONKERS Gas Company also supplies a portion of New York, adjacent to Yonkers.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN UNION, 180 Remsen st. Brooklyn branch, 180 Remsen st., 630 and 1199 Myrtle av., 130 Atlantic av. Citizens' branch, 2934 Atlantic av. Metropolitan branch, 366 5th av. Nassau branch, 191 St. James pl. Williamsburgh branch, 324 Bedford av.

FLATBUSH, 785 Flatbush av. and 273 Clarkson st.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

FLUSHING GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT Co., Flushing.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

RICHMOND COUNTY, 208 Bay st., Stapleton.

Gas companies are required to supply every building standing within 100 ft. of any of their mains with gas whenever it may be demanded by the owner or occupant, no matter whether a former owner or occupant owes the company for gas previously furnished or not. The service-pipe connecting the company's main with the meter, which is generally placed in the basement or cellar of a building, is furnished and kept in repair by the company. Meters are also supplied by the company without charge. For every meter supplied by them the companies are by law allowed to exact a deposit of an amount equal to an estimated consumption of gas for two months. For this deposit they will furnish a receipt agreeing to refund it with interest at the demand of the depositor, provided all bills for gas furnished him have been settled, but owing to competition this deposit is not now required of responsible persons. The authorized agents of the company are entitled to access to the meter, fittings, and pipes at all reasonable hours, and any person who hinders them is liable to a fine of \$25. The meter can be removed or the gas cut off for non-payment of bills, for fraudulent consumption of gas, or for tampering with the meter, but such work must be done between the hours of 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. The companies are responsible for the proper work-

ing of all meters furnished by them, and as a rule none but dry meters are sent out, which are infinitely to be preferred to the water meters. Every meter furnished by the companies is first inspected and tested by the State Inspector, who fixes his seal to it as a guarantee of accuracy. If any consumer is not satisfied with the meter furnished him, the company may send another to replace it or else have it re-inspected by the State Inspector; and if the latter finds it defective, the company must bear the expense of the reinspection; if it is found correct, however, the consumer must pay. Over 15,000,000,000 cubic feet of gas are annually consumed in this city.

Genealogical Society.—The New York Biographical and Genealogical Society, which has a house at 226 W. 58th st., is devoted to the study of American biography and genealogy, particularly that of New York. It has about 200 members, and a well-selected library of 3,000 volumes, and publishes a quarterly magazine.

General Theological Seminary. Protestant Episcopal, stands on what is known as Chelsea Square, being the block bounded by 9th and 10th avs. and 20th and 21st sts. It was founded in 1817, and chartered by the Legislature in 1822. The governing body is the Board of Trustees, consisting of all the bishops of the Church and the Dean of the Seminary, *ex officio*, and fifty other trustees; 25 elected by the House of Deputies at each stated General Convention, and 25 elected by certain dioceses on the basis of their former contributions to the Seminary. The course lasts three years, and opens on the Wednesday in the autumnal ember week. There is no charge for tuition, but the charge for board, room, coal, and gas is \$225 a year. Out-students pay \$25. At present there are about 100 students in the institution. There are several prizes open to annual competition, and 28 scholarships of the average value of \$150 a year are bestowed by the faculty.

Geographical Society. (See AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.)

Geology of New York and Vicinity (by Prof. DANIEL S. MARTIN).—

On the island of New York only two of the geological ages are represented—those that stand at the extremes of the time-series, the Archæan and the Quaternary. The island consists wholly of crystalline metamorphic rocks, of very early age, and is flanked and in part covered with the Drift deposits and other evidences of the Glacial epoch, which just preceded the present period. In the immediate vicinity, however, are found extensive areas of Mesozoic rocks; so that the geology of the city and its environs may be said to illustrate the two ends and the middle of the great geological series.

Manhattan Island proper is a long, narrow tongue of rock, having a general direction about N. N. E. and S. S. W., determined by the strike of the outcropping beds. These are chiefly gneisses and mica-schists, contorted and upturned at every angle, and often almost vertical. The mica is chiefly muscovite, and the feldspar a pinkish orthoclase, though a good deal of oligoclase occurs. In some parts of the island, the rock becomes more hornblendic. A large number of interesting minerals are found; but there are few localities of remarkable character for either the elegance or the rarity of their specimens; and those that are exposed, in blasting and excavation, are soon filled up or built over, and thus rendered inaccessible. The age of these metamorphic rocks is somewhat in dispute: they are generally regarded as Archæan, some geologists calling them Laurentian, others Montalban; but there are some who consider them to be altered Palæozoic, and not Archæan, referring them to the so-called Taconic or even the Silurian age. Investigations now in progress in Westchester County will, it is hoped, ere long decide these mooted points.

These rocks are part of an extended belt that reaches from the upper part of New England down to North Carolina. Between New York and Philadelphia it sinks, and is overlaid most of the way by later beds; but at the latter city it rises, and widens rapidly in Southeastern Pennsylvania. Throughout a great part of its course this gneissic belt forms a "divide" between two series of stratified beds, that rest upon or against it—both Mesozoic—the Triassic formation lying on its inner or western flank, and dipping gently westward, and the Cretaceous beds lying on

the outer or eastern flank, and dipping gently eastward.

At New York no contact can be seen, as the rivers on either side prevent. But once across the Hudson, the Triassic beds are found in full force. They form a belt some thirty miles wide, between the New York gneiss on the east and that of the Highland range on the west. They consist of reddish-brown shales and sandstones—the latter being the "brownstone" so largely used in the city for buildings—and are intercalated with great sheets of trap-rock, the product of igneous extrusion. The grandest exhibition of this latter is seen in the mural precipices of the Palisades, forming the west bank of the Hudson for many miles above the city, and rising several hundred feet from the water in a sheer wall of semi-columnar trap. The same ridge farther south, at Jersey City and Hoboken, retreats from the river and sinks gradually lower; here it is the "Bergen Hill," which all the railroads that approach New York from the west traverse either through cuts or tunnels. In the construction of these have been found in abundance the exquisite zeolite minerals that have made the name of Bergen Hill known to collectors all over the world.

The red shales and sandstones are poor in fossils, although the beds are so largely exposed by quarrying. A few localities have yielded Triassic plants, fishes, and footprints, similar to those of the Connecticut Valley rocks of the same age.

The other great division of the Mesozoic age, the Cretaceous, is not visible near Manhattan Island, as it is covered up by the heavy Quaternary drift. It appears, however, at the southern portion of Staten Island, and is in full force south of the Lower Bay. Here are the Amboy and Raritan clays, with abundance of fossil plants, interesting, though difficult of preservation, and the greensand beds of New Jersey, so valuable as fertilizers, and so rich in Cretaceous shells, etc.

The Quaternary epoch has left its mark all over Manhattan Island and vicinity. Every outcrop of gneiss is smoothed and rounded, or grooved, and scored by the passage of the great ice-sheet. Beautiful examples of these phenomena are to be found in Central Park, as also of stranded erratic boulders, often of large size. A few miles south of

the city runs the "Great Terminal Moraine," which has been traced across the country from the ocean to Minnesota. It covers Long Island with a deep mantle of bowlder-drift, and forms the elevated ridge on which the reservoirs, cemeteries, and Prospect Park are located. It crosses New York Bay at the "Narrows," forming the green hills on either side, on which the forts stand, and then passes westward across Staten Island, leaving exposed, as above stated, a small region of Cretaceous strata beyond its southern edge. In this morainal ridge and north of it occur plentiful boulders and pieces from all the rocks northward, even to the Adirondacks, and many good Palaeozoic fossils may be gathered from these boulders, Devonian and Upper Silurian rocks of the Hudson Valley forming a large part of the material.

German Club. (See DEUTSCHER VEREIN.)

German Evangelical Association.—The following are the churches of this organization in New York:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

DINGELDEIN MEMORIAL, 429 E. 77th st.
FIRST, 214 W. 35th st.
SECOND, 342 W. 53d st.
SWEDISH BETHESDA, 240 E. 45th st.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

EMANUEL, 398 Melrose st.
HARRISON AVENUE, 121 Harrison av.
ST. PAUL's, 543 Leonard st.
ST. PETER's, Rodney st.
SALEM, 1198 Jefferson av.
ZION's, 446 Liberty av.
ZION's, South Brooklyn.

Glen Island.—This notably well-managed shore resort for day excursions is on Long Island Sound just beyond the city limits. Glen Island and the smaller islands connected with it by bridges are owned by John H. Starin, who has a residence there. All the usual attractions of excursion places are provided and in addition there are an extensive menagerie, gardens containing many rare and beautiful plants, an aquarium, and a museum. Two band concerts are given each day.

One of the islands is laid out as a "Klein Deutschland" with a miniature stone "schloss" in which is a large "Weinstube." Another island is set apart for those bringing their own lunch. There are donkeys for children to ride, rowboats to hire, and steam launches make trips around the islands. The group is surrounded by the quiet waters of the Sound: there is a good bathing place on one of them, but no extensive beach. Good order reigns throughout Glen Island, and the absence of loud-mouthed "barkers," hungry for the dimes and nickels of visitors, its freedom from vicious entertainments, and from shams of all sorts, distinguish it from the majority of inexpensive nearby resorts. The Glen Island steamers leave foot of Cortlandt st., N. R., about every hour from 8.45 A. M. to 5.15 P. M., stopping at South 5th st., Brooklyn, 20 minutes, and at E. 32d st. 45 minutes later. Extra boats Sundays. For full time-table see daily papers. The last boat leaves the island at 8 P. M. Fare, excursion, 40 cts.; bicycles, 15 cts.; distance, 22 miles. There are no admission fees, and eatables, beverages, games, boats, etc., cost only moderate prices. May be reached also from New Rochelle by street-car to a ferry running to the island. The island may be recognized from a distance by the striped roofs of several of its buildings.

Gold and Stock Telegraph.—

Instruments of this company, popularly known as "tickers," will be found in every broker's office, and in the principal hotels and restaurants. They print the reports of the Stock Board transactions during the day automatically upon a tape. Their reporters and operators are allowed upon the floor of the Stock Exchange by courtesy of the management. Reports of the arrival of ocean steamers and the result of sporting events of general interest are also sent over the wires of this line.

Golf.—This famous Scotch game has been since 1894 one of the most popular outdoor diversions, and has displaced tennis in pre-eminent vogue. Numerous golf clubs have been formed in and about New York. The pioneer was the St. Andrews, organized in 1887. Many clubs organized for other sports have added golf as one of their features, and the city has provided

golf links in Van Cortlandt and Pelham Bay Parks. The United States Golf Association is the governing body of all the prominent golf clubs in the United States, numbering over 100 clubs in its membership. R. B. Kerr, Secretary, 26 Broad st., New York. Among the prominent clubs of New York and vicinity are:

ARDSLEY, Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y. Cyrus F. Judson, Secretary.

HARBOR HILL, New Brighton. J. E. C. Leavitt, Secretary.

MEADOW BROOK HUNT, Hempstead, L. I.

OAKLAND, Flushing. Malcolm M. Graham, Secretary.

QUEENS COUNTY, Glen Cove, L. I. William C. Adams, Secretary.

ROCKAWAY HUNT, Cedarhurst, L. I.

ST. ANDREWS, Chauncey, Westchester County, N. Y. H. Holbrook, Secretary, 85 Beekman st., New York.

SHINNECOCK HILLS, Southampton, L. I. Robert H. Robertson, Secretary.

WESTBROOK, Oakdale, L. I. H. B. Holins, Secretary, 16 Wall st., New York.

These and others are united in the Metropolitan Golf Association, John Du Fais, Secretary, 111 5th av.

Good Government Clubs.—Organizations devoted to securing honest and competent administration of municipal affairs. Since 1897 their place has been taken in great measure by the Citizens' Union (which see). The clubs take united action through the Council of Confederate Good Government Clubs, W. M. Taussig, Secretary, 84 Chambers st.

Government, City. (See CHARACTER.)

Governor's Island is situated in the upper bay of New York Harbor, about 1,000 yards off the Battery, 6 miles N. by E. of the Narrows, and separated from the Brooklyn shore by Buttermilk Channel. Shaded by fine trees, covered with a luxuriant growth of grass, guarded by a circular stone castle bristling with guns, and studded with the barracks and other buildings, it is the chief ornament of the upper bay. The island has been for many years reserved by the United States for military purposes. It contains nearly 65 acres, has a circumference of about a

mile and a quarter, and in general contour is somewhat egg-shaped. The northern part is fenced off, and is occupied by the Ordnance Department as the New York arsenal. Here the ground is covered with cannon balls ranged in pyramids, and from 50 to 100 large guns are lying dismounted and ready for shipment. Fort Columbus is a stone work near the center of the island, and contains four large buildings of stone and brick. Castle William was completed in 1811, and is prominently located on the N. W. point of the island. It is now chiefly used as a prison. From its parapet a daily "sunset gun" is fired. South Battery is a small triangular work situated on the southerly point of the island, and inclosed on the rear by a two-story brick building. There are two magazines on the south of the island, and every preparation for throwing up earthworks and mounting heavy guns in case of necessity, the old-fashioned stone works like Castle William being of but little avail against the heavy guns now in use on modern ships of war. The parade ground in the center of the island is a lovely piece of greensward shaded by fine old trees, and surrounded by the residences or quarters of the officers. From this spot, which has an elevation of 20 ft. above the highest tides, a fine view of the bay and the constantly passing vessels is had. Recently the headquarters of the Military Department of the East have been located on Governor's Island, and the Major-General in command and his staff reside there. In one of the buildings is the club-room of the United Service Institution, which contains a number of war-relics and battle-flags. There are a pretty Gothic chapel, library, billiard-room, laundries, offices, and workshops of all kinds scattered about the island. It is reached by a small steamer from the Battery every 45 minutes in the forenoon and every 30 minutes in the afternoon. Visitors are admitted any day, Sundays included, but must first obtain a pass by writing to the Post Adjutant. A project for enlarging the island is on foot.

Gowanus Bay is a small estuary on the Brooklyn side of New York Bay at the mouth of Gowanus Creek. The portion of land between the bay and Buttermilk Channel is known as Red Hook.

Grace Church is, next to Trinity, the wealthiest corporation of the Protestant Episcopal denomination in New York. The first church building stood on Broadway at the corner of Rector st. The present structure at Broadway and 10th st. was erected in 1845, and is one of the finest churches in the city, the material being of white limestone and the style a chaste but yet ornamental Gothic. Its position is probably the best in the city considered from an architectural point of view, standing as it does just where Broadway leaves its direct northern course and takes a sudden turn to the northwest, so that the porch and the steeple completely close the view from the south. The rectory of the church is similar in design, adjoins the church building on the north, and stands back from the busy street. Between the church and the rectory is a colossal terracotta jar, brought hither from Rome. It was found forty feet below the surface. The lawn and shrubbery in front of the rectory form one of the most attractive bits of green in the city. Adjoining the church on the south stands a small addition in design and material like the church, which is used for daily services, and is called the chantry. The funds necessary for its erection were given by Miss Catharine Wolfe. A new building connecting the church and the rectory was erected in 1880, and is used as a vestry and clergy-house. It contains a library and reading-room, open to members of the church. Back of the church, in 4th av., is a day-nursery, erected by Mr. Levi P. Morton, in memory of his wife, for the reception of young children during the hours their mothers are at work, and known as the Grace Memorial Home. Grace Chapel, on E. 14th st. near 1st av., belongs to the parish.

Gramercy Park, between 20th and 21st sts. and 3d and 4th avs., comprises about 1½ acres set aside by Mr. S. B. Ruggles to be used as a place of recreation by those living in the neighborhood. It is not open to the general public. "The Players" have their club-house fronting on it. The old Gramercy farm embraced the land now forming the park; hence the name.

Grand Army of the Republic.—This famous organization of veterans of the national army in the war of the rebellion has numerous posts, as its

branches are called, in each borough of the city. It parades annually on Decoration Day, May 30, holds memorial services in the cemeteries, and places flowers and flags upon the graves of old comrades. Headquarters for relief work, Room 3, basement of City Hall.

Grand Central Station.—The only railway passenger depot on Manhattan Island, excepting the old Hudson River Railroad depot on 30th st. and 10th av., now used for suburban trains only, is that known as the Grand Central, extending from 42d st. to 45th st. between Depew pl. and Vanderbilt av. It is used by two railroad lines, the New York Central and Hudson River, including its Harlem division; and the New York, New Haven and Hartford. The external walls are built of pressed brick and are trimmed with iron painted gray. The offices are on the west and south sides, where the building is divided into six stories, including the mansard roof. The space for trains is covered by a glass and iron roof, having a single arch of a span of 200 ft. and an altitude of 110 ft. The length of the entire building is 695 ft.—which is also the length of the glass roof—and its width 240 ft.; a train consisting of a locomotive and 12 passenger cars can find room in it in a straight line, and twelve such trains can be admitted side by side at the same time. Besides the various offices, passenger waiting-rooms, and baggage-rooms, there are a police station, a lunch-room, and a barber shop in the basement. About 350 trains arrive and depart daily, but everything is done with such thorough system that crowding or confusion is a thing almost unknown. Outside of the depot are numerous shelter buildings and yards for cars and locomotives, coal sheds, repair shops, etc. An addition extending from 42d st. to 45th st., and covering half the block to the east, is used for incoming trains. The station is reached direct by 3d av. elevated railway, which has a branch at 42d st.; by the Av. C line, and by the Madison av. and 4th av. road; and by the Boulevard and 42d st. lines (see STREET R. R. ROUTES). The 42d st. line connects with all lines running north and south, and so, either by a direct route or by a single change of cars, the depot may be reached from any part of the island.

In 1897 and 1898 the three upper stories were placed on the office portions of the building at a cost of over \$1,000,000. A remodeling of the baggage and passenger rooms followed and was completed in 1900. One large passenger waiting-room at the 42d st. end, for both the New York Central and the New Haven railroads, takes the place of the three former waiting-rooms. From this room there are a passage to the annex for incoming trains and a stairway to the elevated railroad at the east end, and an exit at the west end to the baggage-rooms on Vanderbilt av. Around the sides of the general waiting-room are the ticket offices, smoking-room, telegraph and telephone offices, women's room, a tea-room, and news, flower, and confectionery stands. There is a package check-room at the east end, and an information bureau between the doors leading to the trains. (See RAILWAYS.)

Grand Opera-House.—Northwest cor. 8th av. and 23d st. A fine massive building of white marble, having a front of 113 ft. on 8th av., and 98 ft. on 23d st. The theatre proper, however, is in a rear building, the approach to which is through a wide vestibule from each street. It was a failure as a theatre at the start, and was purchased in 1869 by James Fisk, Jr., and Jay Gould, and the upper floors occupied by the offices of the Erie Railway until after the death of Fisk. It was the scene of the magnificently audacious career of that prince of railway wreckers, and the theatre was kept open at a loss during his occupancy principally as the home of *opéra-bouffe*. After being the scene of many unsuccessful ventures, it was made a paying property with leading "stars" at popular prices. The house is very large, handsomely decorated, and will seat over 2,000 persons. The lobby is spacious and handsome, with a noble staircase. The office portion of the building contains many lodge-rooms of fraternal societies.

Grand Street, west of Broadway, does not differ in any degree from other streets thereabouts recently given over to the wholesale dry goods and clothing trades mainly. Between Broadway and the Bowery it begins to display a little individuality, and after crossing the Bowery it blossoms forth as one of the chief east

side retail streets, and becomes a formidable rival of the Bowery itself. Here are retail stores for the sale of almost every kind of article that the masses will buy. The best-known of these is Ridley's, one of the largest stores in the world, where one may buy anything from a paper of pins to a set of furniture. Lord & Taylor also have a branch store here.

Grant's Tomb.—General Grant's tomb is in the upper part of Riverside Park, opposite 123d st. Work was begun on April 27, 1891, on the construction of a magnificent monument. That day was chosen because it was the anniversary of General Grant's birth, and the occasion was marked with imposing ceremonies in the presence of a vast concourse of people. The corner-stone was laid on April 27, 1892, and on April 27, 1897, the completed edifice was dedicated, in the presence of one of the greatest assemblages and with one of the greatest ceremonial parades ever known in this country. The monument covers a square of about 100 feet at the ground line exclusive of the steps and the projections of the portico. The total height is 160 feet from the base-line, or nearly 300 feet from the water level of the Hudson River. The outer gallery is 130 feet above the ground line, affording a complete view of the surrounding country for miles. The extreme top of the mausoleum may be approached by steps above this gallery. Facing the south, and at about the beginning of the step approaches, will be the pedestal and equestrian statue of General Grant. Surmounting four of the five columns will be placed equestrian statues of his principal commanders. Panels on the east and west of the structure will receive bas-reliefs of others important in command and associated in the victories with General Grant. The body repose is in a granite sarcophagus in the crypt below the main floor in the center of the plan and directly under the dome which admits light from the sky. In design the structure is classical. The site may be reached by park carriages from Central Park via 72d st. and Riverside Drive and by the Boulevard and 42d st. car-line. The cross-town cars in 125th st. run within a few blocks of it. (See RIVERSIDE PARK.)



TOMB OF GENERAL GRANT.

Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

Gravesend, formerly a separate town, was annexed to Brooklyn, May 3, 1894. Coney Island is a part of it.

Greeley Square.—The open space at the intersection of Broadway, 6th av., and W. 33d st. was so named in 1894, in honor of Horace Greeley, whose statue adorns it.

Greenpoint forms with Williamsburgh and Bushwick the Eastern District of Brooklyn (which see). It is the northernmost part of the borough of Brooklyn, being separated from Long Island City by Newtown Creek, while the East River skirts it on the west. It consists mainly of small and cheap dwelling-houses. Reached by ferries from the foot of E. 10th st. and the foot of E. 23d st., Manhattan. A large number of refineries and chemical works are here in operation.

Greenwich, the name of a district lying on the West side, near the North River and S. of 14th st., originally a separate village.

Greenwood Cemetery, one of the finest of American resting-places for the dead, is situated a little south of the thickly settled part of the borough of Brooklyn. It forms a tract of nearly one mile square, and comprises 474 acres. It is not owned by a stock-company, but is an incorporated trust, excluding private gain and devoting all moneys received to the improvement and care of the cemetery. Each full burial lot contains 378 square feet, and will contain 15 graves of adults. Prices range from \$400 to \$1,000 for a lot. There are also smaller lots, down to 190 square feet.

It is approached in Brooklyn by electric-cars from Fulton, Wall, South, and Hamilton Ferries, and by the Fifth av. elevated railroad line from the Bridge. The shortest and most direct route from Manhattan is *via* Hamilton Ferry, the distance from the landing in Brooklyn being about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The 39th st. ferry lands still nearer.

The cemetery has five entrances, viz.: the Northern or Main Entrance, opposite 25th st. and 5th av.; the Western Entrance, 35th st. and 4th av.; the Southern Entrance, near 37th st.; the Eastern En-

trance at Fort Hamilton av.; and the Northeastern Entrance at 20th st. and 9th av.

It has over 22 miles of substantial stone-bedded avenues and 20 miles of concrete paths.

It has 8 lakes of varying dimensions, in 7 of which are fountains, supplied with water from two large reservoirs.

The cemetery was chartered in 1838, but the grounds were not formally opened for interments until August 15, 1842. The number of interments for the year ending October 1, 1900, was 4,784, and the total up to that date was 309,000. The fund for the improvement and permanent care of the cemetery amounted to \$2,006,826.

Its office is at 71 Broadway, Manhattan.

Among the many objects of special interest are the following:

NORTHERN ENTRANCE BUILDINGS.—Office on the right, and visitors' waiting-room on the left of the carriage-ways. The recesses above the gateways are filled with groups of sculpture, representing, in front, our Saviour's entombment and the Raising of the Widow's Son; on the reverse or inside, The Resurrection and the Raising of Lazarus.

Carriages for visitors are found inside this entrance; fare, adults, 25 cts.; children, 10 cts.

RECEIVING TOMB, at Arbor Water, which is capable of holding fifteen hundred bodies.

Monument erected to commemorate **JOHN MATTHEWS**, at the southwesterly end of Valley Water. Upon a richly sculptured sarcophagus lies the full length recumbent statue of the deceased. Above this rise a canopy and spire of richly decorated stone to the height of 36 feet, resting upon a tablet of sculptured marble, the lower side or ceiling of which is carved, representing Mr. Matthews at the age of 21 years leaving England for America. On the tablet under the canopy is a veiled female figure seated in a richly carved chair; typifying grief; surmounting the angles of the tablet are four grotesque gargoyles, or monsters, with open mouths, through which the rain water falling upon the roof is discharged. The monument was designed and executed by Professor Carl Muller at a cost of nearly \$30,000.

Monument and bronze bust of HORACE GREELEY on Locust Hill, near Oak av., erected by the printers of this country. On the eastern or front face of the pedestal is a bronze bas-relief, representing the youthful Greeley, composing stick in hand, at his case; on the north panel is a rude plow, and on the opposite side a pen and scroll, both emblems cut in relief from the granite.

Monument on Hilly Ridge of BROWN BROTHERS, the well-known bankers of New York. The monument is of the finest Italian marble, richly carved, and is descriptive of the loss of the steamship Arctic, on board of which six members of this family were lost.

HIGH WOOD HILL, memorable for its containing a striking triangular monument erected to the memory of SAMUEL F. B. MORSE, the inventor of the telegraph.

THE FIREMEN'S MONUMENT, surmounted by the figure of a fireman, holding a child in his arms. It was erected by the old volunteer fire department of New York City.

Statuary monument, erected by HARRY HOWARD, ex-chief engineer of the New York fire department, in memory of his foster-mother, showing her as adopting him when saved from a burning building.

THE SHELTER HOUSE.—Located at the intersection of Locust and Southwood avs. It stands in about the center of the cemetery, and is designed, as the name implies, for the shelter and convenience of visitors who chance to be remote from the various entrances and need the conveniences which it affords.

The chapel monument to MISS MARY M. DANSER, at the intersection of Fir and Vine avs. The interior is beautifully constructed of choice marble, with vaulted roof, having a tile floor, and two finely chiseled marble figures. Miss Danser is noted for her large bequests (over \$800,000) to various religious and charitable institutions.

EASTERN ENTRANCE.—At the end of Vine av., through which may be reached Prospect Park, distant about half a mile. The building on the left as you enter is the residence of the gate-keeper; that on the right is for the use of visitors, and possesses all desirable conveniences. The general waiting-room is worthy of particular notice on account of the richness and

chasteness of its construction and decorations. Over the porches are representations in stone of the four ages, our infancy, youth, manhood, and old age, executed by Mr. John Moffitt. They will repay some minutes of study.

The marble temple of A. S. SCRIBNER, at the junction of Vine and Cypress avs. It was executed in Italy, and contains the figure Hope, under a canopy of marble, supported by eight pillars; an octagonal base supports the figure, and on its sides, in alabaster marble, are bas-reliefs, illustrative of the life of Christ, from his birth to his ascension. The large granite monument erected to the memory of THOMAS T. READ is on the opposite corner. A figure in granite, by Moffitt, of Faith clasping the Cross, crowns the summit of the shaft.

Statue of CAPTAIN JOHN CORREJA, Vista av. It is generally known as the "Sea-Captain's," was erected several years before he died, and was an excellent likeness. It is understood that the sextant which the figure holds in its hands, taking an observation, is the same which the captain used while in active service.

THE CHARLOTTE CANDA monument, at the intersection of Fern and Greenbough avs. Miss Canda lost her life on the evening of February 3, 1845, her 17th birthday, by being thrown from a carriage while returning from a party.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, on the plateau, Battle Hill; erected by the city of New York in memory of the soldier who died in the civil war. A tablet on the monument records the fact that the city had caused to be enlisted 148,000 men. Four life-size statues represent the four branches of the army service. A bas-relief represents an officer standing by his horse, taking leave of his wife and child. A second exhibits a severe conflict. A third shows the officer to be wounded, attended by a faithful negro, while another officer is engaged in dressing his wounds a private standing by. A fourth shows the grave designated by the negro to the wife and child.

THE PLATEAU, from which fine view may be obtained of the Bay of New York, the Jersey shores, of the Palisades and the boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn.

THE PILOT'S MONUMENT, erected by the pilots of New York in memory of Thomas

Freeborn who lost his life in the discharge of his duty as a New York pilot, on board the ship "John Minturn," on the coast of New Jersey, Feb. 15th, 1846. The monument is embellished with emblematic designs of his nautical occupation, and surmounted with the figure of Hope.

Statuary group in the lot of JAMES GORDON BENNETT, founder of the New York "Herald." This magnificent work was executed in Italy from the finest Carrara marble, representing a life-sized female figure, kneeling on a cushion in an attitude of prayer, commending her child, which is held in suspense by an angelic figure, to the Almighty Giver.

Colossal bronze statue of DEWITT CLINTON, in Bayside Dell. Designed and executed by Henry Kirk Brown. Its cost was about \$15,000. Two bas-reliefs adorn the base of the monument. One representing the Erie Canal, of which he was the chief advocate, in progress—the survey, the excavation, the teams, etc. The other, the canal in full operation.

BROOKLYN THEATRE FIRE VICTIMS' plot. A large circular lot at the corner of Bayview and Battle avs., where lie buried 105 unrecognizable bodies, victims of the Brooklyn theatre fire which occurred on the evening of Dec. 5th, 1876, on which occasion nearly 300 persons lost their lives.

The monument to LOUIS BONARD, close by, on Battle av., erected by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in consideration of the very large bequests made by him to promote the objects of that society. A bas-relief in bronze representing the arrest of a man cruelly beating his horse appropriately adorns the monument.

Monument to ELIAS P. HOWE, with bronze bust, Battle and Hemlock avs.

Monument to ROGER WILLIAMS, founder of Rhode Island, Hemlock av. near Jasmine av.

SOLDIERS' LOT on Linden av.

Monument to Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Dawn path near Hillside av.

Tomb of HENRY BERGH, founder of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, on Aurora path near Hillside av.

Oriental tomb of C. K. GARRISON, Vernal av.

MACKAY MAUSOLEUM, on Ocean Hill, Ocean av. near Atlantic av. This is a simple and massive structure. The roof is made from one piece of granite 22 feet square. The doors are of massive bronze. Within is an altar built of seven kinds of marble.

Grolier Club, The.—An association formed for the purpose of promoting the arts pertaining to the production of books. The membership is limited, and is composed of collectors and representatives of the leading publishing-houses. Under the auspices of the club there are published in limited editions books that in contents bear, as a rule, upon phases of "the arts entering into the production of books"—such as treatises on book-binding, printing, engraving, etching, lithography, and paper-making. These books are issued also as models of construction, and, in being followed as guides, are intended to be of practical value in the advancement of art. The club is named in honor of Jean Grolier de Servier, Vicomte d'Aguisy, born at Lyons in 1479, and famous as a bibliophile and amateur bookbinder. It occupies a unique and pretty club-house at 29 E. 32d st.

Gymnasiums. (See ATHLETICS.)

Hack Fares.—Persons wishing to escape either imposition by or a wrangle with the driver at the end of a journey will do well to have a distinct understanding with the latter before entering the hack about the amount to be paid, as the New York hack-driver is not always content to accept the legal fare until convinced that he will get no more. If this precaution is not taken, then the next best thing to do is to consult the table of legal fares given below, a copy of which should be posted in the hack together with the number of the license and the owner's name and address. Having done this, and figured out the sum which the driver is entitled to, tender it to him, and if he declines to take it, refuse to pay him any more, provided you are willing to go to the Mayor's office to have the matter settled. If the rates of fare, etc., are not posted in the hack, you are under no obligation to pay at all except at the Mayor's office, to which the driver will surely summon you if you owe him more than the fine of \$5 which he may

be compelled to pay. Every licensed vehicle is bound to have the driver's number, cut from a metal plate, and fastened across his lamp. Carriages and cabs are found at the various railway depots and ferries on the arrival of trains, at the principal hotels, and at the City Hall Park, and Union and Madison sqs. The legal fares are understood to be for one or two persons in a cab, or for one, two, three, or four persons in a carriage; while children under 8 years are to be carried free when accompanied by adults. It also includes the carrying of one piece of baggage; for all pieces over one a special bargain must be made. If the hack is engaged without any understanding between driver and passenger, the hiring of the hack should be regarded as being by the mile. The following is the official schedule of fares:

CABS—BY THE MILE.—For one or more persons, 50 cts. the first mile and 25 cts. each half-mile additional. For stops over five minutes and not exceeding fifteen, 25 cts. For longer stops, 25 cts. for each fifteen minutes. For a brief stop there will be no charge.

BY THE HOUR.—With the privilege of going from place to place and stopping as often and long as may be required, \$1 per hour, and for each succeeding half hour or part thereof 50 cts.

COACHES.—For conveying one or more persons any distance, sums not exceeding the following amounts: \$1 for the first mile or part, and each additional half-mile or part, 50 cts. By distance for "stops" of over five minutes and not exceeding fifteen minutes, 40 cts. For longer stops the rate will be 40 cts. for every fifteen minutes. For a brief stop, not exceeding five minutes in a single trip, there will be no charge.

For the use of a coach, by the hour, \$1.50 for the first hour or part, and for each succeeding half-hour or part, 75 cts.

ELECTRIC HANSOMS.—First two miles, \$1; each extra mile, 50 cts. Shopping and visiting, \$1 an hour. A full price list can be had of the driver.

No cab or coach shall be driven by the time rate at a pace less than five miles an hour.

Every owner or driver of any hackney-coach or cab shall carry on his coach or cab one piece of baggage, not to exceed fifty pounds in weight, without extra charge,

but for any additional baggage he may carry he shall be entitled to extra compensation at the rate of 25 cts. per piece.

Hackensack is a New Jersey town about 15 miles N. W. from New York, and has a population of about 10,000. It is mainly made up of suburban residences near the Hackensack River. Rents are moderate. It is accessible *via* the New York, Susquehanna, & Western or the Erie Railroads. Fare, 35 cts.; round trip, 50 cts.

Hackensack River rises in the hills of Rockland County, New York, and near the New Jersey border, which it crosses, and flowing nearly due south empties into Newark Bay. It is a picturesque stream in many places, and near its mouth it flows quietly along through the Newark salt meadows, suggesting Holland as one sees the small sailing-vessels tacking about, apparently sailing through the grass.

Hall of Fame.—Early in 1900 New York University received a gift of \$100,000 for establishing a Hall of Fame to commemorate the names of pre-eminent Americans. The Ambulatory, or stone colonnade half encircling the Memorial Library of the University, was devoted to this purpose, and tablets are to be placed in it on which 150 names will be inscribed. Fifty of these names were to be selected in 1900 by a committee of 100 distinguished men, and 5 more every five years during the next century. Only 29 names received the required 51 votes from the committee in 1900, and the rest of the first 50 are to be selected in 1902.

Hall of Records.—Now in a brown-stone building in City Hall Park, formerly a jail. A new building, to contain the Hall of Records of New York County, and offices of the County Clerk, Surrogate, Tax Department, and Finance Department, is being built on the block bounded by Chambers, Centre, Reade, and Elm sts., the last-named street being cut through to Chambers st.

The Kings County Hall of Records is situated on the corner of Fulton st. and Boerum pl., at the side of the court-house. It is built in the classic renaissance style, rises three stories above the ground, and

measures 103 by 192 feet. The County Clerk, Register, and Surrogate occupy the building, which also contains the Headquarters of the Second Brigade, N. G. N. Y., and Signal Corps. A special feature is the immense vaults for the storage of public documents, opening into each department, and forming a safe repository. The cost of this building was \$275,000.

Halls.—Hardman Hall, at 19th st. and 5th av., is used for lectures and entertainments of the better class. Tammany Hall, 14th st. near 3d av., is let for large balls. Lenox Lyceum, 59th st. and Madison av., is one of the newer halls and a favorite for nice entertainments of all kinds. Trenor's Lyric Hall is at 6th av. and 42d st., and is used for small dancing parties, amateur theatricals, and lectures. In the old Masonic Temple, now known as Clarendon Hall, in 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs., there are several small halls, and there are a number of other rooms used for purposes of meetings distributed over the city. A pleasant hall and theatre are found in the Berkeley Lyceum, 19 and 21 W. 44th st. Many large exhibitions and meetings are held in the Grand Central Palace, Lexington av. and E. 44th st. Other halls are described under COOPER UNION, YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, MUSIC HALL, STEINWAY HALL, and MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

Hancock Square.—An open space at the crossing of St. Nicholas av. and 123d st.

Handball has become a favorite diversion for men in this city, and courts for the game have been set apart in the leading gymnasiums.

Hanover Square, an irregular open space at the junction of Pearl, William, Hanover, and several other minor streets. It is the center of the cotton trade, the Cotton Exchange fronting on it. The elevated railroad station here is the nearest to Wall st. ferry, the Custom-House, and the principal banking houses. The great fire of 1835 was fiercest in this neighborhood, and a marble tablet on the front of a warehouse in Pearl st. just south of the square is a memorial of the calamity.

Harbor.—New York Harbor has long been famed as one of the largest, safest, and most beautiful in the world. This distinction it well deserves. But it has suffered much from neglect and mismanagement. Refuse, street-sweepings, etc., have been dumped into it to such an extent that a material shallowing of water is noticed in many places. At the entrance, near Sandy Hook, there is a troublesome bar, which large ships can cross only at high tide. This bar has been increased by accumulations of refuse. There are now strict laws for the protection of the harbor, but they are not always observed. The harbor of New York comprises the Lower Bay, the Upper Bay, the East River, and the southern part of the North or Hudson River, and may be entered from the Atlantic Ocean either from the N. E., by way of Long Island Sound, or from the E. and S. by way of the channels at Sandy Hook. The latter is the more frequented course for ocean-going vessels. The Lower Bay, which includes also Raritan, Sandy Hook, and Gravesend Bays, affords 88 square miles of anchorage. It is entered by two channels near Sandy Hook, over a bar about 18 miles south of the city, the depth of water on the bar being 32 feet at high tide. In this bay are two small islands of artificial construction, named Swinburne and Hoffman Islands, and occupied by the hospitals, etc., of the Quarantine station. The northern point of Sandy Hook is elaborately fortified for the harbor defense. From the Lower Bay entrance is had to the Upper Bay through a picturesque strait called the Narrows, 8 miles from the city. This strait is scarcely a mile wide; on the eastern shore is Fort Hamilton; on the western Fort Tompkins, an earthwork with batteries at the top of the bluff overlooking Fort Wadsworth, which is situated at the water's edge. A narrow and winding channel known as Staten Island Sound and the Kills also connects the two bays, but is used only by vessels of light draught. The Upper Bay, or harbor proper, has 14 square miles of anchorage, and contains Governor's, Ellis, and Bedloe's Islands. The North River is nearly a mile wide, deep enough for the largest ships, and affords the city 16 miles of available water-front, of which more than one third is now fully occupied with docks

and piers. The East River is less than half as wide as the North, but is as deep, and the city has several miles of wharfs on it. The northern entrance to the harbor, from Long Island Sound, leads through Hell Gate on the East River. At Throgg's Neck is Fort Schuyler, an inclosed pentagonal casemated masonry work with exterior batteries. The harbor is yearly visited by about 16,000 sea-going craft, under steam or sail. The port of entry, or customs district, of New York comprises New York, Jersey City, Hoboken, and the minor adjacent cities and towns on the North River, East River, and New York Bay.

Harbor Defense.—The fortifications of New York include positions at Sandy Hook, both sides of the Narrows, Governor's Island, Throgg's Neck, Willett's Point, and on David's Island. At Sandy Hook there is a powerful battery of sixteen 12-inch rifled mortars and several 12- and 13-inch guns, fully commanding the entrance to the harbor. At the Staten Island Narrows is mounted one 8-inch rifle on a disappearing carriage. A battery of four 12-inch mortars has been placed at Fort Schuyler, on Throgg's Neck, and an 8-inch rifle on a disappearing carriage at Willett's Point.

Hardman Hall.—A hall for musical and other purposes in 19th st. just west of 5th av.

Harlem, a local designation of the eastern part of the city, lying on Harlem River, and crossed by 125th st. Accessible by street-cars and elevated railways on 2d and 3d avs. Also by trains from Grand Central Depot to 125th st. on the Harlem, Hudson River, and New Haven Railroads. The name Harlem is often but improperly applied to the entire city north of 110th st.

Harlem Club.—Organized in 1879; in June, 1889 it moved into its handsome new club-house at 123d st. and Lenox av. This is in the Romanesque style of architecture, and contains all the appointments of a first-class club-house.

Harlem Library, 32 W. 123d st., is one of the oldest libraries in New York. Originally a voluntary association of the freeholders of Harlem, it

was incorporated in 1825 under the General Library Act. The £40 required for incorporation were subscribed by twelve of the citizens of Harlem, who then assumed control of its affairs. When the Harlem Commons were sold in 1820, the proceeds were ordered by the Legislature of the State to be applied to "purposes of learning and education in Harlem." The Library received by the terms of the division the sum of \$3,000, and the Harlem school, chartered in 1827, the sum of \$4,000. The latter institution was until 1849 the common school for Harlem. The voters were originally the "freeholders and inhabitants" within the school district, but in 1834 the charter was amended, and a fee of \$5 was required as a qualification for membership. After the establishment of ward schools in Harlem it became a select school, and in 1871 the school property on 120th st., purchased in 1827 for \$400, was sold for \$15,000. The union of this corporation with that of the Harlem Library was authorized by Act of the Legislature, March 29, 1871, their combined assets amounting to about \$50,000. A new building on 3d av. was opened in June, 1874, a reading-room was added to the Library, and several thousand new volumes were placed on the shelves. The present building was erected in 1892. The library became entirely free and therefore entitled to city support, Sept. 1, 1897. Since that date its circulation has been about 11,000 volumes a month. It now contains 20,000 volumes, and 200 periodicals are taken for the reading-room. The library and reading-room are open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.—Sundays, legal holidays, and the last three weeks in August excepted.

Harlem Branch Library. (See NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, CIRCULATING DIVISION.)

Harlem Municipal Building.—A building, erected in 1892-'93, at 121st st. west of 3d av., which furnishes quarters for the Harlem civil and police courts as well as for the Harlem branches of the Highways, Police, Health, Charities, and Street Cleaning Departments.

Harlem Opera-House.—A large and handsome theatre, situated on 125th st., near 7th av.

Harlem R. R. (See RAILROADS.)

Harlem River divides Manhattan Island from the mainland. It may be regarded as one of the mouths of the Hudson, from which it branches off at Spuyten Duyvil. It takes first a general easterly direction, making two sharp curves. This part, which is narrow, is called Spuyten Duyvil Creek. It then turns southward and finally bends to the southeast, dividing where it meets the East River to encircle Randall's and Ward's Islands. Its entire length, as the channel winds, is about 7 miles, being 2 miles more than a straight line. It is crossed at Pleasant av. by the Willis Av. Bridge, at 2d av. and Park av. by railroad bridges, at 3d av. by Harlem Bridge, at Madison av. by Madison Av. Bridge, by Central Bridge at 155th st., by the Putnam Railway Bridge, a short distance above, by High Bridge at 173d st., by Washington Bridge at 181st st., and by King's Bridge at the northern end of the island. Another bridge is under construction at 145th st. In order to make a ship-canal between Long Island Sound and the Hudson River, the United States Government has made a cut across one of the bends at King's Bridge and dredged the shallow parts of the river so that it is nowhere less than 9 feet deep. The river is frequented for boating; piers line the lower part of its course, and are scattered throughout the upper portions. From 155th st. to Sherman's Creek, at 195th st., its western shore is skirted by the Speedway.

Harlem River Driveway.—

Early in 1893 measures were adopted for the construction of the Harlem River Driveway, a speedway or public road for fast driving, and it was completed in 1898. It has been built out at the water's edge, along the foot of the bluff on the western bank of the Harlem River, extending from 155th st. to 208th st., a distance of about two miles. It is 100 feet wide, with sidewalks for pedestrians.

Harmonie Club is a club of German-speaking gentlemen organized in 1852, whose large and handsome club-house is at 45 W. 42d st., facing Bryant Park.

Hart's Island is in Long Island Sound, and is the property of the city of

New York. It lies between Sands Point and Pelham Neck. It is the site of the Hart's Island Hospital, capacity 300; a branch workhouse and a city cemetery. The Potter's Field is the recipient annually of about 2,000 of the unknown and pauper dead. It contains but one monument, that to the soldiers buried there. There is also a Roman Catholic church. It is the least interesting of the city's islands, and may be reached by steamer from the foot of E. 26th st. after obtaining a pass from the Commissioners of Public Charities at their office.

Harvard Club.—The graduates of Harvard who reside in this neighborhood have for their social headquarters a large and handsome house at 27 W. 44th st. The club was founded in 1865.

Health Department, 6th av. and 55th st., is conducted by the Board of Health, which consists of the Commissioner of Police, the Health Officer of the Port, and three Commissioners, two of whom must have been for ten years practicing physicians. The Health Commissioner who is not a physician is the President of the Board, and receives a salary of \$6,000 a year; the other Commissioners receive \$5,000. These Commissioners hold office for six years, and are appointed by the Mayor. The Sanitary Superintendent is the chief executive officer of the Board. There is also a Registrar of Records. A corps of medical inspectors is employed for the cure and prevention of disease, in the inspection of tenement and other houses, and for the enforcement of the health laws and the sanitary code, and a detail of police officers assist in this work. There is also a vaccinating corps, a corps for disinfection, and a corps of milk and meat inspectors. The Board of Health has charge of the hospital for contagious diseases on North Brother Island. The births, deaths, and marriages occurring in New York are recorded at the Health Department. (See VITAL STATISTICS AND QUARANTINE.) Appropriations for the Department for 1901, \$1,053,990.

The office of the Health Department in Brooklyn is at 38 Clinton st.; in the Bronx, at 1237 Franklin av.; in Queens, at 372 Fulton st., Jamaica; in Richmond, at New Brighton.

Hebrew Charities. (See UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES.)

Hebrew Institute.—An imposing structure erected by the Hebrews of New York, at East Broadway and Jefferson st., dedicated to the causes of education and culture. It is the substantial outcome of the well-remembered Hebrew Fair of 1889, from which \$125,000 was netted. The building is five stories high, and covers a ground area of 87 by 95 feet. It contains a large auditorium, class-rooms, library, reading-room, gymnasium, workshop, cooking-school, and summer garden on the roof.

Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society.—Established in 1879, with the view of providing a shelter for Hebrew children, who would otherwise be entirely unprotected or found in institutions of other religions. It has a large house, on the Boulevard, between 150th and 151st sts.

Hebrew Technical Institute.—A free school of mechanical arts, at 34 Stuyvesant st., having a course of three years. It has over 200 pupils. The Hebrew Technical School for Girls is at 267 Henry st.

Hell Gate is the name of the turbulent channel between Astoria, Manhattan and Ward's Islands, where the East River makes a sharp and dangerous turn. The name is merely a corruption of the old Dutch name, which meant a "beautiful passage-way," in allusion to the picturesque scenery of the place, but in its present form it sufficiently indicates the former character of this channel. A ledge of rocks, projecting from the Long Island shore under the channel and rising at certain points almost to the surface of the water, produced at times such a seething and eddying current as to send terror to the hardest of its navigators. The United States Government in 1870 decided to free the channel of these obstructions, and engineers under the direction of Gen. Newton were engaged for six years drilling the principal rocks and charging them with nitro-glycerine. In the summer of 1876 the whole mass was exploded; afterward a much larger area was undermined and was

blown up on the 10th of October, 1885. This was at the place known as Flood Rock. Little Hell Gate is the strait which divides Ward's Island on the north from Randall's Island.

Herald Square.—The small triangle at the intersection of Broadway, 6th av., and 35th st. It contains a statue of William E. Dodge, and the building of *The New York Herald* faces it at the north.

High Bridge is the bridge on which the first Croton aqueduct is carried across the Harlem River at 175th st. It is 1,460 ft. long, and is supported by 13 arches resting on solid granite piers, the crown of the highest arch being 116 ft. above the river surface. The water is carried over the bridge in large cast-iron pipes protected by brick masonry. A wide foot-path enables visitors to walk across it and view the fine prospect from its top. The bridge is accessible by the west side Elevated Railway to 155th st., thence by the Putnam Railway; or can be reached by train from the Grand Central Station, or by boats from Harlem Bridge; or by several street-car lines, transferring at 125th st. There are several hotels and restaurants on each side of the river.

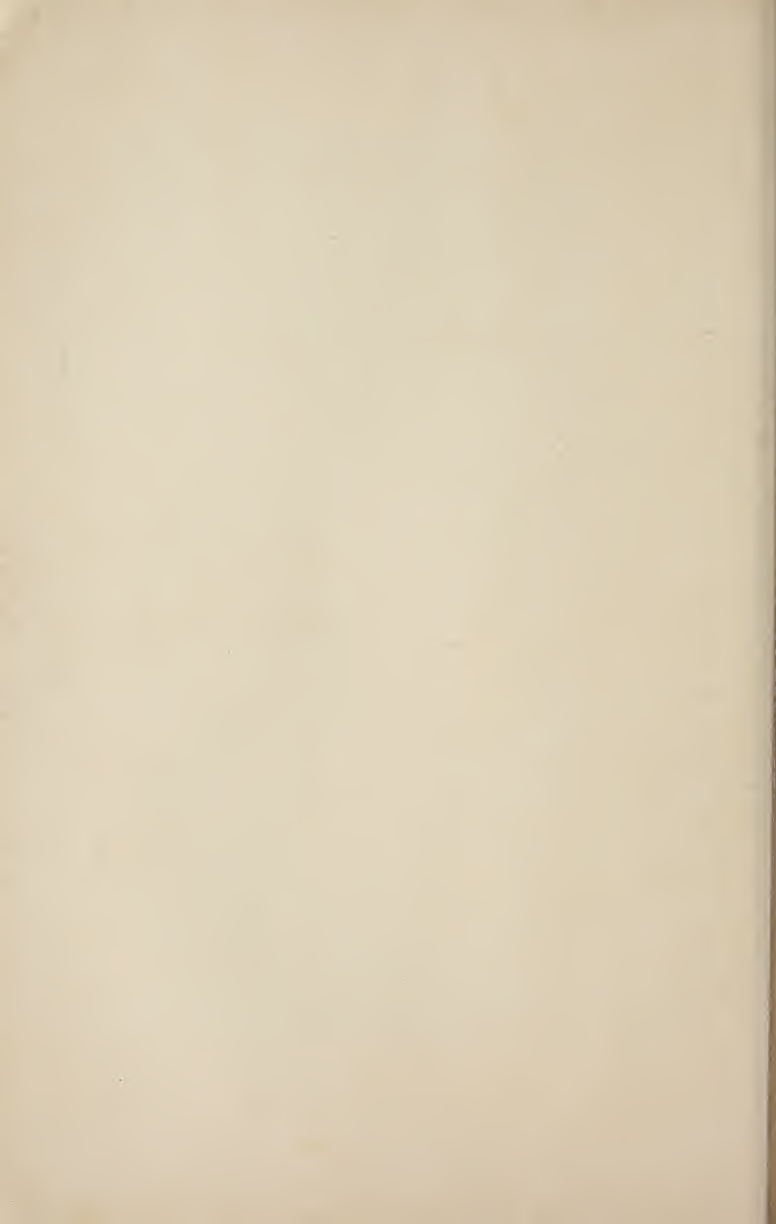
The view to the south from High Bridge has for its foreground a short stretch of the river, terminated by the bridges and viaduct at 155th st. On the left bank of the river Sedgwick av. and the tracks of the Hudson River and Putnam Railroads run southward. Farther away a clock tower with a gilded top rises prominently. It belongs to a brewery. In the center are massed the buildings of Harlem. Over to the right is seen the dark-colored cupola of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, and near it the larger white cupola of St. Luke's Hospital. Farther to the west is the low arched dome of the Columbia University Library. Running under the bridge on the west side of the river is the Speedway, and on the bank at the western end of the bridge is a small reservoir and a stand-pipe.

High Bridge Park.—A picturesque park, well wooded, stretching along the bluff on the west bank of the Harlem River just south of High Bridge. No artificial improvements have been made in it.



HARLEM RIVER DRIVEWAY AND HIGH BRIDGE.

Looking south.



Highways, Department of.—

The head of this department is a Commissioner appointed by the Mayor for six years on a salary of \$7,500 a year. He has control of constructing and repairing the streets, of laying and relaying pavements, of laying street railway tracks, of removing incumbrances, and of the issue of permits to builders to use the streets. He is a member of the Board of Public Improvements. Present Commissioner, James P. Keating. Office, 13 to 21 Park Row.

Historic Sites.—The sites in New York interesting through antiquarian or historic association are numerous, though the old buildings which once marked them are for the most part swept away. Beginning at Bowling Green and the Battery, they are scattered through the length and breadth of the city to Van Cortlandt Park at the extreme northern municipal limits. Between Wall st. and 125th st., however, the antiquarian interest of the city is confined to those names of colonial importance associated with the ownership of farms and country-seats rather than with events of historic importance, except so far as the evacuation of New York in 1776 by the American troops and the advance of the British in pursuit made certain points incidental to the heavy skirmishing between the two armies. Just south of Bowling Green, where Broadway begins, stands a row of brick houses, now occupied as the offices of the principal steamship lines. These stand on the site of old Fort Amsterdam, which was successively the headquarters of Dutch and English colonial government nearly down to the time of the Revolution. The Holland Society has placed a handsome bronze tablet on the front of the building now occupied by the Cunard Steamship Company and the French Consulate. The inscription on the tablet is: "The site of Fort Amsterdam, built in 1626. Within the fortifications was erected the first substantial church edifice on the Island of Manhattan in 1687. The fort was demolished and the Government House built on the site. This tablet is placed here by the Holland Society of New York, September, 1890." Almost within stone's throw of this spot were the residences of most of the worthies who belonged to the history of the province. (See BOWLING

GREEN.) The third house in the Broadway row belonged to the father of Chancellor Livingston, and the next was the home of John Stevens, father of the celebrated steamboat inventor.

On the site of the old fort it was proposed to build a mansion for the President of the United States when Washington was elected, as it was supposed in 1789 that New York would be the permanent seat of the Federal Government. Before its completion in 1791 the removal of the Government to Philadelphia made the original purpose void, and it was used as a gubernatorial residence for a number of years. The house was a very fine specimen of the "classical" taste of the period. The churches of Trinity parish were closely connected with the interests of our colonial and revolutionary period, and both Trinity, at the head of Wall st., and St. Paul, on the corner of Vesey st., with their quaint old church-yards, will amply repay the attention of the stranger. (See TRINITY CHURCH AND PARISH.) On the northwest corner of Broad and Beaver st., the Society of the Sons of the Revolution in 1899 erected a tablet in memory of the act of Marinus Willett in seizing, on June 6, 1775, from British forces a quantity of muskets, with which he armed the patriotic militia of the city. Another tablet erected by this society marks the site of Golden Hill, in John st., near Nassau, where a fight occurred between the Sons of Liberty and the Sixteenth Foot, British regulars, on January 18, 1770. It was at this conflict, it is said, that the first blood was shed in the war of the Revolution. The same event is commemorated by a tablet in the Post-Office. Others commemorate the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Washington, on the spot now occupied by the City Hall; the landing of Washington in New York, at the foot of Laight st.; the battle of Harlem Plains, east of Morningside Park; battle of Harlem Heights, Broadway near W. 117th st.; and Washington's occupancy of the old Kennedy House, at 1 Broadway. On the Broadway block between Pine and Cedar sts., where now stands the Boreel building, was the site of the old De Lancey house, one of the notable buildings of colonial times. This noble mansion, almost princely in its size and appointments, was erected by Etienne de Lancey, the son of an

exiled French Huguenot, and from him passed to *his* son, Lieutenant-Governor James de Lancey, who for many years presided over the destinies of the province. The De Lanceys were Royalists during the Revolution, and the house was rented as a hotel. It was the favorite resort of British officers, and it was here that the Washington inauguration ball was given on May 7, 1789. The house was torn down in 1793, and on the ground was erected the City Hotel.

There are few historic sites in New York more interesting than that on which stands the present Sub-Treasury Building in Wall st., at the head of Broad. Here in early times ran the old wall which protected the north front of Manhattan. In 1699 the provincial authorities authorized the building of a new city hall, and this spot was selected, much of the material being taken from the old stone bastions. Immediately opposite, in Broad st., were located the stocks, whipping-post, and pillory. In this building occurred the trial of Zenger in 1735, which established the freedom of the press. Here in 1765 was made the protest against the Stamp Act, and here in 1776 was read the Declaration of Independence to the people. It witnessed the expiring days of the old Continental Congress. The old building was remodeled and enlarged at an expense of \$32,000 to become the Federal Hall for the convenience of the new Congress. It was on the gallery of Federal Hall, facing Broad st., that Washington was inaugurated. The City Hall was demolished in 1813 to make way for new structures, and these subsequently were removed to clear a site for the Custom-House building, which now stands as the Sub-Treasury.

At the corner of Broad and Pearl sts. is the old Fraunces Tavern, originally built by old Etienne de Lancey as a residence. It became an inn prominent in its day, and was the headquarters of Gen. Washington at a later date. Here he bade farewell to his officers on laying down the baton of supreme command in 1783. It bears the sign of Washington's headquarters to the present day. President Washington, during his residence in New York, occupied two houses—first, in the present Franklin sq., at No. 78 Queen st. (now Pearl), and next the McComb house on lower Broadway, overlooking Bowling

Green. The site of the former is marked by a tablet in one of the arches of the Brooklyn Bridge.

The site of the present Mutual Life Insurance building, formerly the New York Post-Office, was originally occupied by the Middle Dutch Church, used for a riding-school by British troopers during the Revolution.

In 1789 New York extended just above Reade st. on the west side of Broadway, and just above Grand st. on the east side. To find fresh spots of historic interest, however, it is necessary to make a leap from the vicinity of Vesey st. and Chatham row over farms and country houses to the upper part of the island, where the *élite* of colonial New York had their country villas on or near the rocky shores of the Hudson.

That portion of the city known as Riverside Park and the region immediately contiguous is of great Revolutionary interest, and many houses still stand in excellent preservation, closely connected with episodes in the colonial struggle. The Aphorpe mansion stood at the corner of 91st st. and Columbus av. The colonial owner, though a loyalist, was not a partisan, and was personally friendly to the American commander. Washington made his headquarters here while preparing for the evacuation of New York, after the battle of Long Island. Here he remained till his retreating column passed, when he and his staff retired to have their places taken, an hour later, by the British generals and their officers. So the two lines rested, the Americans on Harlem, now Washington Heights, and their opponents on Bloomingdale Heights. The De Lancey house, at about 86th st. and Riverside drive, on the property immediately south of the Aphorpe estate, was the property of Gen. Oliver De Lancey, who was in the British service. This was burned during the winter of 1777 by a party of American irregulars, and the De Lancey ladies escaped in their night dresses barely with their lives. On Claremont Hill, near the Grant tomb, stands a restaurant, formerly one of the noblest places on these heights, known as Claremont. This was successively the residence of Viscount Courtenay, afterward Earl of Devon, and of Joseph Bonaparte, who was known as Count de Surveilliers. This, however, was not

he only house associated with dethroned monarchy. The Somerindyke house near 5th st. and Columbus av. was many years later used by King Louis Philippe and his two brothers, the Duc de Montpensier and Comte de Beaujolais, for school-teaching purposes, and here royalty in exile was visited by the Duke of Kent, Queen Victoria's father.

In the northeastern part of Central Park, on a hill overlooking Harlem Meer, is Fort Fish, constructed in the Revolution by the Americans, and later strengthened by the British. This work, together with Blockhouse No. 1, on another hill a little to the west, and Blockhouse No. 3, in Morningside Park at 123d st. and Amsterdam av., were included in a line of defenses across the island designed to protect New York from the approach of the British on the north in the War of 1812.

One of the interesting places in this section of the city is "The Grange," the residence built by Alexander Hamilton as a homestead. It was named and modeled after the family ancestral seat in Scotland, and its location is on Washington heights, at about 141st st. and Amsterdam av. The house is well preserved to the present time, but has been removed a little distance from its former location. The thirteen trees that Hamilton planted to represent the Original States are still standing. From this place Hamilton started to cross the river to fight that fatal duel with Aaron Burr in the gray of the morning of July 11, 1804. (See WEEHAWKEN.)

On the heights still farther north stands the old Roger Morris house, near the corner of 161st st. and St. Nicholas av., still in a very perfect state of preservation. It is better known as the "Judith Mansion," from the later owner, who was inveigled into a marriage by Aaron Burr after his trial for high treason. Its more celebrated mistress, the wife of Col. Roger Morris, was in her maiden days the lovely Mary Philipse, the early sweetheart of Washington. It was in this house that Washington made his headquarters for several weeks in the gloomy days of 1776, after he had left the Appomattox house, previously mentioned. It was from this house that Capt. Nathan Hale started on his expedition as a spy into the British lines, only to meet his death by the rope.

Beyond these two houses are Fort Wash-

ington, Fort George, and the Van Cortlandt Manor House, described in separate articles.

The notable historical sites of Brooklyn connected with the Revolution are those incidental to the American line of defense associated with the battle of Long Island in 1776, a contest waged by the Americans purely to give more ample time for the evacuation of New York. The line of fortifications extended from Wallabout Bay to Red Hook on Gowanus Creek. The whole line mounted thirty-five guns, mostly eighteen-pounders. Fort Stirling, the largest work, mounting eight guns, was on the heights overlooking the East river near the junction of Pierrepont and Hicks sts.; Fort Putnam, on the site of what is now called Fort Greene Park (which see), mounting five heavy guns, occupied a height just south of De Kalb av. Fort Greene was at the intersection of Nevins and Dean sts. Other redoubts were Fort Defiance on Red Hook (see GOWANUS BAY), designed to contest the passage of the East River; the fort on Cobble Hill (western half of the block bounded by Atlantic, Pacific, Court, and Clinton sts.); and Fort Box, on Bergen's Hill between Smith and Court sts., afterward called Fort Lawrence. Hardly a trace or remnant of these works now remains. In Fort Greene Park, overlooking Wallabout Bay and the Navy Yard, stands the Prison Martyrs' Monument, commemorative of those who died in the British prison-ships, where they suffered inflictions of the most cruel kind. The most noted of these floating hells was the hulk "Jersey," which was anchored in Wallabout Bay, near the present Navy Yard. It is computed that 15,000 men died on this ship and the other hospital-ships during the Revolution. In Trinity church-yard, New York, there is also a monument to the memory of these sufferers.

Historical Society of Long Island occupies a fine, large brick building, 75x100 ft., with terra-cotta and stone trimmings, at the cor. of Clinton and Pierrepont sts., adjoining Trinity Church, which was completed in the spring of 1880. There is a fine hall, a library containing 65,000 volumes and an equal number of pamphlets, and a museum, with many curious relics among its treasures.

The library is open from 8.30 A. M. to 9.30 P. M., and the museum from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Non-members are allowed to consult the library.

Historical Society, the New York, 170 2d av., cor. of E. 11th st.—

This society was instituted in 1804 for the purpose of discovering, procuring, and preserving materials relating to the natural, civil, literary, and ecclesiastical history of the United States, and in particular of the State of New York. Among its founders were John Pintard, DeWitt Clinton, Brookholst Livingston, Peter G. Stuyvesant, and Anthony Bleecker. The first named, Mr. John Pintard, a public spirited citizen, who devoted a greater portion of his life and fortune to the organization of charitable, economical, and educational institutions, was especially active in the formation of this society. He saw the importance of gathering for future reference the perishable material relating to the history of the country, and in the year 1790 formed an American museum, under the auspices of the Tammany Society, then the most influential body in the city. His scheme included the collection of manuscripts, aboriginal and revolutionary relics, interesting specimens of natural history, and a library of books. By communicating his success to Dr. Belknap, the eminent historian, and other scholars in the Eastern States, he stimulated them to the subsequent organization in 1791 of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Doubting the ultimate stability of the Tammany Museum, he formed the New York Historical Society in connection with the above-named gentlemen, and in 1807 his valuable collection of books relating to America was purchased by the society. At various times since its organization the society has occupied rooms in the old City Hall in Wall st., the Government House at the Bowling Green, the New York Institution in the City Hall Park, in Remsen's Building, corner of Broadway and Chambers st., the Stuyvesant Institute on Broadway, and in the New York University Building, in Washington sq., to which the collections of the society were removed in the summer of 1841. Anxious for the safety of the valuable materials which it had accumulated, the society took measures in 1850 to erect a fireproof edifice for their preservation, and on November 3, 1857,

the building, now occupied by the society, was formally opened. This is of composite architecture of New Brunswick stone, 55 ft. in width, 92 ft. in depth, and 60 ft. in height.

The interesting Nineveh marbles, presented by James Lenox, are deposited in the basement rooms, which are also used as a refectory, where at its monthly meetings, in accordance with a peculiar and ancient custom of the society, chocolate, coffee, and sandwiches are served to its members. On the first floor is the hall of meeting and a committee room, which contains the valuable library of rare books, collected by the Rev. Dr. Francis L. Hawks, and presented to the society by William Niblo. Upon the second floor is the remainder of the library of the society, comprising some 70,000 volumes of books relating mainly to American history, a large number of scarce pamphlets, and a collection of American newspapers from the issue of the first in 1704 to the present time. The library is especially rich in rare and early books on America, and in what is of equal interest to the American historical student, its collection of local histories and genealogies. The vestibule through which this floor is reached is decorated with portraits and busts of distinguished men, and facing the entrance to the library is Crawford's marble statue of the Indian, a gift to the society from Frederic de Peyster. In the galleries of the third floor is the Museum of Egyptian Antiquities, collected by Dr. Henry Abbott, and known as the Abbott Collection. Its cases contain about 1,200 objects, most of them unique and of interest to the *curioso* and Egyptian scholar. A separate vaulted room on this floor is devoted to the society's collection of manuscripts, which comprises, among other treasures, a large collection of the MSS of Washington, Gates, Duane, Hamilton Jay, and other distinguished men of the American Revolution.

The Gallery of Art is upon the fourth floor, and, excepting the Metropolitan Museum of Art, comprises, perhaps, the largest permanent collection in America at the present time of valuable sculptures, ancient and modern paintings by renowned masters, and authentic portraits of persons distinguished in history. It contains 800 pictures and 59 pieces of sculpture, and includes the collections of the

late Luman Reed, the New York Gallery of Fine Arts, the American Art Union, the famous "Bryan Gallery" collected and presented to the society by the lamented and eminent virtuoso, Thomas J. Bryan, and the collection formed by the late Louis Durr. In all its departments the collections are increasing so rapidly that the society is taking measures to provide a larger repository for them in a more central location.

Monthly meetings are held by the society, at which papers are read by members and other historical scholars. Resident members pay \$20 as an initiation fee, and \$10 as annual dues, and life members \$100, in commutation of all regular dues and fees. The total membership is about 1,100. The institution is open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. throughout the year, except during the month of August. Non-members are freely admitted on the introduction of members.

In 1891 the Society purchased, at a cost of \$286,500, a site for a new building, consisting of ten city lots, with a frontage of 204 feet on Central Park West, 125 feet on 76th st., and 125 feet on 77th st. The new building, for which a fund is being accumulated, will probably cost \$1,000,000.

Hoboken is a continuation of Jersey City northward along the Hudson River, but it is still an independent municipality, and, as the State of New Jersey does not display the same anxiety to make an imposing showing of large cities as New York, it will probably remain so for some time to come. Hoboken is a suburb of New York City, very popular with the Germans, who form the bulk of the population. It stretches along the foot of a steep hill which rises within about half a mile of the river front. The principal streets run from south to north the length of the city, parallel with the river. At the southern end is the depot of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway, and the landing place of the ferry-boats from New York. At the northern end another hill rises along the river's edge, and on its slope is a prettily laid out little park, fronting which on the summit of the hill stands the Stevens Institute, a polytechnic and scientific school of very high rank, founded by the late Commodore Stevens, to whose estate the surrounding land belongs. Along the edge

of this hill, with the river-bank on the right, is a promenade to the Elysian Fields, formerly a fine pleasure ground with stately trees and luxurious grass, but now sadly neglected and all but ruined. On the hill itself is the mansion built in feudal Gothic style by Commodore Stevens, and known as the Stevens Castle. The grounds around it are walled in and can only be entered through porters' lodges and gates. The "Castle" itself is nearly hidden from view by the heavy growth of trees. At River st. and Hudson pl. is the Hoboken Free Library, founded in 1888 and opened on October 1, 1890. At 11th st. and Willow av. the Hoboken Camera Club has put up a fine building for its own uses. German beer-gardens abound in Hoboken, but are not so well kept as they should be to attract other than purely local custom. Several lines of European steamers have their docks here. Ferry-boats to Hoboken leave New York from the foot of Barclay, Christopher, and W. 14th sts. West Hoboken may be conveniently reached by Weehawken Ferry, W. 42d st., and also by elevated railroad from the Hoboken Ferry, running at short intervals. Population, 1900, 59,364.

Hoffman Island. (See QUARANTINE.)

Holidays.—Upon legal holidays the banks and the public offices are obliged by law to close, and business throughout the city is generally suspended. The names and dates of these are: New Year's Day, January 1; Lincoln's Birthday, February 12; Washington's Birthday, February 22; Decoration Day, May 30; Independence Day, July 4; Labor Day, the first Monday in September; Election Day, which is the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November; Thanksgiving Day, appointed annually by the Governor, and usually fixed for the last Thursday in November; and Christmas, December 25. Saturday, from twelve o'clock noon, is also a legal holiday, but is only partly observed. A very general interchange of presents among near relatives and friends and the discussion of a good dinner form the traditional social programme for Christmas. Religious services are always held in the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches. On New-Year's Day the old Dutch cus-

tom for the men to pay visits to all their lady friends, while the ladies remain at home to receive them and proffer hospitalities, and which has been handed down from the early settlers of New Amsterdam, is now little observed. Lincoln's and Washington's Birthdays pass without much special observance, but Decoration Day now receives marked attention. A procession of posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, and vans loaded with flowers, proceed to the adjacent cemeteries and decorate the graves of the soldiers buried there. The Fourth of July, as Independence Day is now generally called, was formerly marked by a grand military display and the free use of gunpowder and fireworks. The demoralizing effects of the heat upon the soldiers and the number of fires resulting from the careless use of explosives have led to the abandonment of the former and the prohibition of the latter; but the prohibition is a dead letter. As many persons as can do so usually leave the city on that day. The observance of Thanksgiving is of New England origin, and religious services are generally held in the churches. Family reunions and the most bountiful feast of the year are its other traditional observances. Good Friday, although not a legal holiday, is observed by many church people, and within recent years the Stock and other exchanges have been closed. Athletic sports form a feature of some of the holidays, especially of Thanksgiving Day, when the great foot-ball games of the year are played.

Holland Society, of New York, 346 Broadway.—This society is formed of the descendants of those who can trace their genealogy back through the male line to the emigrants from Holland, prior to 1675. It collects and preserves information respecting the early history and settlement of this country by the Dutch. It has also erected memorial tablets in various portions of the city, to preserve the remembrance of important events. (See HISTORIC SITES.)

Homes. (See CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AND HOSPITALS.)

Homœopathic Medical College is on Av. A, between 63d and 64th sts. The curriculum covers three

years, comprising three courses of lectures, with clinics and demonstrations. The college year consists of a winter term of six months. Fees: for one course of lectures, \$125; for graded course, including the lectures of the entire period of three years, \$200.

Horse Exchange.—The American Horse Exchange Company (Limited) was organized a few years ago, with the object of the importation and exportation of horses, to be sold by auction in New York and London or elsewhere, as the best market may be obtained, without the objectionable features so notorious in horse dealing. The company has large and commodious sales-stables at the corner of 50th st. and Broadway, which are perfect in all details. The agents of the company in London are the Messrs. Tattersalls, who have sold several large lots of American-bred horses at fair prices and, in return, have shipped to the United States several large lots of thoroughbreds, which have been sold. The company have also a country establishment near Jerome Park for the recuperation of stock after long voyages.

Horse Show.—The National Horse Show Association holds an annual exhibition of horses, in the fall, at the Madison Square Garden. Hundreds of fine animals are shown, and valuable prizes for excellence are awarded. It is a favorite exhibition with fashionable society.

Horses and Carriages can be hired at any one of the many livery stables whose locations are given in the classified business directory. If you own either one or both you can also have them taken care of at these places. The charges vary, but the average price for boarding one horse and taking care of one vehicle is \$30 per month. This does not include shoeing or medical attendance. Horses are sold at auction on E. 24th st., between 3d and Lexington avs., on 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs., and at the Horse Exchange, 50th st. and Broadway (which see). They are also sold by auction houses in different parts of the city, and particulars of such sales, which generally include harness and carriages, can be gathered from the advertising columns of the daily papers. Of course all the arts

known to professional horse jockeys are brought into play at the minor sales-stables, and if you are at all new to the surroundings you are not unlikely to be imposed upon.

Hospitals, Dispensaries, etc.--

Many of these institutions have attained a degree of excellence in management and comfort in appointments which render them more desirable as places in which to take refuge during illness than almost any private house or home. This is especially true of the New York, St. Luke's, and Roosevelt Hospitals, where by paying a reasonable sum the best medical attendance, diet, and nursing may be had. Any stranger in the city, or any person living in a hotel or boarding-house, should not be deterred by old-time prejudice from increasing his comfort and chances of speedy recovery by removing at once to a first-class hospital, away from the noise and inattention incident to an illness in a boarding-house. The following is a list of the hospitals in the city, with the date of organization, number of beds, and the proper address to which to make application for admission, together with the terms where pay patients are taken. Most of these have a dispensary, or out-patient department, connected with them. A separate list of dispensaries not connected with any hospital follows the list of hospitals. The medical visitors to these institutions comprise the very best talent in the city, including many celebrated specialists, but to enumerate them would be impossible within the limits of this work.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

BABIES', 659 Lexington av.—For children under 3 years.

BELLEVUE, entrance foot 26th st., E. R. (Dept. Pub. Charities). (See under separate head.)

BETH ISRAEL, 206 E. Broadway.—For the sick poor; 30 beds.

CANCER, NEW YORK. (See GENERAL MEMORIAL.)

CHAMBERS STREET. (See New York Hospital, under separate head.)

CHILDREN'S (Dept. Pub. Charities), Randall's Island.—For children between 2 and 16 years of age. Steamboat from foot of E. 26th st.

CITY, Blackwell's Island, foot 52d st., E. R. (Dept. Pub. Charities).—Steamer from foot 26th st., E. R., at 10.30 A. M., 1.30 and 3.30 P. M. Receives destitute patients suffering from all varieties of disease except those that are contagious. Has two surgical, three medical, two venereal, an ophthalmic, a dermatological, a throat, and a uterine division. Each of these has three visiting surgeons or physicians, who do duty alternately for a period of two months. The Chief of Staff has charge of the management, and is assisted by a staff of 24 house physicians and assistants. The hospital departments of the penitentiary, workhouse, and almshouse, and the Incurable Hospital, are under the supervision of the Chief of Staff, and the members of the house staff perform medical service in the Penitentiary and Maternity Hospitals.

COLUMBUS, 226 E. 20th st.; 120 beds. In charge of the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

EDGEWATER CRÈCHE, for sick babies. Office, 105 E. 22d st.; house at Edgewater, N. J.

EMERGENCY, 223 E. 26th st. (Dept. Pub. Charities).—For the relief of women taken suddenly ill and those on their way to Maternity Hospital.

EPILEPTIC PAVILION, Blackwell's Island.—Established 1867 (Dept. Pub. Charities). Consists of two pavilions at City Hospital.

FLOWER. (See NEW YORK HOMŒOPATHIC.)

FRENCH, 320 W. 34th st.—Organized October, 1881, under auspices of the French Benevolent Society of New York. For the cure of the French poor. Visitors admitted Thursdays and Sundays, from 10 to 11 and 1 to 4.

GENERAL MEMORIAL, for the Treatment of Cancer and Allied Diseases, 2 W. 106th st.—The first institution in America to adopt circular wards. The hospital was founded in 1884 by private subscription, and was opened in 1887. One portion of it is known as the Astor Pavilion, and was erected by John Jacob Astor at a cost of \$200,000. Another wing was given by Mr. Astor in 1891 in memory of his wife, at a cost of \$150,000. A memorial chapel, costing \$75,000, was opened in 1892, the gift of Mrs. E. H. Cullum.

GERMAN, cor. Park av. and 77th st.—Opened 1869. For all nationalities, confessions, and colors. A fine training-school for nurses was opened in 1894. Has a dispensary at 137 2d av.

GOVERNEUR (Dept. Pub. Charities), Gouverneur Slip.—For the reception of accident cases.

HAHNEMANN (Homœopathic), Park av. and E. 67th st.—Receives both free and pay patients.

HARLEM EYE, EAR, AND THROAT INFIRMARY, 144 E. 127th st.—Open daily from 2 to 3.30 P. M.

HARLEM (Dept. Pub. Charities), 533 E. 120th st.—For the upper east side. Has two ambulances.

HOME FOR CONVALESCENTS, 433 E. 118th st.

HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, AND HOSPITAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE WORKHOUSE AND ALMSHOUSE, Blackwell's Island (Dept. Pub. Charities).—These hospitals at present form a separate medical service. They are under the general supervision of the Chief of Staff of City Hospital.

HOSPITAL OF THE NEW YORK SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF THE RUPTURED AND CRIPPLED, 135 E. 42d st.—Incorporated April 23, 1863. Curable children from 4 to 14 received as indoor patients. Appliances and bandages are furnished free to the indigent. Students are admitted to clinical instruction. Day for visiting patients, Saturday, from 2 to 4 P. M.

HOUSE OF THE ANNUNCIATION (1893), 518 W. 152d st.—Under the care of Sisters of the Annunciation. For destitute incurable and crippled girls from 4 to 14 years. Consumptive and infectious cases not received.

HOUSE OF THE HOLY COMFORTER (P. E.), 149 2d av.—For incurable women and girls.

HOUSE OF RELIEF. (See New York Hospital.)

IDiot AND EPILEPTIC ASYLUM, Randall's Island (Dept. Pub. Charities).—For the care of juvenile idiots and epileptics. Attached to and having the same medical staff as the Nursery Hospital.

INFANTS', Randall's Island. Established June 1, 1866 (Dept. Pub. Charities).—Accessible by steamboat at 10.30 A. M., from foot of 26th st., E. R., or by rowboat from foot of 122d st., at all hours.

ISABELLA HEIMATH.—For chronic invalids. (See under CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.)

J. HOOD WRIGHT MEMORIAL, W. 131st st. and Amsterdam av.—Visiting days, Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday, from 2 to 4.

LAURA FRANKLIN FREE, FOR CHILDREN, 17 E. 111th st. Under the charge of the Sisters of St. Mary (P. E.), and for sick and injured children only whose parents or friends are unable to pay. The treatment is homœopathic.

LOOMIS SANITARIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVES.—City department, 104 W. 49th st.

LYING-IN, OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, E. 17th st. and 2d av.—Organized 1798. Capacity for 30 patients; also gives outdoor service. Sub-station, 314 Broome st.

MANHATTAN EYE AND EAR, 103 Park av.—Incorporated May, 1869. For the gratuitous treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, throat, and nose; 79 beds.

MANHATTAN STATE (1896).—For the insane. Comprises the former city asylums on Ward's, Blackwell's, and Hart's Islands; also the farm for the insane at Central Islip, L. I. Office, 1 Madison av.

MATERNITY, branch of City Hospital, Blackwell's Island.

METROPOLITAN, Blackwell's Island (Dept. Pub. Charities).—Homœopathic; for male and female patients with any disease not contagious.

METROPOLITAN THROAT, 351 W. 34th st.—Incorporated 1874. Apply between 2 and 4 P. M.

MINTURN, foot E. 16th st. (Health Dept.).—For scarlet fever and diphtheria.

MONTEFIORE, for chronic diseases, at Broadway and W. 188th st. Founded in 1884 by Hebrews in memory of Moses Montefiore. Open to both sexes, and without distinction of race or creed.

MOTHERS' AND BABIES', 596 Lexington av.

MOUNT SINAI, Lexington av., cor. 66th st.—Incorporated February, 1852; opened June, 1872. Patients of all creeds admitted. Board for those able to pay, \$7 per week. Private rooms, \$50 to \$75 per month. Cases of accident admitted gratuitously. Patients average 198. Has a dispensary at 151 E. 67th st., open daily, 1 to 3.30 P. M.

NEW AMSTERDAM EYE AND EAR, 230 W. 38th st.—Has nose and throat departments.

NEW YORK, 7 to 23 W. 15th st. (See under separate head.)

NEW YORK EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, 2d av., cor. 13th st.—Founded August, 1820; incorporated March 29, 1822. Dispensary open daily, Sundays excepted, for eye, ear, and throat patients from 12.30 to 3 p. m. The poor from all parts of the State are entitled to its privileges. The building, erected in 1890-'91, is one of the most perfect of its kind in the world.

NEW YORK HOME FOR CONVALESCENTS, 433 E. 118th st.—For Protestant women.

NEW YORK HOMŒOPATHIC, 63d st. and Av. A.—Has maternity and children's wards.

NEW YORK INFIRMARY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, 5 Livingston pl.—Dispensary, 321 E. 15th st. Patients received into the house on application at the dispensary, from 9 to 11 A. M., or at 5 Livingston pl., between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

NEW YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, 19 W. 101st st.—Homœopathic.

NEW YORK MOTHERS' HOME, 523 E. 86th st.

NEW YORK OPHTHALMIC AND AURAL INSTITUTE, 46 E. 12th st.—Capacity, 40 beds.

NEW YORK OPHTHALMIC, 201 E. 23d st.—Incorporated April, 1852. For the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, and throat, and instruction in ophthalmology and otology. Homœopathic; capacity, 60 beds. The poor admitted free. The School of Ophthalmology and Otology connected with the hospital gives a regular and complete course of six months' duration.

NEW YORK ORTHOPÆDIC, 126 E. 59th st.—For the treatment of children between 4 and 14 years afflicted with hip or spine diseases or other deformities. Contains 60 beds, most of them free. Patients are expected, when able, to pay the original cost of apparatus. Board, \$4 per week. Visiting days for the friends of the patients, every day but Sunday, from 1 to 3 P. M. Adults are treated at the dispensary.

NEW YORK POLYCLINIC, 214 E. 34th st.

NEW YORK POST-GRADUATE, 2d av. and E. 20th st.—Organized 1882.

NEW YORK RED CROSS, 110 W. 82d st.—Has 18 beds.

NEW YORK SKIN AND CANCER, 333 2d av.—For free and pay patients. Capacity, 56 beds.

NEW YORK THROAT AND NOSE, 244 E. 59th st.—Founded in 1892. Free.

NURSERY AND CHILD'S, 51st st., cor. Lexington av.—Incorporated 1854. Maintains and cares for children of wet-nurses and lying-in women and their infants. Destitute and abandoned children under four years of age, free from contagious diseases, are admitted. Admission daily from 1 to 2. Women of good character, free from contagious diseases, must come provided with clothing, and pay \$25; if they do not pay, they must remain three months after confinement, nursing two infants. Women able to pay board for their infants can leave them at the nursery. The Country Branch is on Manor Road, near Castleton Corners, S. I. Comprises a central nursery, two maternity hospitals, and ten cottages. Children are also boarded out in private families, and an agent visits them constantly.

OBSERVATION, Hoffman Island (Quarantine).

OLD MARION STREET MATERNITY.—Closed. (See INFANT ASYLUM, New York.)

PARALYTIC, Blackwell's Island.—A department of the City Hospital.

PASTEUR INSTITUTE, New York, 313 W. 23d st.—Opened 1890. For contagious diseases, especially hydrophobia and tuberculosis.

PRESBYTERIAN, Madison av. and 70th st.—Gives medical and surgical aid to sick and disabled persons of every creed. About 90 per cent of the patients are free.

RECEPTION, foot E. 16th st. (Health Department).—For contagious cases awaiting transfer to Riverside.

ROOSEVELT, 59th st. and 9th av.—Opened Nov. 2, 1871. Endowed by the will of James H. Roosevelt. Built on the pavilion plan. A reasonable rate is charged for such as can pay. \$5,000 entitles the donor to nominate occupants for a bed for all time, and \$3,000 guaranties

such privilege during the lifetime of the donor. Accident patients admitted day or night. There is a very fine operating theatre, built and endowed with the legacy of \$350,000, of the late William J. Symms. A large building, known as the Milbank Memorial, was given to it in 1893 by Mrs. A. A. Anderson in memory of her parents.

ST. ANDREW'S CONVALESCENT, 213 E. 17th st.—For women.

ST. ANDREW'S INFIRMARY, 37 W. 126th st.—For women; under the patronage of St. Andrew's P. E. Church.

ST. ELIZABETH, 225 W. 31st st. Under the care of the Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis of Assisi.—Patients received without distinction as to religion, nation, or color. Board, per week, \$8 and \$10; private rooms, \$12 to \$30. Contagious diseases not admitted.

ST. FRANCIS'S, 603 to 617 5th st.—Under the care of the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis. Cares for, without charge, poor, sick, aged, and infirm persons, without distinction as to religion or nation.

ST. JOHN'S GUILD FLOATING, FOR CHILDREN, office, 501 Fifth av.

ST. JOSEPH'S INFIRMARY, 82d st. and Madison av. Will remove to W. 152d st.

ST. LUKE'S (P. E.), occupies the block between 113th and 114th sts., Morningside and Amsterdam avs.—Removed from 5th av. and 54th st. in 1896. Incorporated 1850; opened May, 1858. Patients of all religious denominations admitted. Has a number of "charity beds," each supported by endowment of \$3,000 for life of donor, or \$5,000 in perpetuity, or by annual subscription of \$300. Board for adults, \$7 per week, payable monthly in advance; children, \$4 per week. Cases of sudden injury received at once, and, if need be, without charge. Contagious and offensive diseases not admitted. Visitors received on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

On June 1, 1891, the Hospital annexed, by mutual agreement, the House of Rest for Consumptives, at Mount Hope; the property of the latter, valued at \$100,000, passing to the Hospital, and the Hospital agreeing in return to maintain forty beds for the care of consumptive patients. These beds are in two separate wards.

ST. MARK'S, 177 2d av.—A free and unsectarian hospital. Patients average 40.

ST. MARY'S FREE, FOR CHILDREN, 405 W. 34th st.—Opened 1870. Under the charge of the Sisterhood of St. Mary (P. E.). Children received between 2 and 14. Dispensary at 435 9th ave.

ST. ROSE'S FREE HOME FOR INCURABLE CANCER, 426 Cherry st.

ST. VINCENT'S (R. C.), 153 W. 11th st.—Under charge of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul. Patients of all religious denominations admitted. Patients suffering from severe accidents admitted at any hour of the day or night. Board, for those able to pay, \$7 per week. Annual subscription for free beds, \$175. Visitors admitted Tuesdays and Fridays, between 3 and 5 P. M.

SLOANE MATERNITY, 59th st. and Amsterdam av.—Has 45 beds, all free.

TRINITY, 50 Varick st.—Maintained by the corporation of Trinity Church. In charge of the Sisters of St. Mary (P. E.). Patients admitted from any part of the city, preference being given to the poor of Trinity parish.

WILLARD PARKER, foot E. 16th st. (Health Dept.).—For scarlet fever and diphtheria.

WOMAN'S, OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, 49th and 50th sts., Lexington and Park avs.—Founded in 1855 by Dr. Marior Sims, for the treatment of diseases peculiar to women. Patients admitted from any part of the United States, preference being given to the State of New York. Patients entering the free wards from other States will be required to pay an entrance fee of \$26. Each ward is divided into four sections, with a surgeon and assistant in charge of each. Single rooms on the first floor, \$18 a week; 2 beds in one room, \$14 for each; in the ward on the second floor \$10 per week; and on the third floor, \$8. Upper ward, free. Capacity, 156 beds.

YELLOW FEVER, Swinburne Island Quarantine).

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

COLORADO HOME AND HOSPITAL, Concorde av. and E. 141st st.—For all classes of colored patients. Has a capacity for 300 beds, besides private rooms. Organized 1839.

FORDHAM (Dept. Pub. Charities), Aqueduct av. and St. James st.

HART'S ISLAND (Dept. Pub. Charities).—For patients transferred in a convalescent state from other hospitals, and also direct from examining physician.

HOME FOR INCURABLES, 3d av. near E. 183d st.—Average patients, 300.

LEBANON, Westchester av. and E. 150th st.—Opened 1893.

RIVERSIDE, North Brother I. (Health Dept.).—For cases of contagious diseases that can not be isolated at home.

ST. JOSEPH'S, St. Ann's av. and E. 144th st. Branch of St. Francis's.—Only chronic diseases of the chest admitted. Free to the poor. Capacity, 340 beds.

SETON, Spuyten Duyvil Parkway. (R. C.).—For consumptives in the first stages. Board for those able to pay, from \$5 a week up.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

ASTORIA, Crescent, near Grand av. (temporarily discontinued).

BEDFORD DISPENSARY AND HOSPITAL, 343 Ralph av.—Hours, 2 to 3 p. m.

BETHANY HOUSE ANNEX, 1499 Pacific st.—For semi-invalids and convalescents.

BROOKLYN, Raymond st. and DeKalb av.—Incorporated 1845.

BROOKLYN E. D. DISPENSARY AND HOSPITAL, 110 S. 3d st.

BROOKLYN EYE AND EAR, 94 Livingston st.

BROOKLYN HOMŒOPATHIC, 105 Cumberland st.—Incorporated as dispensary 1852 (Dept. Public Charities).

BROOKLYN MATERNITY AND N. Y. STATE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES, Washington av. cor. Douglass st.—Homœopathic.

BROOKLYN THROAT, Bedford av. and S. 3d st.

CENTRAL, AND POLYCLINIC, 11 Howard av.

FAITH HOME FOR INCURABLES, Park pl. and Classon av.—For women.

GERMAN, St. Nicholas av., Stanhope and Stockholm sts.

KINGS COUNTY, Clarkson st., bet. Albany av. and Clove road (Dept. Pub. Charities).

KINGSTON AVENUE, Kingston av. and Fenimore st. (Health Dept.).

LONG ISLAND COLLEGE, Henry, Pacific, and Amity sts. Incorporated 1888.

LONG ISLAND THROAT, AND EYE INFIRMARY, 55 Willoughby st.

LUTHERAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, East New York av. and Junius st.

MANHATTAN, 595 Marey av.—Incorporated 1896.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL, 7th av. and 6th st.—Incorporated 1891. For the sick, without distinction of race or creed. Present capacity 111. Applications received between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.

METROPOLITAN, 996 Broadway.

NON-SECTARIAN, AND HOME FOR EPILEPTICS, 952-954 St. Marks av.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN DEACONESS' HOME AND HOSPITAL, 46th st. and 4th av.

ST. JOHN'S, Atlantic and Albany avs.—Has 80 beds, and cares for about 1,000 patients a year.

ST. MARY'S FEMALE, AND MATERNITY, 155 Dean st.

ST. MARY'S, St. Mark's av. near Rochester av.—Incorporated 1882.

ST. MARTHA'S SANITARIUM AND DISPENSARY, 1453 Pacific st.—For chronic cases and incurables.

ST. PETER'S, Henry st. near Congress.—Incorporated 1866.

SOUTHERN DISPENSARY AND HOSPITAL, 547½ Court st.

UNITED STATES NAVAL, Flushing av. opp. Ryerson st.—Established 1828; 125 beds.

WILLIAMSBURGH, Bedford av. cor. S. 3d st.—Organized 1889.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

FLUSHING, Forest av. near Parsons st.

JAMAICA, Jamaica.

ST. JOHN'S LONG ISLAND CITY, 12th st. and Jackson av., L. I. City.—Incorporated 1891.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

SEA-SIDE, FOR CHILDREN, New Dorp.

STATEN ISLAND DIET KITCHEN ASSOCIATION, Grant and Van Duser sts., Stapleton.

S. R. SMITH INFIRMARY, Castleton av., New Brighton.—Has a training school for nurses, a dispensary, and ambulance service. Capacity 100.

UNITED STATES MARINE, Stapleton.—Free for sailors of American merchant vessels. 150 beds. Office, Army Building, 37 Whitehall st., Manhattan.

Dispensaries not connected with Hospitals.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

BLOOMINGDALE CLINIC, 223 W. 99th st.—Daily (except Sundays), from 2 to 4 P. M.

COLUMBUS (incorp., 1893), 332 E. 81st.—Hours, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

DEMILT, 245 E. 23d st.—Incorporated March, 1851. Open week-days from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.; also Tuesdays and Fridays, from 7 to 9 P. M.; on Sundays, from 10 to 11 A. M.

EAST SIDE (1890), 327 E. 3d st.—Open from 1 to 5 P. M., except Sundays and holidays.

ECLECTIC COLLEGE, 239 E. 14th st.—Daily, except Sundays, 10 A. M. to 12 M., and 2 to 5 P. M.

FIRST AID TO THE INJURED, SOCIETY FOR INSTRUCTION IN. (See separate article.)

GERMAN POLIKLINIK, 78 E. 7th st.—Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.

GOOD SAMARITAN (formerly Yorkville), 75 Essex st.—Incorporated April 25, 1832. Open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HARLEM, 108 E. 128th st. — Opened August 1, 1868. The district comprises that part of the city north of 104th st. and east of 8th av. Open daily, from 1 to 3 P. M., Sundays excepted.

INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 121 E. 45th st.

METROPOLITAN (formerly Yorkville), 1307 Lexington av.—Daily, 3 to 4 P. M.

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY, 205 E. 23d st.—Hours, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

NEW YORK DIET KITCHEN ASSOCIATION, organized and incorporated 1873.—New York Kitchen, 137 Centre st. Northwest Kitchen, cor. 36th st. and 9th av. East side, 347 2d av. No. 4, 627 E. 5th st. Furnishes nourishing food for the sick poor, at their homes, during and after dispensary treatment, on the requisition of a physician.

NEW YORK, cor. White and Centre sts.—Founded Jan. 4, 1791; incorporated April 8, 1795. Open daily, except Sundays and holidays, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, 410 E. 26th st.—Open from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

NORTHEASTERN, 222 E. 59th st.—Incorporated Feb. 18, 1862. Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Sundays and holidays, from 9 to 10.30 A. M.

NORTHERN, cor. Christopher st. and Waverley pl.—Founded 1817; incorporated Nov. 28, 1828. Open daily, except Sundays and holidays, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

NORTHWESTERN, 403 W. 36th st.—Founded 1852. Attendance from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., on week-days only. Vaccination during dispensary hours.

ST. CHRYSOSTOM'S CHAPEL, 550 7th av.—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 3 to 4 P. M.

SICK CHILDREN'S MISSION (Children's Aid Society), 287 E. Broadway.—Free medical attendance, medicine, and food.

VANDERBILT CLINIC, 17 Amsterdam av.—Daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WEST SIDE GERMAN (1872), 328 W. 42d st.—Open 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

BUREAU OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL RELIEF FOR OUTDOOR POOR IN 23D AND 24TH WARDS (Dept. Pub. Charities).—150th st. near Brook av., 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Sundays, 2 to 3 P. M.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

ATLANTIC AVENUE (Church Charity Foundation), Atlantic and Waverly avs.—Hours, 1.30 to 3 P. M.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL, 29 3d av.—Hours, 1 to 3 P. M.

BROOKLYN CITY, 11 Tillary st.

BROOKLYN DIET, 21 DeKalb av.

BROOKLYN ECLECTIC, 142 Prince st.—Hours, 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

BUSHWICK AND EAST BROOKLYN, Myrtle and Lewis avs.—Open at 1.30 P. M.

CENTRAL AND HOMŒOPATHIC, 298 Howard av.

EASTERN DISTRICT HOMŒOPATHIC, 194 S. 3d st.—Hours, 3 to 4 P. M.

GATES AVENUE HOMŒOPATHIC, 13 Gates av.—Hours, 1.30 to 3.30 P. M.

HELPING HAND, 136 Lawrence st.

HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, 133 Steuben st.—Hours, 1.30 to 3 P. M.

ORTHOPEDIC, Raymond st. and DeKalb av.

PEOPLE'S MISSION, 246 Myrtle av.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD HOMŒOPATHIC, 85 Pennsylvania av.

Hospital Book and Newspaper Society.—An organization for the distribution of reading-matter to the inmates of all public institutions. The work is not confined to New York City or State, but so far as the Society is able it meets calls for reading-matter from all parts of the country. The Society spends little money. It simply asks everybody to aid it in the good work by donating such reading-matter as otherwise would be thrown away. Boxes for the deposit of newspapers are placed at ferry-houses, railroad stations, and other suitable points. Office, 105 E. 22d st.

Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association.—An organization which on the last Saturday and Sunday of each year makes a systematic collection of funds, in churches, and in all public places, little red boxes for the purpose being distributed throughout the city. About \$60,000 is thus raised each year and divided among 38 hospitals. The organization was founded in 1880. Office, 105 E. 22d st. There is a similar association in Brooklyn.

Hotels.—In the number and excellence of its hotels New York is probably second to no city in the world. They may be generally divided into three great classes: (1) those kept on the American plan, (2) those kept on the European plan, and (3) those in which these two methods are combined. The American plan is to set a certain number of meals in the dining-rooms daily, the charge per day giving one a right to partake of as many of them as he chooses. The European plan, so called, is the term applied to hotels where rooms are rented with gas, service, etc., and guests are at liberty to order their meals *à la carte* either in the restaurant attached to the hotel or at any other place they choose. In regard to these different plans, each has its advantages. If one is in the city for a short time, and spends much of that time away from his hotel, engaged in visiting, sight-seeing, or other business, it may be more advantageous to engage a

room at a hotel on the European plan, and thus save time and money by being able to take his meals wherever he may happen to be. The prices of rooms have a wide range, depending entirely upon size and location. From \$1 to \$3 per day is a fair estimate; the former price will procure a single room for one person, and the latter a fair-sized chamber for two persons, at a good house. For suites comprising sitting-room, bedroom, and bath, from \$20 to \$50 per week is a fair average price. At hotels on the American plan, breakfast, lunch, dinner, both at mid-day and at night, tea at night for those who dine at mid-day, and supper until midnight, are the meals set by the most expensive. At all of them at least three meals a day are served. The prices range from \$2.50 a day to \$4 a day; but these merely represent a basis upon which higher prices are computed for rooms of extra size, number, and location. When a stay of weeks or months at a hotel is contemplated, a considerable reduction from the regular rates can always be obtained. The understanding to that effect should be had, however, immediately upon your arrival. Attendance, ice-water, gas, and towels are always included in the price of the room or the rate per day; but fires, meals served in rooms, and baths are always charged as extras. Waiters, hall-boys, and other attendants generally expect occasional "tips" from guests. Telegraph-offices, railway and theatre ticket-offices, barber-shops, news-dealers, and bootblacks are to be found in or near the office of all first-class hotels. (For legal definition of the term "hotel," see under EXCISE.) The following list comprises the principal hotels in New York, with their location and plan.

* Means European plan; † means American plan; ‡ means American and European plan.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

‡ ALBEMARLE, Broadway and 24th st.

‡ ALBERT, 11th st. and University pl.

* AMERICA, Irving pl. and 15th st.

‡ ASHLAND, 4th av. and 24th st.

* ASTOR, 221 Broadway.

* BANCROFT, Broadway and 21st st.

* BARTHOLDI, Broadway and 23d st.

‡ BAYARD, Broadway and 54th st.

‡ BELVEDERE, 4th av. and 18th st.

- * BREVOORT, 11 5th av.
 - ‡ BRISTOL, 504 5th av.
 - † BRISTOL, 15 E. 11th st.
 - ‡ BROADWAY CENTRAL, 671 Broadway.
 - * BUCKINGHAM, 5th av. and 50th st.
 - * CAMBRIDGE, 5th av. and 36th st.
 - * CADILLAC, Broadway and 43d st.
 - ‡ COLONNADE, 35 Lafayette Place.
 - * CONTINENTAL, 904 Broadway.
 - * COSMOPOLITAN, Chambers st. and W. Broadway.
 - * DAM, 104 E. 15th st.
 - ‡ DEL RECREO, 15 Irving pl.
 - * DEVONSHIRE, 30 E. 42d st.
 - ‡ EARLINGTON, 55 W. 27th st.
 - ‡ EMPIRE, 63d st. and Columbus av.
 - * ENDICOTT, 81st st. and Columbus av.
 - ‡ ESPAÑOL É HISPANO-AMERICANO, 116 and 118 W. 14th st.
 - * EVERETT, 4th av. and 17th st.
 - † FIFTH AVENUE, 5th av. and 23d st.
 - † FRANÇAIS, 17 University pl.
 - ‡ GERARD, 123 W. 44th st.
 - ‡ GERLACH, 51 W. 27th st.
 - * GILSEY, Broadway and 29th st.
 - * GRAND, Broadway and 31st st.
 - * GRAND UNION, 4th av. and 42d st.
 - ‡ GRENOBLE, 7th av., 56th and 57th sts.
 - † GROSVENOR, 5th av. and 10th st.
 - * HOFFMAN, Broadway and 25th st.
 - * HOLLAND HOUSE, 5th av. and 30th st.
 - ‡ HUNGARIA, 4 Union sq.
 - * IMPERIAL, 32d st. and Broadway.
 - * KENSINGTON, 75 5th av.
 - * LINCOLN, Broadway and 52d st.
 - ‡ MADISON AVENUE, Madison av. and 58th st.
 - ‡ MAJESTIC, Central Park West, 71st and 72d sts.
 - ‡ MANHATTAN, 42d st. and Madison av.
 - ‡ MARIE ANTOINETTE, Boulevard and 66th st.
 - ‡ MARLBOROUGH, Broadway and 36th st.
 - * MARTIN, 21 University pl.
 - † MILLER's, 37 to 41 W. 26th st.
 - * MORTON, Broadway and 14th st.
 - ‡ MURRAY HILL, Park av. and 41st st.
 - ‡ NETHERLANDS, 5th av. and 59th st.
 - ‡ NEW AMSTERDAM, 4th av. and 20th st.
 - * NORMANDIE, 38th st. and Broadway.
 - * PARK AVENUE, 4th av. and 32d st.
 - ‡ PLAZA, 5th av. and 59th st.
 - * POMEROY, Broadway and 58th st.
 - * PUTNAM, 367 4th av.
 - * RENAISSANCE, 5th av. and 43d st.
 - * SAINT ANDREW, Boulevard and W. 72d st.
 - † SAINT CHARLES, Broadway and 42d st.
 - * SAINT CLOUD, Broadway and 42d st.
 - * SAINT DENIS, Broadway and 11th st.
 - ‡ SAINT GEORGE, 12th st. near Broadway.
 - ‡ SAINT MARC, 5th av. and 39th st.
 - ‡ SAINT NICHOLAS, 4 Washington pl.
 - * SAINT STEPHEN, 46-52 E. 11th st.
 - † SAN MARCO, 21 W. 32d st.
 - ‡ SAVOY, 5th av. and 59th st.
 - * SINCLAIR, 754 Broadway.
 - * SMITH & McNELL's, 197 Washington st.
 - ‡ STURTEVANT, 1186 Broadway.
 - * TREMONT, 665 Broadway.
 - * UNION SQUARE, 16 Union sq.
 - * UNITED STATES, Fulton and Water sts.
 - ‡ VENDOME, Broadway and 41st st.
 - ‡ VIANO, 39 E. 18th st.
 - * VICTORIA, 5th av. and 27th st.
 - ‡ WALDORF-ASTORIA, 5th av. and 33d to 34th st.
 - ‡ WESTMINSTER, Irving pl. and 16th st.
- BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.
- ‡ BREVOORT, Bedford av. and Fulton st.
 - ‡ BRIGHTON, Coney Island.
 - * CLARENDON, Washington and John-son sts.
 - ‡ MANHATTAN BEACH, Manhattan Beach (summer).
 - ‡ MANSION HOUSE, Hicks st.
 - ‡ MARGARET, 97 Columbia Heights.
 - ‡ ORIENTAL, Manhattan Beach (summer).
 - ‡ PIERREPONT, Montague and Hicks sts.
 - ‡ SAINT GEORGE, Clark and Hicks sts.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

BAYSIDE, Bayside.

BEACHCROFT, Arverne.

CREEDMOOR RANGE, Queens.

MURRAY HILL, Flushing.

PAVILION, College Point.

PETTIT'S, Jamaica.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

ARROCHAR PARK, Arrochar.

CASTLETON, New Brighton.

EXCELSIOR, Tottenville.

PARK, Westerleigh.

PAVILION, New Brighton (summer).

SAINT JAMES, Port Richmond.

House of Detention.—Where the police detain persons wanted as witnesses in important cases who are unable to give bail. 203 Mulberry st.

House of Refuge.—Situated on the southern end of Randall's Island and occupying, with its buildings, grounds and gardens, $87\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, is the first institution of the kind ever organized. John Griscom, LL. D., a member of the Society of Friends, was the pioneer in a philanthropic movement which led to the formation—in December, 1817—of *The Society for the Prevention of Pauperism*. This society investigated the causes of pauperism and crime, the prison systems of England and the United States. Hon. Mayor Colden, Thomas Eddy, "the Howard of America," John Pintard, founder of the New York Historical Society, etc., were among its members. In December, 1823, The Society for the Prevention of Pauperism was merged into *The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents*. Under the management of this latter society, the House of Refuge was organized and is still carried on. The charter was obtained in 1824, and on January 1, 1825, with six wretched girls and three ragged boys, the first House of Refuge was inaugurated in the old barracks on Madison sq., which was then a long way out of the city. Here the Refuge remained about 15 years, and on October 10, 1839, was removed to Bellevue, at 23d st. and East River, where it continued, about the same length of time, until November 1, 1854, when it was transferred to its present location. It is a State insti-

tution, and its chief means of support is from the work of the inmates and an annual appropriation by the Legislature. (See BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.)

Hudson City is a scattered city of New Jersey, lying on the summit of the hill rising behind Hoboken. It can be reached by ferries from Barclay and Christopher sts. to Hoboken, and then by horse-cars or inclined plane railway; or by Weehawken Ferry from W. 42d st. There is a Roman Catholic monastery at West Hoboken which has become very well known, and this with a finely laid out small park near by known as "Schuetzen Park," and used and maintained by a German association for rifle contests and other out-door recreations, are the only places worthy of note. The Schuetzen Park is the former estate of a wealthy and eccentric Englishman, and a charming little stone castle in the feudal style, which he built for a residence, is still used as a headquarters by the German societies. On occasions like the Volksfests there are frequently 20,000 Germans assembled here, enjoying themselves with characteristic zest. It is about 30 minutes' ride from the ferry by street-cars starting at short intervals from that place, or can be reached by the Northern Railroad of New Jersey.

Hudson River. (See NORTH RIVER; also HARBOR.)

Huguenot Society of America.—Descendants of those who were driven out of France by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes formed, in 1883, a society devoted to the history of the Reformation in France, the emigration of the Huguenots to this country, and their subsequent struggles and trials. Library and meeting-room, 105 E. 22d st., open to members from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., except Sundays and holidays. The Society publishes Proceedings and Collections from time to time.

Humane Societies.—See American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Hunter Island is the northernmost of the islands belonging to Bronx

borough, and forms a part of Pelham Bay Park. The old mansion on the island is used for charitable purposes.

Hunter's Point, on the east side of the East River at the mouth of Newtown Creek, is one of the three villages that composed the former city of Long Island City. It is a great oil-refining depot, the refineries extending for more than a mile along the East River front, and contains many other manufactories. The depot of the Long Island Railroad is located here. There are two ferries from Manhattan Island—foot of James st. and foot of E. 34th st.; also an annex boat from foot of Pine st., connecting with the railroad trains.

Hunt's Point.—A point at the mouth of the Bronx River. There is a station of the same name on the Harlem River branch of the New Haven R. R., about three miles from Harlem River. The grave of the poet Joseph Rodman Drake is here.

Ice.—New York consumes annually about 3,000,000 tons of ice. Most of it comes from the Hudson River, Rockland Lake, and other lakes and streams in Westchester County and elsewhere. There are also establishments that produce ice by artificial refrigeration.

Immigrants.—Prior to 1855 vessels arriving at this port were allowed to land immigrants at any pier, but by a State law enacted at that time masters of vessels were compelled without exception to land them at Castle Garden. The United States Government, however, took charge of them in 1890, and received them at the Barge Office, and since Jan. 1, 1892, at permanent quarters on Ellis Island. The buildings on Ellis Island were burned in 1897, and immigrants were again landed at the Barge Office until new buildings were completed in 1900.

Industrial Christian Alliance.—A society incorporated in 1891, intended to help men who have become low and degraded through misfortune or vice in such a way that, while being helped, their self-respect will be reawakened. It is proposed to accomplish this by freely welcoming all, but giving them food, shelter, and clothing only as they earn

them by their own work. In 1897 the Alliance furnished 85,238 meals and 27,282 lodgings. 170 Bleecker st.

Infirmaries. (See HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, ETC.)

Insane Asylums. (See MANHATTAN STATE and NEW YORK HOSPITALS.)

Intelligence Offices. (See SERVANTS.)

Internal Revenue.—New York comprises the second and third Federal districts for the collection of internal revenue, and parts of the first and fourteenth districts, sixth division. The offices of the collectors are at 150 Nassau st., 47-49 E. 23d st., Post-Office, Brooklyn, and 534 Willis av., Bronx.

Inwood.—A somewhat isolated village in a valley near the northwestern corner of Manhattan Island. It can be reached by trains from the station of the Hudson River Railroad at 30th st. and 10th av. Fare, 20 cts. Dyckman st. is its principal street.

Italians.—The Italian population of New York numbers about 25,000, largely made up of laborers and rag-pickers, who are industrious, economical, and dirty. The greater part of the pick and shovel work in the vicinity of New York is done by Italians. Most of them will suffer many privations for the sake of saving a little money, and, though they have a miserable appearance, there are no beggars among them. Their principal headquarters are the "Five Points," Baxter and Crosby sts. on the east side, and Wooster, Sullivan, and Spring sts. on the west side. There is also a "Little Italy" near 105th st. on the east side. They rarely speak the English language, and mingle little with people of other nationalities. They are commonly sober, but when they do become intoxicated it is nearly certain that they will quarrel, and not rarely with fatal results. It is a mistake to suppose that the majority of organ-grinders and strolling players which crowd our streets are Italians. These nuisances are mostly Germans. Another calling to which our Italians answer in great numbers is that of waiters in restaurants, a business for which their natural politeness

renders them peculiarly fit. Ascending their social ladder, we find a host of Italian musicians, music and language teachers, some of whom stand very high in their profession, and others have devoted themselves to literary pursuits, or to the higher branches of trade.

Italian Schools.—There are three schools for Italian children in New York—the little street waifs, flower-girls, news-boys, boot-blacks, and the like—which are among the many branches of the Children's Aid Society (which see). That at 156 Leonard st. is a handsome stone and brick building four stories high, in the immediate vicinity of the Five Points, the squalor and destitution of which extend to its doors. It was originally established in 1856 in an attic, with a class of thirty children and adults, none of whom could read or write English, and it now has an attendance of over six hundred. It is open day and night, and educates infants, boys, girls, men, and women. It also provides instruction in printing for boys, and in sewing and lace-making for girls, who are thus enabled to support themselves at an early age. There is a night-school at 93 Crosby st., and a third afternoon- and night-school, with 300 children, mainly Neapolitans, at 24 Sullivan st. There is an Italian Library and Reading Room at 149 Mulberry st.

Jackson Square is a small triangular opening at the junction of 8th av. and 13th st. It has a small green in the center inclosed by an iron railing.

Jamaica is one of the former large towns now included in Queens borough, about 11 miles east of Manhattan Island. It is an old place, having been settled in 1656, and is noted for many old houses dating from before the Revolution, some of which are occupied by the direct descendants from the original Dutch settlers. There are large fair-grounds about 6 miles from the village. It can be reached by the Long Island Railroad (fare, 25 cts.; round trip, 40 cts.) and by trolley-cars from Broadway, Williamsburgh.

Jeannette Park.—The open space from South to Pearl sts., formerly known as Coenties sl., has been named Jeannette Park.

Jefferson Market, corner 6th av. and W. 10th st., a small market adjoining the court and prison, built of brick, with rich terra-cotta ornamentation. A large business is done in flowers and plants, as well as in provisions.

Jefferson Market Court and Prison, a unique and handsome structure of irregular shape at the cor. of 6th av. and W. 10th st. It is built of red brick and sandstone, in the Italian Gothic style, being the only public building in the city where this style, or Gothic in any form, has been introduced. A civil and a police court both sit here.

Jeffrey's Hook. (See FORT WASHINGTON.)

Jerome Avenue, also called Central av., extends from Central Bridge north to the city line. It is the upper part of the old-time favorite driving road, formerly much frequented by drivers of fast horses. But in 1897 the trolley-cars invaded the avenue, and the driving fraternity has largely abandoned it for the new Speedway on Manhattan Island. In the old days it seemed a long distance up to the McComb's Dam Bridge, as Central Bridge was then called, and driving or sleighing parties would not get far above the river before feeling the need of refreshments. This need explains the existence of a number of well-appointed, old-time hotels, known as "road houses," which are scattered along the lower part of Jerome av. These houses have lost some of their prestige and occasionally one becomes degraded to a resort that the stranger would not like to find himself in. The surroundings through which the avenue runs are pleasant and restful, but not picturesque nor especially interesting. The roadway is macadamized throughout. Starting from its southern end, at 155th st., we pass, just at the northern approach to Central Bridge, Huber's Hotel, formerly "Gabe Case's"—one of the most famous of the old road houses. A few blocks above, on the west side of the avenue, stands "Judge Smith's," another house of equal fame. For a couple of miles the avenue runs in a valley between two ridges; that on the west is partly tree-covered and affords a grateful shade during the latter part of summer

afternoons. At 171st st. McComb's Dam Road slants off to the left. The first thickly built-up spot to be passed is Mount Hope, a part of the ridge on the east, and about a mile above we come to an Episcopal church and a few villas on the western outskirts of Fordham. Another mile and we pass between the old Jerome Park race-track, where a reservoir is being constructed, and the village of Bedford Park. A little above we cross the Gun Hill Road, where one wishing a good road to go farther should turn off—to the east for Mount Vernon, to the west for Yonkers. Beyond here Jerome av. is little better than a country road. Woodlawn Cemetery is soon passed on the right and the avenue then runs through Van Cortlandt Park to the city line. Trolley tracks with central poles run throughout its length.

Jerome Park Reservoir.—Near Bedford Park a Croton-water reservoir is being constructed on the site of Jerome Park, once the most noted race-course in the United States. It will have a capacity of 1,500,000,000 gallons. A substantial stone building north of the reservoir will serve as the residence of the superintendent and a library of records of the Department of Water Supply.

Jersey Cattle Club.—An association of about 400 gentlemen, including almost every cattle-breeder of prominence and "fancy farmer" in the United States.

Jersey City, on the western shore of the Hudson River, opposite New York, although lying in another State, is virtually a suburb of New York—mainly a collection of houses where men doing business in the larger city keep their families and where they themselves sleep. There are some large manufactories, notably large glass works, crucible works, steel works, zinc works, locomotive works, boiler works, and machine shops, foundries, sugar refineries, etc.; and at least one half of the railways centering in New York have their depots here. The city has some fine new churches, but the public buildings are indifferent. Some of the streets on the hill back of the main part of the city are lined with fine villa-like structures, and Grand st., in the heart of the

city, has some fine residences. The railway depots comprise that of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and its leased lines, which is at the southern end of the shore, and is reached by ferry from foot of Liberty st.; that of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which is also used by a number of minor lines affiliated with it, reached by ferries from foot of Cortlandt, Desbrosses, and 23d sts.; and that of the Erie Railway and affiliated lines, at the northern end, reached by ferries from foot of Chambers and W. 23d sts. In going to Jersey City on a visit it is always best to take one of the ferries leading to the Pennsylvania depot, unless one is very sure that one of the others is near to his place of destination. This depot being the most central, street-cars can be found here to nearly all points. Population, census of 1900, 206,433.

Jewelry.—For the visitor to New York to miss seeing the display in some of the leading jewelry warerooms would be to lose a treat indeed. Probably the most widely known of New York jewelers are Messrs. Tiffany & Co., whose substantial building is on the west side of Union sq., at 15th st. On the ground floor are the jewelry, silverware, watch, stationery, and a few minor departments, while the floors above are crowded with fine clocks, porcelain, statuary, bronzes, paintings, mosaics, and similar artistic goods. Other houses of the first rank, and making similar displays, are Black, Starr & Frost, 438 5th av., Theodore B. Starr, 206 5th av., Marcus & Co., 5th av. and 45th st., and Howard & Co., 264 5th av. Visitors, even with no intention of purchasing, are welcome in these establishments.

The wholesale jewelry district is on Maiden lane and John st. Here where diamonds are handled in bulk, and costly finger-rings are counted by the dozen, many rich stones and much fine workmanship may be seen, but the goods are not so effectively displayed as in the up-town retail stores.

Jewish Historical Society, the American.—Organized June 5, 1892, at 736 Lexington av. Its object is the collection, preservation, and publication of material having reference to the history of the Jews on the American continent.

Jewish Synagogues.—The oldest in New York is Shearith Israel, founded about 1675 in a frame house in Beaver st. The following list gives the names and locations of the chief synagogues in New York city:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

ACHIM AHIWIM, 77 Sheriff st.
 ADAARETH EL, 135 E. 29th st.
 ADATH ISRAEL, 350 E. 57th st.
 ADATH JESHURUN, 112 E. 110th st.
 AGUDATH JESHORIM, 115 E. 86th st.
 AHAVATH B'NACH, 71 Sheriff st.
 AHAVATH CHESED, 652 Lexington av.
 ANSCHE AMES, 44 E. Broadway.
 ANSCHE CHESED, 160 E. 112th st.
 ANSCHE SFARD, 99 Attorney st.
 ANSIA PRELOOK, 264 E. Broadway.
 ATERETH ISRAEL, 323 E. 82d st.
 ATERIS JWIE, 347 E. 121st st.
 BETH—EL, 5th av. and 76th st.
 BETH HAMEDRASH HAGODOL, 54 Norfolk st.
 BETH HAMEDRASH SHAAREI TORAH, 24 Chrystie st.
 BETH ISRAEL, 305 W. 37th st.
 BETH ISRAEL BIKOR CHOLEM, 72d st. and Lexington av.
 BETH ISRAEL EMANUEL, 246 W. 116th st.
 BETH TEFFILA, 107th st. and Lexington av.
 BNAI AMES MARIAMPOLAR, 44 E. Broadway.
 BNAI ISRAEL, 24 Chrystie st.
 BNAI JESHURUN, Madison av. near E. 35th st.
 BNAI PEYSER, 316 E. 4th st.
 BNAI SHOLOM, 630 5th st.
 BNAI SHOLOM, 121st st. near 1st av.
 BRITH SHOLOM, 54 Pitt st.
 CHAARI ZEDEK, 38 Henry st.
 CHASAM SOPHER, 10 Clinton st.
 CHEVRA ANSCHE CHESED, 160 E. 86th st.
 CHEVRA KADISHA TALMUD THORA, 622 5th st.
 CHEVRA KADUSHA BNAI RAPPAPORT, 322 E. 5th st.
 DARECH AMUNO, 278 Bleecker st.
 EMUNO ISRAEL, 301 W. 29th st.

ETZ CHAIM, 5th st. and Av. B.
 FIRST GALIZ, 87 Attorney st.
 FIRST RUMANIAN, 70 Hester st.
 FREE, 7 W. 19th st.
 GATES OF HOPE, 113 E. 86th st.
 KAHAL ADATH JESHURAN, 14 Eldridge st.
 KEHILATH JESHURUN, 127 E. 82d st.
 KOL ISRAEL, 22 Forsyth st.
 LENAS HAZEDEK, 190 E. Broadway.
 MATTE LEVI, 49 E. Broadway.
 MESHKAN ISRAEL ANSHIE SUVALK, 56 Chrystie st.
 MT. ZION, 67 E. 113th st.
 NACHLASS ZWEE, 170 E. 114th st.
 OHAB ZEDECK, 172 Norfolk st.
 OHAVAY SHOLOM, 29 E. Broadway.
 ORACH CHAIM, 221 E. 51st st.
 PEOPLE'S, 197 E. Broadway.
 POLZEDEK, 54 Pitt st.
 RODOPH SHOLOM, 63d st. and Lexington av.
 SHAAER HASHONAJIM, 216 E. 15th st.
 SHAAARAI BEROCHO, 138 E. 50th st.
 SHAAARAI TEPHILA, 156 W. 82d st.
 SHAAARAI ZEDECK, 38 Henry st.
 SHEERITH B'NAI ISRAEL, 638 6th st.
 SHEARITH ISRAEL, 70th st. and Central Park West.
 SINAI, 116th st., near Lenox av.
 SONS OF ISRAEL, 15 Pike st.
 TAMECHE TALMUD TORAH, 16 Jefferson st.
 TEMPLE EMANU—EL, 521 5th av.
 TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM, 5th av. and 125th st.
 THIFFERETH ISRAEL, 128 Allen st.
 THIFFERETH ISRAEL MERUPIN, 10 Norfolk st.
 ZICHRON EPHRAIM, 163 E. 67th st.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

AHAWATH SOLEM, 140th st. and 3d av.
 HAND IN HAND, 2661 3d av.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

AHAWATH ACHIM, Johnson av., near Ewen st.
 AHAWATH ARIM, Coney Island.

ANAWATH CHESED, Lorimer st., cor. Stagg.

ANAWATH SCHULOM BETHARON, 98 Scholes st.

AHOVAS SHOLEM, 407 Jefferson st.

BAITH ISRAEL, Boerum pl. and State st.

BETH-EL, 110 Noble st.

BETH ELOHIM, State st., near Hoyt st.

BETH ELOHIM, Keap st., near Division av.

BETH HAMIDRASH, Siegel st.

BETH JACOB, 326 Keap st.

BETH JACOB, Walnut st., cor. Clinton.

BIKUR CHOLIM, Wyona st., near Fulton st.

BNAI JACOB, 136 Prospect av.

BNAI SCHOLAUM, 9th st. and 5th av.

CHEBRAH BNAI SCHOLOM, 148 Varet st.

CONGREGATION EMANUEL, 4th av., near 49th st.

COOK STREET SYNAGOGUE, 44 Cook st.

OHABIA SHOLOM, Thatford st., near Belmont av.

RUSSIAN, Moore st.

TEMPLE ISRAEL, Bedford and Lafayette avs.

TWENTY-SECOND STREET, 161 22d st.

Jews.—There are now probably over 350,000 Jews in New York, and they constitute a very important element of the population. In matters of religion, a large number of them belong to what is known as the Reform party. The reformers have modernized the synagogue service, abolished the mediæval features of synagogue and social life, and demonstrated that Judaism and nineteenth century civilization can coexist consistently and without violation of principle. As citizens the New York Jews are eminently active and useful members of the community. They are successful bankers and merchants, editors of newspapers, politicians, actors, and managers. The Jews have in the city of New York 50 regular synagogues and temples, and between 40 and 50 small meeting-houses. They have many charitable societies, including the famous Mount Sinai Hospital and Hebrew Orphan Asylum. The center of their benevolent work is in the United Hebrew Charities building, at 128 2d av. There are five

clubs in New York, membership in which is practically restricted to Hebrews. The Harmonie, which is perhaps the most aristocratic and exclusive, is the oldest of the five, having been founded nearly thirty years ago. The Progress was organized in 1864, and the Fidelio in 1870 the Metropolitan in 1878 and the Freundschaft in 1879. All are in a highly prosperous condition, and the names of most of the leading Hebrews of New York are to be found on one or more of their membership rolls. Although Jews constitute nearly 15 per cent. of the population of the city, they contribute less than 1 per cent to the criminal classes.

Jockey Club. (See TURF, THE.)

John Street M. E. Church, 4 John st., is known as "the cradle of American Methodism." The original John Street Church was the first Methodist church built in America. The first society was organized in 1766 by Philip Embury and Mrs. Barbara Heck. The congregation which listened to the first sermon, preached by Embury in 1766 consisted of four persons: Mr. and Mrs. Heck, John Lawrence—Mr. Heck's hired man—and Betty, a colored servant. The little society held its first public preaching services in a rigging loft located at what is now known as 120 William st., which was then called "Horse-and-Cart st." In 1768, the company of Methodists had grown large enough, under Embury's leadership, to warrant the building of a church. The first edifice, which stood on the site of the present structure, was built of stone, faced with blue plaster, and was 60 x 40 ft. The church was dedicated a "Wesley Chapel," October 30, 1768. In 1817 the building was replaced by a larger and better one. The latter was taken down in 1841, and the present building erected in its place. The pulpit and chancel-rail which were used in the first church are still in use in the Sunday-school room of the present church, and a number of the original timbers are also a part of the building. A large clock, presented to the first church by John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, is still keeping excellent time in the church, and a number of venerable relics, such as the pulpit Bible and the brass candlesticks used in the first church, are carefully kept with the record

of the society. The John Street Church is the only house of worship owned by the M. E. Church at large. By a special charter from the Legislature, its control is vested in a Board of Trustees elected by the General Conference of the Methodist Church. It is opened daily at noon for a prayer-meeting, and services are conducted every Sunday.

Jury Duty.—A juror in New York County must be a male citizen or resident between twenty-one and seventy years of age; the owner, or husband of the owner, of property worth \$250, and be able to read and write English. Clergymen, physicians, druggists, lawyers, teachers, editors, reporters, office-holders, captains, engineers, pilots, telegraph operators, honorably discharged firemen, members of the militia, and some others, are exempt from jury duty. The jury lists and panels for the various State courts in each county are prepared by a Commissioner of Jurors. Office of the commissioner for New York County, Room 127, Stewart Building. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Office of the commissioner for Kings County, in the county court-house.

There is also a Special Commissioner of Jurors for each county, who prepares a list of jurors to be drawn from only for important cases. Office of the Commissioner for New York County, 111 5th av.; for Kings County, in the county court-house.

Juvenile Asylum, New York, 76th st. and Amsterdam av.—Incorporated 1851. Reformatory for children of both sexes between the ages of 6 and 16 years. Requisites of admission, a commitment by a police magistrate, or a surrender from parents or guardians. Children at the Asylum may be visited on the last Thursday of each month, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Public exhibitions of the work of the pupils are held in November and May. Visitors are welcomed from 9 to 4 on any day; chapel service, Sunday, at 3 P. M. Records of the institution from 1851 to 1901 show that of the 35,800 children given into its care, 40 per cent were committed for disobedience and truancy, and 32 per cent could not read and write when received. For such as these the asylum has a school, supervised by the Board of Education, and a

department of industrial training. There are a shoe shop, tailor shop, kitchen, telegraph office, and printing office for the boys, and a sewing-room and type-writing class for the girls. The children do nearly all the daily work of the institution, and make everything that they wear except stockings. The annual report of the asylum for 1899, a pamphlet of 77 pages with numerous illustrations, was printed by the boys. The average number of children in the asylum is about 850. The asylum is supported partly by the city government and partly by private benefactions. C. E. Bruce, M. D., superintendent.

Kennel Club. (See Dogs.)

Kensico Cemetery.—It is located on the Harlem Railroad, about 15 miles from New York. It occupies an elevated section of land ranging in height from 300 to 525 feet above the sea. The location has many natural advantages, together with a soil perfectly adapted to cemetery purposes. The surroundings are both picturesque and historic. All the buildings connected with the cemetery—the depot, receiving tomb, conservatory, and chapel—are beautiful and ornamental in construction. Parties wishing to visit the cemetery may obtain tickets at the office, 16 E. 42d st., where all business relating to the cemetery is transacted.

Keyport, a small and pleasant suburban summer resort in New Jersey, on an indentation of Raritan Bay, about 25 miles from New York, accessible by Central Railway of New Jersey. Fare, 70 cts., round trip, \$1.25. In summer it can also be reached by direct steamer daily.

Kill van Kull.—"Kill" is a Dutch word signifying the channel or bed of a river, and in early Dutch times all the rivers about New York were called "kills." The Kill van Kull (commonly misspelled von Kull) is the narrow passage between the north shore of Staten Island and the Jersey shore. Its name was bestowed by the first Dutch mariners—a part of the crew of Henry Hudson, who went through the passage in a small boat to Newark Bay, which they spoke of in their reports as *Achter Kol*, and the passage they called *Kill van Kol*.

Kindergartens.—These have now become numerous. There are some where tuition is charged for, but, in addition, there are many free ones, including the Anthon Memorial, 139 W. 48th st.; Children's Charitable Union, 70 Av. D; and the Society for Ethical Culture, 109 W. 54th st. In 1889 the New York Kindergarten Association was organized, and now has sixteen schools. In 1893 it was decided to add kindergartens to the public-school system, and a majority of the schools that include elementary grades now have them.

Kingsbridge.—This village is at a place where there has been a bridge connecting the northern end of Manhattan Island with the main land ever since colonial times. It is about 13 miles from the City Hall, and is reached by the Putnam R. R. (fare, 10 cts.), and the Hudson River R. R. (fare, 15 cts.). The Harlem River Ship Canal is near here. It has a public school and several churches.

Kingsbridge Road.—Streets known by this name run to Kingsbridge from all directions. The one on Manhattan Island is a continuation of St. Nicholas av. from 169th st. It runs through a district that lacks rapid transit to the lower part of the city, and hence is only sparsely built up. Up to the Catholic church near 187th st. it is macadamized, but beyond that its surface has never been put in good condition since the grade was raised. This avenue furnishes one way of reaching the roads that lead to Yonkers and other places north of the city. Since 1899 it has been considered a continuation of Broadway, and has officially borne that name.

Kit-Kat Club.—To enable artists to study from the living model and still life, and for a social meeting-place. Rooms at 12 E. 15th st.

Knickerbocker.—A term applied to the early Dutch settlers of New York and to their descendants, for which they are indebted to Washington Irving. The name is said to have belonged to an old Dutch family with which Irving was intimately acquainted, and which he has made world-famous in his humorous "History of New York."

Knickerbocker Athletic Club.—The successor of the Manhattan Athletic Club, occupying the house built by the latter at Madison av. and 45th st. The house is a magnificent building, and cost with its appointments \$600,000. It was opened Nov. 29, 1890. In 1893 the Manhattan Club became involved in difficulties and practically disbanded. A year or two later some of its members formed the Knickerbocker Club, which bought the house. Grounds at Bayonne, N. J.

Knickerbocker Club.—This is one of the most exclusive clubs in the city. Although its objects are purely social, there is a large admixture of the sporting element in it, the polo and coaching clubs being especially well represented. Their new and elegant club-house is at the cor. 5th av. and 32d st. The number of members is limited to 300, who are elected by the Board of Governors. Initiation fee, \$300. Annual dues, \$100.

Labor Organizations.—Trades-unions, Knights of Labor, and other associations of workmen abound in New York, and during the past fifteen years have engaged in many "strikes," "boycotts," and other contests with employers and capitalists. Some of these strikes have temporarily paralyzed a large share of the business of the city, and have caused much inconvenience to the general public. The most important and best-known of these associations is the Central Labor Union, and its history is largely the history of labor agitation in New York since 1882. In 1881 the workmen of this city appointed five delegates from each union to form a general committee to arrange for a mass-meeting in Cooper Union to express sympathy with the people of Ireland, who were then attempting to carry out their "No-rent" manifesto. Several meetings of this committee were held, and the idea occurred to some of its members that the formation of a central organization to replace the old Trade Assembly would benefit all local labor unions and facilitate the transaction of important business. After the mass-meeting in Cooper Union of January 30, 1882, the idea of a central union was favorably thought of by the committee, and on February 6th a meeting was held and a call issued to all labor organi-

zations to send five delegates to a meeting held in Science Hall, 145 E. 8th st., March 12, 1882. The first meeting of the Central Labor Union was a great success. Matthew McGuire, of the Advance Labor Club, called to order the delegates of nearly twenty-five labor unions. Robert Blissert, of the United Clothing Cutters' Union, was elected chairman; Matthew McGuire, of the Advance Labor Club, recording secretary; George Block, of the Bakers' Union, financial secretary; and Thomas Wertman, of Longshoremen's Union, No. 3, treasurer. A constitution, drawn up by a "preliminary" committee, was then adopted, and the name of the "Central Labor Union of New York and Vicinity" was chosen. The first business transacted by the new central body was the appointment of a committee of five, after a long discussion on the subject of prison contract labor, to report at the next meeting a plan which should abolish the competition of prison labor with free labor. And thus was launched what is now one of the largest central unions in this or any other country. Several mass-meetings were held under the auspices of the Central Union in the first six months of its existence to agitate for the abolition of prison contract labor and the repeal of the Conspiracy Law, the agitation being in part successful, and bills modifying both laws passed in the State Legislature. It is due to the efforts of the New York Central Labor Union that the first Monday in September was made a legal holiday, and it received the name of Labor Day because its existence is due to organized labor. The first celebration on what was afterward known as Labor Day was held on September 5th, under the auspices of the new Central Labor Union, in honor of the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor, which met in this city in 1882. Over 15,000 men turned out in the parade, and altogether the holiday and celebrations proved such a success that the Central Labor and affiliated unions decided to make it a special holiday for workingmen. But since Labor Day has been legalized it has become less the holiday of organized labor and more the recreation day of all workers, with the exception of the labor parade.

Before the Central Labor Union had been organized six months it had decided

to enter politics as a body, and from that moment intrigue has more or less marked its history. In the fall of 1882 the Central Labor Union joined hands with the remnants of the Greenback and Socialist parties and nominated candidates for Congress and Assembly, but, owing to internal dissensions and unscrupulous leaders, the movement was not a success. In 1883 not only this city but the whole country was startled by resolutions passed by the Central Labor Union to blow up with dynamite the New York end of the Brooklyn Bridge, which was to be opened on May 24th. To protect the bridge a cordon of police was stationed about it, and the Central Labor Union was talked about by everybody. The result was notoriety, and thousands of men joined its affiliated unions who otherwise would not have been sufficiently interested in these unions to organize. It afterward leaked out that these resolutions were passed in the Central Labor Union by a small majority after a strong fight made by the opposition, and that the men who introduced and voted for them had done so as a part of a scheme to "boom" the organization.

In 1885 the State Legislature passed a law making the first Monday in May a legal holiday to be known as Labor Day, but the day passed unnoticed, and the act was amended making the holiday the first Monday in September.

It was early in 1885 that the Central Labor Union took up the work of organizing the brewery employes, who at the time were simply slaves to the men placed over them, and subjected to long hours of work and poor pay, and in this field much permanent good was accomplished. It was because of this organization that in 1888 the Brewers' Union made rash demands, being confident in their strength, but the Boss Brewers' Pool was then formed, all union men were locked out, and the union was beaten.

In 1885 the Central Union was almost disrupted over a fight led by James Allen against the admittance of the Paper-Hangers' Union and James P. Archibald, now chairman of the People's Municipal League and the most influential labor leader in the city. Mr. Archibald and the Paper-Hangers' Union were admitted by a small majority vote and Allen was expelled.

When the municipal political campaign of 1886 approached and Henry George was nominated for Mayor at a mass-meeting held in Cooper Union, the Central Union was stirred to its depths with enthusiasm, and under its leadership the members of organized labor in this city made a gallant fight for the election of their candidate.

Soon after this campaign the relations between the Socialist (or German) and American Unions became strained, and in 1889 the Socialists made charges of bribery against several conservative leaders. A free fight followed, and the Socialists left Clarendon Hall, where the meeting was being held, in a body, and started a rival organization called the Central Labor Federation. This new central body existed for a year, and then gave up its charter, and its independent unions became affiliated once more with the Central Labor Union, but continued in that body for a short time only, for at the beginning of the political campaign of 1890 they demanded that James P. Archibald be expelled, charging him with being in the pay of the Democratic party. The Central Labor Union resolved to stand by Mr. Archibald, and the Socialists once more deserted and reformed the Central Labor Federation.

Ladies' Club.—The Ladies' Club, at 28 E. 22d st., was organized in November, 1889, to give ladies from suburban towns a place to use for headquarters when here on business. Many New-Yorkers have also joined. A restaurant, parlor, reading-rooms, library, and dormitories are provided; special maids will accompany ladies on shopping expeditions, and servants can be advertised for from the house. Exhibitions of decorative work are also made.

Larchmont Yacht Club was organized in 1879, and has a fine club-house and grounds at Larchmont on the Sound. (Station on New Haven Railroad, 18 miles from Grand Central Depot.) The club is one of the largest in the vicinity of New York; about 250 vessels of various sizes, steam and sail, form the fleet which wins a large share of the prizes offered annually to the yachting world. The entrance fee is \$20, with annual dues of \$15.

Law Courts. (See COURTS.)

Law Department has charge of all the law business of the corporation, and in which it is interested. Head of the department, the Corporation Counsel, who holds office for four years after appointment by the Mayor. Salary, \$15,000 per annum. (Office, Tryon row). There is an Assistant Corporation Counsel, having an office in Brooklyn. There are three bureaus under this department: 1. The Bureau of Street Openings, 90 W. Broadway; 2. The Bureau for the Recovery of Penalties, 119 Nassau st.; 3. The Bureau for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, Stewart Building.

Law Institute Library, Post-Office Building, Rooms 116 to 122, 4th floor. —Founded in 1828, for the use of members of the bar, but is now also open for the use of the public. The library contains about 51,000 volumes of legal works and a few books of reference indirectly useful to lawyers. There are to be found many very scarce copies of law reports; a Law Register of the cases of Alexander Hamilton, and containing numerous entries in his handwriting; a note-book of Lord Hardwicke; the cases and opinions of Charles O'Connor; portraits of Thomas Addis Emmet, Chancellor Kent, and Judge Greene C. Bronson; and busts of James T. Brady, John Anthon, and Francis B. Cutting. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms for life membership, \$75, \$35 initiation, and \$20 annually.

Law Schools. (See NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL; Law School, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, and Faculty of Law, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.)

Lawyers' Club. —Following the example of the merchants in the dry-goods district, the lawyers have formed a downtown club, which is located in the Equitable Building. The rooms extend the whole length of the Pine st. wing, and front 80 ft. on Broadway. There are a library, smoking-room, kitchen, dining-room, and private dining-room. Those connected with this undertaking are among the lawyers of highest reputation in the city, and it serves as a general meeting-place for the profession, while at the same time giving the comforts of a club.

Lectures.—The opportunities for hearing instructive and entertaining lectures in New York are varied and bountiful. Columbia University provides lecturers for free courses on economic and allied subjects at the Cooper Union, on natural history at the American Museum of Natural History, and on various literary and scientific subjects in its own lecture halls. The Board of Education conducts courses of free lectures for the people in many of the public-school buildings in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn. The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences provides lectures each winter for its members and their friends in over twenty departments. Many other courses or single lectures are offered by societies, institutions, and individuals, either free or for a moderate admission.

Lenox Library, the, on the east side of 5th av., between 70th and 71st sts., now a department of the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations, was the noblest and most extensive of a long series of public benefactions which New York owes to the late Mr. James Lenox, one of its wealthiest citizens and most indefatigable collectors of literary and art treasures. The institution was incorporated in 1870, and the present massive and imposing structure was begun during that year, and in January, 1877, it was first opened to visitors. It is built on ground given by Mr. Lenox, who defrayed the entire cost of construction and furnishing, amounting to over \$1,000,000, and endowed it with a permanent fund of nearly a quarter of a million dollars. Its original contents were also his gift, being the rich and rare collections of books, paintings, sculptures, ceramics, etc., gathered by him in the course of a long life.

The building has a frontage of 192 ft. on 5th av., and of 114 ft. on each of the cross-streets. The arrangement is a center and two wings, facing west on the avenue. The center has a façade of 92 ft., which stands back from the façades of the wings 42 ft., thus forming a courtyard, the fourth side of which is inclosed by a massive wall of the same material as the edifice itself, wherein are set two iron gates. The public entrance is from this courtyard through doors in the central portion. As a whole, the building, which is of Lock-

port limestone—resembling a light granite—has an appearance of solidity and strength possessed by few structures in the city. Internally, the center of the building is arranged, on the first story, into a vestibule, into which the janitor's room, cloak-rooms, and retiring-rooms open, and from the north and south ends of which broad stairways lead to the upper stories. In this central part of the building, also, on the mezzanine floor, are the manuscript, print, and map rooms; on the second floor the main picture gallery; and on the third or attic floor the Bible room. The wings are divided into two stories each, and arranged for library and reading-rooms—size, 108 by 30. The north reading-room has been set apart for American history and genealogy and for music. The collection of American town histories and genealogies and related subjects in this reading-room comprises about 7,500 titles, of which 1,660 are pamphlets. Here also is a file of *The (London) Times* from 1806 to date with Palmer's indexes complete. The music collection is the united collections of the former Lenox and Astor Libraries. (See **MUSIC LIBRARIES.**)

The main picture gallery, occupying the greater part of the central portion of the second story, contains at present nearly 150 pictures by American and foreign artists, chiefly modern, but including many names of note. There is one Andrea del Sarto, "Tobit and the Angel"; one Delaroche, "The Field of Battle"; one Gainsborough, called "A Romantic Woody Landscape"; one Horace Vernet, "The Siege of Saragossa"; several Wilkies, Verboeckhovens, Gilbert Stuarts, Reynoldses, Leslies; and two Copleys, and a like number of Turners. The Turners are "A Scene on the French Coast, with an English Ship of War stranded," painted in 1831, and "Staffa, Fingal's Cave," first exhibited in 1832, and bought from the artist for Mr. Lenox by Leslie in 1845. The collection embraces a large number of portraits, including no less than five Washingtons, one being by James Peale, one full length by Stuart, and three by Rembrandt Peale. A portrait of Van Brugh Livingston has been given by Alexander Maitland, the Treasurer. Munkacsy's "Blind Milton dictating 'Paradise Lost' to his Daughters," which was considered the gem of

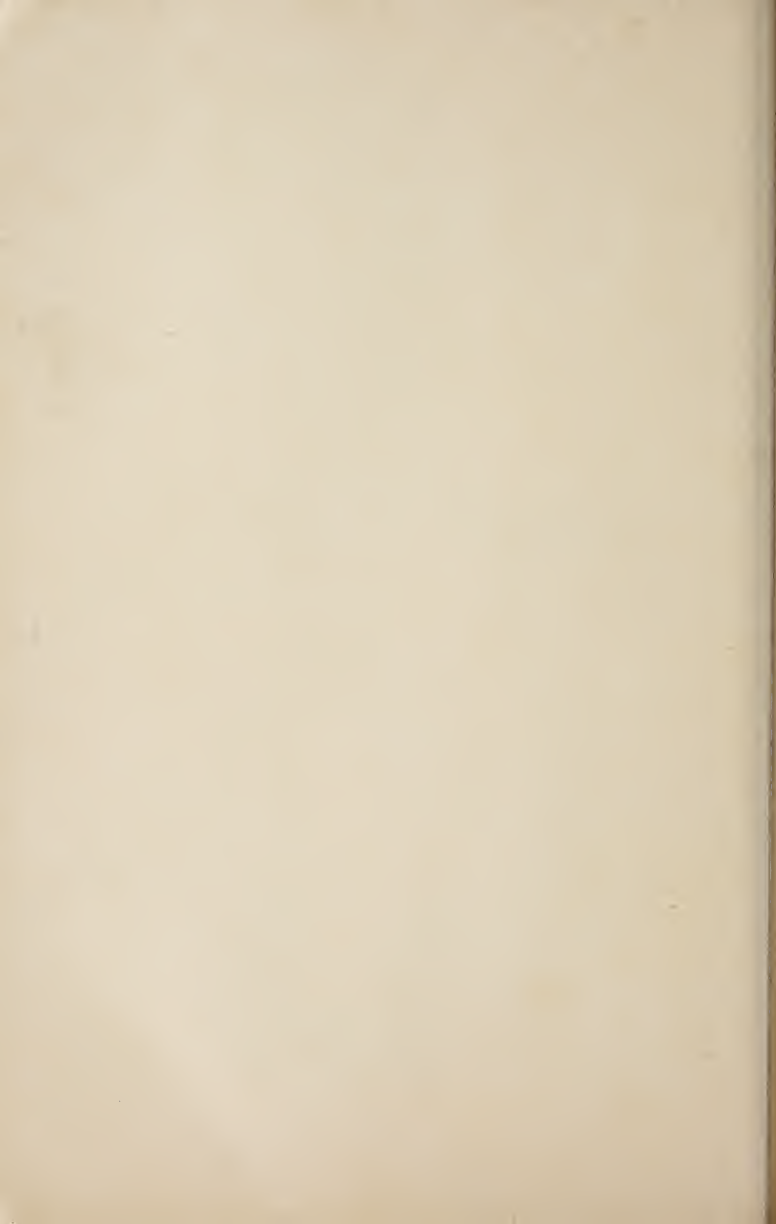
the Paris Exposition of 1878, is also in the library, having been presented by Mr. Robert Lenox Kennedy. Early in 1893 the Robert L. Stuart collection of 242 paintings by 163 artists, the Stuart collection of shells, and a library of 7,000 volumes on conchology and natural history, were given to the institution by Mrs. Mary Stuart. The Stuart paintings are in a separate gallery. Some 30 paintings and other objects of art, given to the Astor Library by Mr. William Waldorf Astor from the collection of his father, also a portrait of Washington, by Gilbert Stuart, and a bust of Gen. Alexander Hamilton, by Joseph Ceracchi, both formerly belonging to Gen. Hamilton and bequeathed by his grandson to the Astor Library, have been transferred to the Lenox Building since the consolidation of the libraries. Here also are several portraits and busts forming part of the bequest of Samuel J. Tilden, received by the New York Public Library.

Of the books in the collection a very large number are *Incunabula*, or specimens of the first products of the typographic art, first editions, Bibles, Shakespeariana, and Americana. There are also copies of nearly every known edition of Walton's "Angler," of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," and of Milton. In illustrated works and in works on the fine arts generally the library is also very rich. The collection of Bibles comprises 3,000 from the library of Mr. Lenox, together with the library of 5,000 volumes of the American Bible Society, received in 1898. Among them are a perfect copy of the so-called "Mazarin" Bible, supposed to be the product of Gutenberg and Faust at Mainz, about 1450, the first complete printed book known; Fust and Schöffer's Latin Bible, dated Mainz, 1462, being the sixth book bearing a date, and the first edition of the Bible having the name of the printer and the place and date of execution; and five copies of Eliot's Indian Bible, embracing every variation of both editions, as well as two copies of his New Testament of 1661. Many rare specimens of early typography, Bible translations, commentaries, etc., in various languages, and a few manuscripts, are contained in the collection of the Bible Society. Among the valuable works, of modern date, on the Sacred Text, may be found Hansell's "Novum Testamentum Græce"; "No-

vum Testamentum Vaticanum"; and Tischendorf's four-volume edition of the famous *Codex Sinaiticus*. Of other early printed books there are 7 of Caxton's, one of them being a fragment of Fevre's "Recuyell of the Histories of Troye," issued at Bruges about 1474, being the first book printed in the English language, a copy of which has been sold for over \$5,000. There are also copies of the "Doctrina Cristiana," one of the earliest products of the Roman Catholic press in Mexico—the first press on the American continent, and of the "Bay Psalm Book," the first book printed within the territory of the United States, dated Cambridge, 1640. Among the "block books" representing the stage of printing before the invention of movable types, when, after the fashion of the Chinese, a page was rudely cut on a wooden block, there are 2 copies of the "Biblia Pauperum," a small folio of 40 leaves, the most celebrated of this class of books, and supposed to have been executed about 1430. The library also contains a valuable collection of MSS., including several beautifully illustrated manuscript copies of the Bible, both on vellum and paper, belonging to the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries. One manuscript is illustrated with six superb paintings by Giulio Clovio, and is valued at \$12,000. Altogether there are at present about 110,000 volumes and 40,000 pamphlets. The rare specimens are exhibited in cases in the galleries. The library of Robert Lenox Kennedy, the late president of the trustees, was added in 1889. In 1878 came the Duyckinck legacy of over 15,000 bound volumes and nearly 1,600 pamphlets, covering a wide field in English literature, especially the poets, literary history, the fine arts, and much of German, Spanish, French, and Italian literature. The Astoin gift in 1884 included over 4,500 bound volumes and 137 pamphlets, covering much of modern French literature, belles-lettres, bibliography, and works on the fine arts. The Drexel collection of 5,500 bound volumes and 800 pamphlets relating to the history of music was received in 1888. The library of the late George Bancroft, the historian, was purchased in 1893. It included nearly 15,000 bound volumes, over 4,600 pamphlets, and 486 manuscript volumes. It was rich in works on American history from the time of the Stamp act.



STATUE OF LIBERTY, BEDLOE'S ISLAND.



Eight thousand volumes and pamphlets relate to American history, 2,000 to English history and literature, 1,500 to German literature and philosophy, 1,000 to French and Italian literature, 500 to Greek and Roman literature, and the remainder to miscellaneous subjects. The Stuart legacy was received in 1892, and arranged on shelves early in 1893. It includes nearly 12,000 bound volumes and nearly 2,000 pamphlets. This accession greatly enriched the Americana of the library, and added many works of travel, belles-lettres, the fine arts, and general history, besides rare volumes on several subjects. The collection of manuscripts and engravings relating to the American Revolution, made by Dr. Thomas Addis Emmett, was presented by John Stuart Kennedy in 1896. While all these gifts were coming in, the trustees have been buying rare books and enriching the department of American history. They have bought several hundred volumes of old newspaper files, so that now there is an almost unbroken newspaper record from 1733 to the period of the Revolution, including New York newspapers for every year of that time. In this building also has been placed the private library of Mr. Tilden, numbering over 15,000 volumes.

The Library is now open on every week-day except July 4th, Christmas, and New Year's, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., except the upper floors, which are closed at 5. Admission is free. Madison av. street-cars run to within one block of the building. Nearest station on the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad is at 67th st. There were 26,061 readers in the year ending June 30, 1899. (See NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.)

Lenox Lyceum, a handsome hall for lectures, balls, amateur theatricals, and musical purposes, at the cor. of 59th st. and Madison av.

Liberty Island. (See BEDLOE'S ISLAND.)

Liberty, Statue of.—“Liberty Enlightening the World,” Bartholdi's colossal statue, the largest one made in modern times, is erected upon Bedloe's Island (which see). It lies a little to the left of the track of the incoming

steamers. The statue, which faces to the east, is made of *repoussé* copper, and is 151 feet high. It is a draped female figure crowned by a diadem, holding a tablet close to the body in the left hand, and a torch in the uplifted right hand. This stands upon a pedestal 155 feet high, square in form, built of granite and concrete. Stairs now lead completely to the head. Here there is a magnificent view of the bay, Long Island, New York, Staten Island, and the Jersey shore. Around the base, which is about 70 feet square, but at some little distance, are the double star-shaped walls of old Ft. Wood, which, from the distance, add materially to its appearance. At night the torch is lighted by electricity, the base and pedestal being also illuminated by the same means. The statue can be distinctly seen from a distance of five miles. The total height above low-water mark is 305 feet 11 inches. The statue weighs over 25 tons, and cost in making over a million francs, which was paid for by popular subscription in France. M. Bartholdi conceived the idea many years ago, and began his labors in 1879. It was completed in 1883. The pedestal was erected by subscriptions in this country. The summer of 1886 was occupied in its erection, and it was unveiled on the 28th of October of that year, the President and many distinguished persons being present. General Charles P. Stone was the chief engineer, and Richard M. Hunt the architect. The pedestal cost about \$250,000. Access is obtained hourly by steamboat from the pier at the rear of the Barge-Office, on the Battery; fare, 25 cents for the round trip. Tickets entitle passengers to admission to the statue and to the use of a suit for bathing at the island. Refreshments can be obtained on the island.

Libraries.—The following is a list of the important free public and subscription libraries in New York city. Many are more fully described under their own heads. There are other libraries, some quite large, maintained by schools, colleges, clubs, and other organizations for the use of their own members. Libraries of such organizations are included in the following list if non-members are allowed to consult them. In some cases non-members must be introduced by members.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

AGUILAR FREE LIBRARY. Free, circulating. (See under its own head.)

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, 111 W. 38th st. (See under its own head.)

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, 11 W. 29th st.

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, W. 77th st. and 8th av.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 17 W. 43d st.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, 220 W. 57th st., open daily, except Sundays and holidays, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Saturday, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

ASTOR, Lafayette pl. near Astor pl. (See under its own head.)

BAR ASSOCIATION, 77 W. 43d st., 8 A. M. to 12 P. M.

BENJAMIN AND TOWNSEND, Bellevue Hospital. 4,000 volumes.

BOYS' FREE READING-ROOM, 112 University pl.

BROOME STREET FREE LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM, 395 Broome st., open Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 4 to 9 P. M.

BRYSON LIBRARY OF THE TEACHERS COLLEGE, W. 120th st. near Amsterdam av.

CATHEDRAL FREE CIRCULATING, 123 E. 50th st., 28,000 volumes, three branches.

CHILDREN'S, 590 7th av.

CITY, 12 City Hall, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, W. 116th st. and Amsterdam av. (See under its own head.)

COOPER UNION, in Cooper Institute, 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, 63 Park st., open from 6 to 9 P. M.

FREE LIBRARY OF ST. MARK'S MEMORIAL CHAPEL, 288 E. 10th st., open daily from 7 P. M. to 9 P. M. (except Saturday and Sunday); 1,200 volumes.

HARLEM, 32 W. 123d st., 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Free, circulating.

HARLEM YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 72-74 W. 124th st.

ITALIAN FREE READING-ROOM AND LIBRARY, 149 Mulberry st., 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.; 3,000 volumes.

LENOX, 895 5th av. (See under its own head.)

LORRAINE, 41 W. 31st st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

MAIMONIDES, 723 Lexington av., open daily, except Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Free, circulating.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION, 12 W. 31st st., 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.; 4,700 volumes.

MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN, GENERAL SOCIETY OF, 20 W. 44th st. (See separate article.)

MERCANTILE, Clinton Hall, Astor pl., Subscription. (See under its own head.)

METHODIST, 150 5th av., 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.; 10,000 volumes.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, Central Park, near 82d st. and 5th av., open from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; 5,700 volumes.

MOTT MEMORIAL, 64 Madison av., 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Medical, reference.

NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE, 17 W. 43d st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.; 46,000 volumes.

NEW YORK FREE CIRCULATING, 226 W. 42d st. Ten branches. (See elsewhere.)

NEW YORK FREE CIRCULATING, FOR THE BLIND, 121 W. 91st st.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 2d av. cor. E. 11th st., 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

NEW YORK LAW INSTITUTE, 116 Post-Office building, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 47,000 volumes.

NEW YORK PORT SOCIETY, 46 Catharine st., open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

NEW YORK PUBLIC, ASTOR, LENOX, AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS. Includes the Astor and Lenox and the New York Free Circulating Libraries. New building is being erected at 5th av., 40th to 42d st.

NEW YORK SOCIETY, 109 University pl., 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Subscription.

ODD-FELLOWS, 2374 Park av.

OLIVET MEMORIAL, 59 2d st., 2 to 5.30 and 7 to 8 P. M.; 2,600 volumes. Free.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH MISSION SOCIETY FOR SEAMEN, 2 Coenties slip, open 8.30 A. M. to 6 P. M.; 1,500 volumes.

ST. AGNES's, Broadway, cor. of 82d st., 10 to 12 A. M., 3 to 6 and 8 to 9 P. M.

ST. BARNABAS, 38 Bleecker st., open from 7 to 10 P. M.; 1,000 volumes.

SEAMEN's, 34 Pike st., open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

TROW DIRECTORY LIBRARY, 21 University pl.; 450 directories. Single reference free; moderate charges for copying.

UNIVERSITY LAW, University Building, Washington sq.

UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT SOCIETY, 184 Eldridge st. Circulating, 4,867 volumes.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, St. Nicholas av., cor. W. 156th st. Free, circulating.

WEBSTER FREE CIRCULATING, foot of E. 76th st., 2.30 to 6 and 7.30 to 10 P. M.; Sundays, 2 to 5.30 P. M.

WOMAN's, 59 Clinton pl., 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. \$1.50 a year.

WOMEN's FREE READING-ROOM AND LIBRARY, 16 Clinton pl., open daily.

WORKINGMEN's FREE READING-ROOM AND LIBRARY, 16 Clinton pl., open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

YOUNG MEN's BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, 311 E. Broadway.

YOUNG MEN's CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 318 W. 57th st., 243 Bowery, 142 2d av., 5 W. 125th st., 361 Madison av., 861 11th av., 470 W. 30th st., 153 E. 86th st., and 222 Bowery, all open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

YOUNG WOMEN's CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 7 E. 15th st., 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and every evening from 7 to 9.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

HUNTINGTON FREE, Westchester av., Westchester, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.; Sundays, 2 to 9 P. M.; 4,000 volumes.

KINGSBRIDGE FREE, Riverdale av. near Ackerman st.

RIVERDALE, Riverdale av., open Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN, 197 Montague st. Subscription. (See elsewhere.)

BROOKLYN PUBLIC, 40,000 volumes. Branches as follows: BAY RIDGE, 73d st. cor. 2d av.; BEDFORD BRANCH and Librarian's office, 26 Brevoort pl.; BED-

FORD PARK, 185 Brooklyn av.; BUSHWICK, 198 Montrose av.; CARROLL PARK, 322 Smith st.; CITY PARK, 186 Bridge st.; EAST, 29 Pennsylvania av.; FLATBUSH, 5 Caton av.; FORT HAMILTON, 5th av. cor. 95th st.; NEW UTRECHT, 18th av. near Benson av.; PROSPECT, 372 9th st.; SARATOGA, Putnam av. near Broadway; SCHERMERHORN STREET, 67 Schermerhorn st.; SOUTH, 1147 4th av.; WILLIAMSBURGH, 474 Bedford av.

FATHER MALONE MEMORIAL, Berry st. near S. 2d st. Free circulating; 20,000 volumes.

FORTNIGHTLY CLUB, 227 Warwick st., open Wednesday and Saturday afternoons and evenings.

LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Clinton and Pierrepont sts. Reference. Open 8.30 A. M. to 9.30 P. M., museum open 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., except during the summer.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF KINGS, 856 Bridge st. Free.

PRATT INSTITUTE, Ryerson st. near De Kalb av. Circulating and reference; free to residents of Brooklyn, open 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; reading-rooms open till 9.30 P. M. ASTRAL BRANCH, Franklin and Java sts.

UNION FOR CHRISTIAN WORK, 67-69 Schermerhorn st. Free; open, except Sundays and holidays, 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.; Mondays and Saturdays till 9 P. M.

YOUNG MEN's CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 502 Fulton st. Circulating for members; reference free, open 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

YOUNG WOMEN's CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Schermerhorn st. and Flatbush av. Reading-room free to women, open 9 A. M. to 9.30 P. M., except Sundays and holidays.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

FLUSHING FREE PUBLIC, Jamaica and Jagger avs.; 6,500 volumes. Hours, 2.30 to 5.30 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD BRANCH, YOUNG MEN's CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 45 Borden av., Long Island City; 400 volumes; 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

PUBLIC, Jamaica, 3,000 volumes.

QUEENS BOROUGH, 24-26 Jackson av.; 9,000 volumes. Has a reading-room open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, from 4 to 9 P. M.; holidays, 9 to 11 A. M. STEINWAY BRANCH, 884 Albert st., 4,000 vol-

umes, open Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday from 1 to 9 P. M. ASTORIA BRANCH, 112 Fulton av., 2,000 volumes.

RICHMOND HILL, Arcanum Building, 2,267 volumes.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

FREE CIRCULATING, Clinton av., New Brighton.

STATEN ISLAND ACADEMY, St. George.

TOTTENVILLE FREE CIRCULATING, Totenville.

Licenses, excepting those mentioned below, are granted in New York either by the Mayor or the Municipal Assembly. Those granted by the latter are of an exceptional character and generally imply the obstruction of the streets in one way or another. Thus, every apple- or peanut-stand is supposed to be authorized by the Municipal Assembly by special ordinance, while the power of licensing hackmen, carmen, car-drivers, porters, street-vendors, and so on, is intrusted to the Mayor, who in turn has delegated it to several marshals, whose offices are in the basement of the City Hall, entrance on Broadway side. Other licenses are granted as follows: Auctioneers, city clerk; emigrant boarding-houses, police board; sale of kerosene, gunpowder, and fireworks, fire commissioner; amusements, police board; dogs, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; sale of liquor, excise board.

Liederkrantz.—The "German Liederkrantz" was founded Jan. 9, 1847, and is therefore the oldest musical organization in the city. The society was incorporated in 1860, and acquired its old club-house, 31, 33, and 35 E. 4th st., in 1863. The society has nearly 1,300 members, of whom 125 are "active" (gentlemen who sing), and the balance "passive" members. There is also a female chorus of about 80 voices. The Liederkrantz gives at its own hall three concerts, with a fine orchestra, making it a point to perform at each a novelty with their full chorus, whereby these compositions are generally for the first time brought before an American audience. The Liederkrantz also maintains a free school of instruction in vocal music for young men, and also for young ladies. Its club-house and

hall is in E. 58th st., bet. Park and Lexington avs.

Life-Saving Stations.—The following stations are within the city limits:

CONEY ISLAND, Manhattan Beach.

ROCKAWAY, near the village of Rockaway.

ROCKAWAY POINT, west end of Rockaway Beach.

Lighthouses.—The waters adjacent to the city are marked by the following lighthouses:

BEDLOE'S ISLAND.

BERGEN POINT.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND (north end).

CONEY ISLAND, Norton's Point.

CORNER STAKE, mouth of Newark Bay.

ELM TREE, eastern shore of Staten Island.

FLUSHING BAY.

FORT TOMPKINS.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

HELL GATE, Astoria.

JEFFREY'S HOOK, Fort Washington.

MAN-O'-WAR ROCK, opposite E. 38th st.

NORTH BROTHER ISLAND.

OAK BLUFF, near Port Morris.

OLD ORCHARD SHOAL, Lower Bay.

PRINCESS BAY, Staten Island.

RIKER'S ISLAND.

ROBBINS' REEF, north of Staten Island.

ROMER BEACON, north of Sandy Hook.

SANDY HOOK.

SANDY HOOK LIGHT VESSEL, east of Sandy Hook and south of Rockaway Beach.

SCOTLAND LIGHT VESSEL, east of Sandy Hook and south of Coney Island.

STEPPING STONE, south of City Island.

SUNKEN MEADOW.

THROGG'S NECK.

WHITESTONE POINT.

Linnæan Society.—An organization for the study of natural history. It meets at the American Museum of Natural History, and is a member of the Scientific Alliance (which see).

"Little Church Round the Corner" is a name by which the Church of the Transfiguration, in 29th st., east of 5th av., is popularly known. When George Holland, an aged actor as well known for the integrity of his life as for his professional ability, died some years since, it is said that application was made to the rector of a church in Madison av. to read the funeral service over his remains in his church. His hesitating refusal was accompanied by the suggestion that there was "a little church round the corner" where they did that sort of thing; to which Mr. Joseph Jefferson replied, "God bless the little church round the corner!" and Mr. Holland was buried from the Church of the Transfiguration. The incident obtained wide publicity, and from it the church received its name. It is a low Gothic brick church in the form of a Latin cross, seating about 800, and contains a number of memorial windows, among them one to the late H. J. Montague, the actor. A charming bit of well-kept greensward, the shade from a number of noble trees, green vines climbing over and around the porch, and a miniature fountain in the churchyard, give it in summer a delightfully rural aspect. There are 200 free sittings in the church, and the congregation is made up from all classes. Almost all members of "the profession" who die in or near New York are buried from it. The church is open to the public, and services are conducted in it every day.

"Little Germany."—A name often applied to that part of the city lying east of 2d av. between, say, Houston and 14th sts. Here nearly the entire population is German; lager-beer shops are numerous, and nearly all the signs bear German names.

Little Neck, a village on a tongue of land projecting into a bay of the same name in the extreme northeastern part of the borough of Queens. The bay is the home of the genuine Little Neck clam. Reached by North Side division of the Long Island Railroad.

Local Improvements, Boards of.—The city charter divides the city into 22 districts, each having the same boundaries as a State senatorial district,

and provides that the president of the borough wherein any district is situated and the members of the Municipal Assembly residing in such district shall constitute a "local board," which shall consider any requests or petitions for public improvements, or the abatement of nuisances, or any other matter concerning the welfare of the district, and recommend suitable action to the proper department of the city government.

Lodgings.—Many buildings are now devoted especially to apartments for bachelors, among which are the Benedick, E. side of Washington sq., the Jansen, Waverly pl., and the Wilbraham, 30th st. and 5th av. Cheap lodgings may be obtained in the lower part of the city, say from Bleeker st. north to 14th st., both west and east of Broadway; but these are patronized principally by foreigners, and in that quarter very cheap French, German, and Italian restaurants abound. Several houses have been recently opened in this vicinity in which clean and comfortable rooms can be had at prices which yield a profit on the investment, but are no higher than are charged for gloomy and dirty quarters. Notable among these are the Mills Hotel No. 1, 160 Bleeker st., and No. 2, Rivington and Chrystie sts. American young men of moderate means generally prefer quarters in a boarding-house at a fixed price per week. In this quarter furnished rooms vary in price from a small bedroom at \$1 a week to two or three rooms at from \$5 to \$7 a week. This includes gas, and attendance, such as it is. Fires cost from 50 to 75 cts. a week. Lodging-houses of the better class abound in the streets about Madison sq., and an intermediate grade may be found in the streets adjacent to Union sq., in both of which neighborhoods there are many restaurants. (See RESTAURANTS.) In the vicinity of Union sq. a single room may be had for \$4 or \$5 a week, and a sitting-room and bedroom from \$5 to \$10 a week. Extras must be stipulated for and the price arranged in advance. Gas and the use of the bath and attendance are never charged for, but ice and fires and any other things required are considered extras. In most lodging-houses breakfast may be had if desired for from \$2 to \$3 a week additional. In the streets and avenues adjacent to Madison sq., where the

best clubs and most expensive restaurants cluster, the price of lodgings is relatively higher, and ranges upward from \$10 a week to almost any extravagant figure one might wish to pay. Extremely handsome suites of two rooms with private bath may, however, be had at about \$20 a week. Suites of rooms of this kind are to be found on the upper floors of some of the large apartment-houses, and at most of the clubs for the use of members, as well as in many private houses, and over many of the shops on that part of Broadway between 25th and 34th sts. An easy method of obtaining lodgings is to insert an advertisement in one of the morning papers, stating rooms required, location, price, and other particulars. Such an advertisement is sure to elicit a host of replies from which to select. This is equally true of boarding-houses (see BOARDING-HOUSES), and scores of both will be found advertised in the morning papers.

Long Beach.—A summer seaside resort on the Long Island coast, immediately east of Rockaway. A large and very fine hotel and connecting cottages were opened here in 1880. Accessible *via* Long Island R. R. Fare, excursion, 80 cts.

Long Branch.—For many years the most fashionable summer resort in the vicinity of New York was that portion of the strip of sandy beach on the Atlantic coast of New Jersey which is backed by a bluff, and lies in front of the old village of Long Branch, about 30 miles from New York by Sandy Hook route, or 46 miles by all rail. As years have gone by a series of hotels have been built along the bluff with a fine wide and well kept avenue between them and the ocean, until at present they extend in close order for several miles. They are long, low frame buildings of no particular order of architecture, with wide verandas and balconies extending about them, and with lawns in front. The beach below the bluff is given over to bathing-houses, and a few pavilions stand on the edge of the bluff. These hotels vary in capacity from 100 to more than 1,000 guests. The rates of board for transient guests range from \$3 to \$5 per day. Interspersed along the beach are a number of very elegant private cottages and some few boarding-houses, the finest being, however, south

of Long Branch proper. The amusements at "The Branch" are bathing in the morning, driving in the afternoon, and dancing in the evening. Each of the hotels employs an orchestra by the season to furnish dancing and promenade music for the guests. Hollywood, the property of the late John Hoey, has been turned into a summer colony. It is situated about half a mile from the ocean, and south of the West End Hotel. There is a fine hotel called The Hollywood, and numerous cottages rented to summer residents. The grounds are extensive, finely laid out, and beautifully illuminated at night. Norwood Park, which adjoins it, is a village of cottages with a clubhouse, etc. Both Hollywood and Norwood Park have good golf links. During the months of July and August the Branch is always overcrowded with guests, and the roads every fine day are thronged with handsome equipages. In late years the ocean front has been much injured by winter storms and the prosperity and fashionable character of the place have been impaired. It is accessible from New York by steamer from Pier 8 to Atlantic Highlands, and thence by the New Jersey Southern Railroad; by the Central Railroad of New Jersey, fare \$1, excursion \$1.50; or by Pennsylvania Railroad. During the summer season the Patten line of steamboats runs from W. 13th st. and the Battery to Long Branch direct by way of the Shrewsbury River. This is a slow but pleasant route. Fare, 35 cents; round trip, 50 cents. A tubular iron pier has been built out into the ocean from in front of the Ocean Hotel. When the sea is smooth, landings are made there by excursion boats from New York, starting from the foot of W. 22d st. A pavilion adjoining the pier affords ample accommodation for picnic parties taking their own refreshments.

Long Island is a narrow, fish-shaped strip of land extending along the mainland from the mouth of the Hudson River nearly to the eastern boundary of Connecticut, being separated from the mainland on the north by Long Island Sound, and washed on the south by the ocean. Its greatest length from west to east is 115 miles, and its average breadth from north to south 12 miles. The resemblance to a fish extends to the bi-lobed tail; the south-

rn, which is the longer lobe, ends in Moun-
auk Point, the northern in Orient Point.
Between them lies Peconic Bay. The
total area of the island is 1,682 square
miles, and its population beyond 1,250,-
00, of which four fifths are within the
limits of the former city of Brooklyn.
Along the north shore there is a narrow
range of hills called the "backbone" of
the island, but the rest of the surface
lopes gradually to the ocean. The south
shore is one immense sand-bank, called
the Great South Beach, nowhere more
than 5 miles wide, and separated from the
island proper for nearly its entire length
by inlets from the ocean. The largest of
these inlets is the Great South Bay, which
extends for 60 miles without a break be-
hind the Great South Beach. Rockaway
and Coney Island beaches, which have be-
come famous summer resorts, owing to
their proximity to New York, are west-
ern extensions of the Great South Beach.
The island is divided into the four coun-
ties of Kings, Queens, Nassau, and Suf-
olk. Kings and Queens Counties are in-
cluded in New York city.

Long Island City, a former mu-
nicipality comprising the once separate
places of Hunter's Point, Ravenswood,
and Astoria, is situated on Long Island,
opposite the central part of Manhattan
island. It contains many large manu-
facturing works. It became part of the
city of New York, Jan. 1, 1898.

**Long Island Historical So-
ciety.** (See under HISTORICAL.)

Long Island Sound separates Long
island from the mainland of the States of
New York and Connecticut. At its west-
ern end it connects with New York Bay by
the strait known as the East River. It is
10 miles long and from 3 to 20 miles wide.
It is navigated by an immense number of
eastwise sailing vessels, and by numerous
teamboats, some of them noted for their
majestic proportions and costly appoint-
ments, for Newport, Fall River, New Ha-
ven, and other cities and resorts on its
shores. The principal rivers entering it
are the Naugatuck, the Connecticut, the
Housatonic, and the Thames.

Loomis Laboratory.—The Loomis
Building, in E. 26th st., opposite Belle-

vue Hospital, was given as a laboratory
for pathological research, under two con-
ditions—that it should be called in per-
petuity "The Loomis Laboratory," and
that the name of the giver should be
forever withheld. It has been pro-
nounced the most complete laboratory in
the world.

Lost or Abandoned Property.
when found by the New York Police, is
turned over to the Property Clerk at Po-
lice Headquarters, No. 300 Mulberry st.
It is held to await the appearance of an
owner for a certain length of time, after
which it is sold at auction. Articles left
on the street-cars, elevated roads, or ferry-
boats, may be recovered by applying at
the respective offices of these companies.
The Lost-Property Room of the elevated
railroad is at 39 Greenwich st. Stolen
property is frequently found in pawn-
shops, the proprietors of which may or
may not have believed it to be stolen.

Lotos Club, 556 and 558 5th av., a
social non-political club, to membership in
which "any gentleman" is eligible. Initia-
tion fee, \$200. Annual dues, \$50. The
club-house is a commodious brown-stone
building, comfortably and handsomely fit-
ted up. Among its members are many
literary men, actors, artists, and profes-
sional men, and the club is devoted to the
aesthetic. Monthly art receptions are held
during the winter, when some good pic-
tures by American artists are usually
shown; and a "ladies' day" each month,
when music and recitations are added to
the attractions. Dinners are given fre-
quently to distinguished Americans and
foreigners. The club is limited to 500
members. It was founded in April, 1870.

Ludlow St. Jail.—Persons arrested
under process issued to the Sheriff of the
County of New York are taken to Ludlow
st. Jail. Imprisonment for debt, although
forbidden by the Constitution, has been
practiced here under various legal pre-
texts, but is now done away with. The
jail also receives persons arrested for vi-
olating the United States laws, the Fed-
eral Government paying the county a stip-
ulated sum per day for each prisoner.
Superior accommodations are furnished to
those able and willing to pay for them,
and this system has given rise to many

abuses, which the Legislature has at various times attempted to rectify. The building is of brick, and extends from Ludlow st. eastward to Essex. It is about 100 ft. N. of Grand st., between which and it is Essex Market, separated by a narrow lane.

Lutheran Cemetery, one of New York's denominational burying-grounds, lies on both sides of Metropolitan av., East Williamsburgh, about 4 miles from the Brooklyn, E. D., ferries. Street-cars run to it from the ferries mentioned, also from 34th st., and it is reached by the Long Island Railroad. Area, 250 acres.

Lutheran Churches.—St. Matthew's, in Broome st., is the oldest church of this denomination in New York, having been organized about 1650. The services of the Lutheran churches in this city are conducted in the German language with a few exceptions, which are noted in the following list:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

ADVENT (English), 2307 Broadway.

ATONEMENT (English), Edgecomb av. and W. 140th st.

BETHLEHEM, 239 E. 62d st.

CHRIST, 404 E. 19th st.

CHRIST, 552 W. 50th st.

DANISH, 74 E. 128th st.

EMIGRANT HOUSE CHAPEL, 12 State st.

EPIPHANY, 72 E. 128th st.

EVANGELICAL ZION, W. 140th st. near 7th av.

GRACE, 123 W. 71st st.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS (Swedish), 151 E. 22d st.

HOLY TRINITY (English), 47 W. 21st st.

IMMANUEL, 215 E. 83d st.

IMMANUEL, 88th st. and Lexington av.

OUR SAVIOR, W. 179th st.

REDEEMER (English), 228 W. 45th st.

ST. JAMES (English), Madison av. and 73d st.

ST. JOHN'S, 217 E. 119th st.

ST. JOHN'S, 81 Christopher st.

ST. LUKE'S, 233 W. 42d st.

ST. MARK'S, 323 6th st.

ST. MATTHEW'S, 354 Broome st.

ST. PAUL'S, 313 W. 22d st.

ST. PAUL'S, 149 W. 123d st.

ST. PAUL'S, 159 E. 112th st.

ST. PETER'S, 474 Lexington av.

SWEDISH EVANGELICAL, 191 E. 121st st.

TRINITY, 139 Av. B.

TRINITY, 164 W. 100th st.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, W. 153d st. near Broadway.

ZION'S, 339 E. 84th st.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

BETHANY (English), 14 Teasdale pl.

GOLGOTHA MISSION, 887 Tinton av.

ST. JOHN'S, 869 E. 169th st.

ST. LUKE'S, Van Nest.

ST. MATTHEW'S, 626 E. 156th st.

ST. PAUL'S GERMAN EVANGELISTIC, 428 E. 150th st.

ST. PETER'S, 628 E. 141st st.

ST. PETER'S, 5th st., Williamsbridge.

ST. STEPHEN'S, E. 165th st. and Union av.

TREMONT MISSION, Washington av. near Tremont av.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

BETHLEHEM, Marion st. near Reid av.

BETHLEHEM (Norwegian), Russell st. near Nassau av.

BETHLEHEM (Swedish), 3d av. and Pacific st.

CALVARY (English), Rochester av.

CHRIST (English), 1084 Lafayette av.

EMMANUEL, 177 S. 9th st.

EMMANUEL, 7th st. near 5th av.

FINNISH SEAMEN'S, 460 Hicks st.

FIRST SCANDINAVIAN, 861 Manhattan av.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL, Schermerhorn st. near Court.

GRACE, Rochester av.

HOLY TRINITY (English), 266 Cumberland st.

HOLY TRINITY, 208 Grand st.

IMMANUEL (Swedish), Leonard st. near Driggs av.

MESSIAH (English), Humboldt st. cor. Norman av.

OUR SAVIOUR (Danish), 193 9th st.

OUR SAVIOUR (Norwegian), 632 Henry st.

REDEEMER (English), Bedford av. and Hewes st.

REFORMATION (English), Schenck av., East New York.

SCANDINAVIAN, 111 William st.

ST. ANSGAR's (Danish), 256 19th st.

ST. JAMES, 46th st. near 4th av.

ST. JOHANNES, 189 Maujer st.

ST. JOHN's, 84th st. and 16th av.

ST. JOHN's, Greenpoint, Milton st. near Manhattan av.

ST. JOHN's, 283 Prospect av.

ST. JOHN's, Liberty av. cor. New Jersey av.

ST. LUKE's, Washington and De Kalb avs.

ST. MARK's, Bushwick av. opp. Jefferson st.

ST. MATTHEWS, E. 92d st. near Flatlands av.

ST. MATTHEW's (English), 6th av. and 2d st.

ST. MATTHEW's, N. 5th st. near Driggs av.

ST. PAUL's, Palmetto st. cor. Knickerbocker av.

ST. PAUL's, Henry st. near 3d pl.

ST. PAUL's, S. 5th st. cor. Rodney st.

ST. PAUL's, Wyona st. near Glenmore av.

ST. PAUL's (Swedish), 392 McDonough st.

ST. PETER's, Bedford av. near De Kalb av.

ST. PETER's, 115 Shepherd av.

ST. STEPHEN's (English), Newkirk av. cor. E. 28th st.

TRINITY, Harrison st. and Tompkins pl.

TRINITY (Norwegian), 27th st. near 5th av.

WARTBURG CHAPEL, Fulton st. near Georgia av.

ZION, Henry st. near Clark st.

ZION's, 46 Locust st., Flatbush.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

CHRIST EVANGELICAL, Woodside.

CHRIST, WOODHAVEN.

EMMANUEL, Richmond Hill.

EVANGELICAL EMANUEL, Corona.

IMMANUEL, Whitestone.

SALEM (Swedish), Potter av., Queens.

ST. JAMES, Prospect and Grove sts., Winfield.

ST. JOHN's, Percy and Beach sts., Flushing.

ST. JOHN's, College Point.

TRINITY, 8th av., Astoria.

TRINITY EVANGELICAL, Middle Village.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL, Stapleton.

ST. JOHN's, Port Richmond.

ST. JOHN's, Linoleumville.

ST. PETER's, Kreischerville.

— (Norwegian), Port Richmond.

— (English), West New Brighton.

Lyceum Theatre.—A very elegant theatre adjoining the Academy of Design, in 4th av., north of 23d st. The interior decorations were by Mr. Tiffany, and are noticeable for their artistic character. It is devoted to comedy and popular dramas.

McComb's Dam Road is one of the favorite avenues for persons driving or cycling who leave Manhattan Island by the Washington Bridge and wish to go farther north. Its name is derived from the dam built long ago by one McComb near Central (formerly McComb's Dam) Bridge. Turning north from Washington Bridge and then east on the short Featherbed Lane the road is reached. It diverges from Jerome av. about a quarter of a mile below this point and immediately climbs the ridge, along the top of which it runs to a cross-street above Fordham. It is hard and smooth but rather hilly, and the trees that shade it pleasantly shut off any extended view. There are frequent cross-streets leading to the parallel avenues, Jerome on the east and Sedgwick on the west. For the greater part of its course it runs close beside the first Croton aqueduct. It also passes by the Berkeley Oval and the New York University grounds.

Machpelah Cemetery is a Jewish cemetery in New Jersey, about 1 mile from Weehawken. Ferry from foot of W. 42d st. It is one of the minor suburban burying-grounds of New York. Another

Jewish Cemetery of the same name is near Cypress Hills Cemetery, in Newtown, Queens borough. Office, 304 W. 20th st.

Mackerelville, a name formerly applied to the extreme eastern part of Manhattan Island in the neighborhood of 14th st. The shanties which then filled the district have now entirely disappeared, and huge tenement-houses have been erected in their place.

Madison Square, a public park of about 6 acres, bounded by 5th and Madison avs., 23d and 26th sts. It is now the center of the world of amusement and fashion of the city. Besides theatres, concert-halls, and the Madison Square Garden, there are in its immediate vicinity 8 or 10 first-class hotels, half a dozen clubs, and the best restaurants the city affords. The park itself abounds with fine shade trees, has a fountain, and in summer is a pleasant and favorite place with residents and strangers staying in the vicinity to smoke a cigar in; while during the day it is generally overrun by children and their nurses. A bronze statue of William H. Seward stands on the lawn at the S. W. cor., one of Roscoe Conkling at the S. E. cor., and one of Admiral Farragut at the N. W. cor. (See STATUES.) The Broadway cable-cars and the 23d st. and 42d and Grand st. cross-town cars pass it.

Madison Square Garden.—A large and handsome building occupying the entire block bounded by 4th and Madison avs. and 26th and 27th sts. In the center is an amphitheatre for equestrian performances, with a contrivance so that the floor can be covered with water 4 ft. deep and aquatic sports shown. Here horse, flower, dog, and poultry shows, etc., are held annually, and concerts, mass-meetings, circus performances, six-day foot and bicycle races, and other gatherings frequently. The building also contains a theatre, restaurant, concert-room, and ball-room. A tower 368 feet high crowns one of the corners, and is surmounted by a gilded statue of Diana poised as a wind-vane. Visitors are admitted to the tower on payment of 25 cts., and are taken to about 100 feet from the top by an elevator. The whole area occupied by this structure is 200 × 425 feet, every part

being utilized. It is built entirely of masonry, iron, and glass, and is strictly fire-proof. It was opened to the public in 1890.

Madison Square Theatre, lately known as Hoyt's, is in 24th st. west of Broadway, adjoining the 5th av. hotel. It occupies the site of the old 5th av. theatre destroyed by fire January 1, 1873.

Maiden Lane, a street running from Broadway between John and Liberty sts., east to the East River, is one of the most ancient in New York. It was established as a road in the earliest times of the Dutch, its course through a valley being the easiest route of passage from the two great highways along the North and East River sides, and was from the first used as such. It was then known as "T'Maagde Paatje," or the Maidens' Path. It was laid out as a street about 1693, during the governorship of Colonel Fletcher, when it received its present name. At present it is lined with substantial stores, and is the center of the wholesale jewelry trade.

Manhattan, Borough of.—Manhattan Island and the small islands near it, which constituted the whole of New York city before 1874, now form the smallest of the five boroughs into which the territory of the extended city is divided. The small islands included in the borough are: Nuttin or Governor's, Bedloe's, Bucking or Ellis, Oyster, Blackwell's, Randall's, and Ward's. The area of the borough is only 12,576 acres, or about 22 square miles, but in population, and more markedly in property valuation, it exceeds the other four combined. It comprises 34 Assembly districts, and therefore has 34 members in the Board of Aldermen. It has 12 members in the Council, sends 11 senators to Albany and 9 Congressmen to Washington. Its territory is divided into 22 wards. Manhattan and the Bronx boroughs have a joint school board of 21 members and 11 members in the Board of Education. Population in 1900, 1,983,124. Real estate valuation in 1901, \$2,127,840,526. (See also NEW YORK.)

Manhattan Athletic Club. (See KNICKERBOCKER ATHLETIC CLUB.)

Manhattan Beach. (See CONEY ISLAND.)

Manhattan Club.—This is one of the well-known clubs of the city, founded in 1865, and reorganized in 1877, from which time the present club dates. The objects for which the club is instituted are "to advance Democratic principles and to promote social intercourse." Most of its members are active members of the Democratic party. The membership, exclusive of non-resident members, is limited to 1,000. Officers of the army and navy may become non-resident members. The entrance fee is \$100, and the yearly dues \$70. The club long occupied the mansion of the late A. T. Stewart, at the corner of 34th st. and 5th av., but in May, 1899, it removed to Madison av. and 26th st.

Manhattan College is situated on upper Broadway, cor. W. 131st st., in the locality known as Manhattanville. It was founded by the Christian Brothers in 1853 and chartered in 1863. The college year begins the first Tuesday in September and ends the last Wednesday in June. It possesses a library of 19,000 volumes, and a good laboratory and extensive museum. Courses are given in arts, science, architecture, and civil and electrical engineering. It is a prominent Catholic educational institution.

Manhattan Island. (See NEW YORK.)

Manhattan Square is a small public park extending from 77th to 81st st., and from Central Park West to Columbus av. It contains about 15 acres. The building of the Museum of Natural History stands within it, opposite the 79th st. entrance to Central Park. Accessible by 8th and 9th av. surface-cars and by west side elevated railways to 81st st.

Manhattan State Hospital.—This name was given to the various public asylums for the insane in New York city when, in 1896, they were transferred to the control of the State. The asylums are on Ward's, Blackwell's, and Hart's Islands, and at Central Islip, Long Island, and contained on January 1, 1896, 3,172 male and 3,659 female patients. The offices of the Board of Managers are in the Metropolitan Building, at Madison av. and 23d st.

Manhattanville, that part of Manhattan borough west of 7th av. in the neighborhood of 125th st. There are some fine private residences in the neighborhood, and building has been very rapid of late years. The convent-school of the Sacred Heart occupies fine buildings surrounded by grounds extending from 128th st., along St. Nicholas av., to 135th st.

Manufactures.—While we are accustomed to think of New York as a commercial city, few persons know that in manufactures its superiority is just as marked as it is in the other line. By the census of 1890, there were in the city, as then constituted, 25,399 manufacturing establishments, with \$420,238,602 capital, employing 351,757 hands, and paying them \$223,537,295 wages annually. The value of materials used was \$357,086,305, and the value of product turned out \$763,833,923. The article manufactured most largely was clothing, in which 62,523 hands were employed, the goods sold having a value of \$110,000,000. Printing and publishing employed nearly 15,000 persons, with a value of product of \$31,000,000. Slaughtering and meat-packing took \$35,194,188 raw materials, and disposed of them for \$39,514,108. Other large manufactures are those of iron and steel, refined lard, malt liquors, sugar and molasses, tobacco and cigars, musical instruments and pianos, millinery and lace goods, jewelry, furniture, hats and caps, furnishing goods, and boots and shoes. The growth of the industry since 1890 and the extension of the city limits in 1898 have brought the capital invested in manufacturing in New York up to an estimated total of \$600,000,000, and the value of goods manufactured yearly above \$1,000,000,000. These manufactories are scattered all over the city, and access can generally be procured to see their processes by asking permission of the superintendent.

Manuscript Club.—A musical organization, founded in 1889, made up of American composers, and having for its object the advancement of musical composition in this country and the development of honest and intelligent musical criticism. In addition to its private meetings it holds occasional concerts, which are announced in the newspapers.

At these concerts the programmes are arranged from the original manuscripts interpreted at the private sessions, and the compositions are generally performed by or under the direction of the composers themselves, with the assistance of a full orchestra, organ, chorus, string quartet, prominent soloists, and whatever may be deemed essential to their proper interpretation. Every piece of music given on these evenings is then heard for the first time in public. Rooms at 26 E. 23d st. Harry W. Lindsley, 18 Wall st., is Corresponding Secretary.

Maple Grove Cemetery is located on the range of hills known as the "backbone" of Long Island. It is about 6 miles from Hunter's Point, and can be reached by Long Island Railroad and by trolley-cars from Brooklyn Bridge. The cemetery was opened in 1876, and is undenominational. Area, 100 acres. Office, 1286 Broadway.

Marble Cemetery is on the north side of 2d st., between 1st and 2d avs. It consists entirely of vaults, over some of which handsome but not particularly interesting monuments have been erected. Interments still take place under certain restrictions. Offices, 95 Gold st. and at the cemetery.

Mariner's Harbor.—A small village on the north shore of Staten Island, 15 minutes by railroad from St. George, and reached also by trolley-cars. It was for some years known as Erastina. The Dean linseed-oil mills and a large flouring-mill belonging to the Hecker-Jones-Jewell syndicate are located here. On Shooter's Island, opposite the village, is a packing works of the Standard Oil Company.

Maritime Exchange.—Offices in the Produce Exchange building. Under control of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York. The rooms are open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., and marine, commercial, and general news by telegraph is prominently displayed in advance of publication, for the use of subscribers. The Exchange hours are from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., and the average daily attendance is 3,000. The reading-room contains many local, domestic, and foreign newspapers

and periodicals, and books of reference. The New York Marine Telegraph lines are owned by the association, and persons are notified of the arrival of vessels at this port at any hour and at any place, in time to meet them at the wharf. Fee for this service, \$1.

Markets.—Considering their many defects, the business done in the New York markets is surprisingly large. It is out of all proportion to the accommodation furnished, especially at Washington Market, where the transactions amount to considerably more than do those at all the others combined. Taken as a whole, though, the entire business of the markets, large as it is, bears but a small proportion to the business done by dealers in the same line located outside of their limits. For many years the market buildings were a reproach to the city. Some of them still are. But Fulton, Jefferson and Washington Markets are now handsomely and commodiously housed. The public markets are under the direction of the Superintendent of Markets. Stalls which may become vacant for any reason whatever are leased by permit to the first eligible applicant without other charge than the rental. A list of all markets is here given; those possessing any special features of interest are described under their proper heads. All these are city property, and the rentals received by the city for them amount to nearly \$300,000 a year.

CATHARINE, foot of Catharine st., East River.

CENTRE, Centre st., from Grand to Broome.

CLINTON, Spring, Canal, West, and Washington sts.

ESSEX, Grand st., from Ludlow to Essex

FARMERS', West, Little 12th, Washington, and Gansevoort sts.

FULTON, Fulton, Beekman, South, and Front sts.

FULTON FISH, South st., opposite Fulton Market.

HARLEM, 1st av. and E. 102d st.

JEFFERSON, Greenwich and 6th avs and W. 10th st.

MANHATTAN, foot of W. 34th st.

TOMPKINS, 3d av., bet. 6th and 7th sts.

UNION, Houston and 2d sts. and Av. D.

WASHINGTON, Washington, West, Vesey, and Fulton sts.

WEST WASHINGTON, Gansevoort, West, and Washington sts.

Market-Wagon Stand, the, or Farmers' Market, is under the control of the city, on the block bounded by West, Little 12th, Washington, and Gansevoort sts. The ground was once the site of Fort Gansevoort, which disappeared 40 years ago; more recently it was used as a depot and stable by a horse-railroad company. It lies within a few hundred feet of the North River, is accessible from the Christopher st. Ferry, and there is a ferry from 14th st. to the New Jersey shore. The block contains 45 city lots. It is laid out in 10 paved streets 33 ft. wide, which run from north to south, and between which are sidewalks 6 ft. in width. Fifty gas-lamps have been erected, which give plenty of light at night. For a long time complaints were frequent of the obstructions to travel in Greenwich, Washington, and other streets down town around Washington Market, made by the hundreds of farmers' wagons which come to the city from New Jersey, Long Island, and upper New York, chiefly on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday nights, the great market-nights of the week. The district on the North River where the markets are situated provides scarcely room enough for the market-men themselves, and the farmers are now forbidden to line the streets around the markets. The wagons stand on the side of the street, and a passageway is kept open in the center for buyers to pass through with their carts. Pedestrians can walk along the sidewalks and buy from the wagons on either side. The block accommodates about 800 wagons, and wagons are allowed on the adjoining streets for a distance of 300 yards. The two blocks immediately west of the square are occupied by the fine brick building of West Washington Market.

Masonic Temple. (See FREE-MASONRY.)

Mathematical Society, American.—Meets at Columbia University on the last Saturday of February, April, and October. There is an annual meeting in

the last week of December, and a summer meeting, the latter usually held with the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Prof. F. N. Cole, secretary, 501 W. 116th st.

Mayor, the, is the chief executive officer of the corporation, and is elected for four years at a general municipal election in November of every alternate odd-numbered year. His term begins at noon of Jan. 1st following his election, and his salary is \$15,000 a year. No one can serve as mayor for two terms in succession. The Mayor appoints the heads of all city departments, the city magistrates, the justices of Special Sessions, the members of the school boards of the several boroughs, and of the Board of Assessors, also various commissioners, etc. He is *ex-officio* a member of the Board of City Record and the Board of Sinking-Fund Commissioners. He has the veto power upon ordinances and resolutions passed by the Municipal Assembly, and all acts of the State Legislature affecting the city must be submitted to him for consideration and the formal expression of his opinion upon them before they are sent to the Governor for his signature. Ex-mayors, who go out of office after Jan. 1, 1898, are entitled to sit and speak, but not to vote, in the Council. For six months after taking office, any mayor elected for a full term has power of summary removal over all officers that he is empowered to appoint, except judges and members of school boards. Whenever he is unable to perform the duties of his office, the President of the Council acts as mayor, but does not have full powers unless the disability continues for more than ten days. The Mayor can be removed only by the Governor of the State. His office is in the City Hall. The present Mayor is Robert A. Van Wyck, and his term began Jan. 1, 1898.

Mechanics and Tradesmen, Society of.—The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York was founded in 1785, being modeled after the European guilds of an earlier time. It has a membership of about 400, is in a flourishing condition, and, like the Cooper Institute, is a powerful agent for good among the young men and women of the city who are willing to take advan-

tage of the helps it gives them to help themselves. Its history may be thus briefly sketched: It was incorporated by the Legislature March 14, 1792, mutual aid and the care of needy widows and orphans of members being its primary objects; bought the lot at Broadway and Park pl., and laid the corner-stone of its own Mechanics' Hall in 1802; founded the Mechanics' Bank, now at No. 33 Wall st., easily distinguished by the emblem of the society over its door, in 1810; established a Mechanics' School, now including courses in free-hand drawing, mechanical and architectural draughting, modeling, designing from objects of art, typewriting, and stenography, and founded a circulating library, until lately called the Apprentices' Library, in 1820; opened instructive courses of lectures in 1833; founded a public reading-room in 1856, free to every one without any restriction whatever, fully supplied with daily and weekly papers and popular periodicals and magazines; in 1878 removed to No. 18 E. 16th st., and outgrowing this removed in 1899 to the spacious building, 20 W. 44th st., formerly the Berkeley School house. In addition to its own classes it maintains twelve free scholarships in the New York Trade Schools. Any mechanic or tradesman of acceptable character may become a life member on payment of \$100.

Its library, formerly called the Apprentices' Library, is free to all persons, without regard to age, presenting proper written security for the safe return of books loaned. At present the Library contains about 100,000 volumes, the chief classes being works of fiction, history and travels, poetry and literature, and juvenile, with the remainder divided between philosophy, theology, the useful and fine arts, the natural, political, and social sciences, etc. There are also a reference section and a periodical reading-room. The readers average about 11,000 per annum, and the circulation of books about 250,000. Open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., except Sundays and legal holidays.

Medical Societies in New York are given below in brief:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE MEDICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN.—Organized 1874. Any person may be-

come a member by the annual payment of \$5.

CLINICAL SOCIETY OF THE NEW YORK POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL.—Meets every second Saturday at 301 E. 20th st.

EAST RIVER MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—Organized Nov. 21, 1865. Meetings, the second Tuesday in every month, at 8 P. M., at the residences of the members.

HARLEM MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—Meets twice a month, except in summer, at the Harlem Infirmary, 80 E. 125th st.

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—Meets second Thursday of each month at Carnegie Hall.

MATERIA MEDICA SOCIETY.—Meets at members' houses.

MEDICAL BOARD OF DEMILT DISPENSARY.—Object, to issue a monthly record of its clinical work, and to promote social intercourse among its members.

MEDICAL JOURNAL ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—Rooms, 12 W. 31st st. open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily (Sundays and legal holidays excepted). Designed to furnish immediate access to all current medical journals and monographs. Dues, \$10 a year; medical students and non-resident physicians, \$5.

MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY OF GERMAN PHYSICIANS.—Organized December, 1860. Meets third Monday of each month at 411 6th st.

MEDICO-LEGAL SOCIETY. — Organized June, 1866. Composed of regular practitioners of the medical and legal professions in good standing, chemists, scientists, and men of eminence in letters comprising active, corresponding, and honorary members. Meetings are held at Hotel Marlborough, third Wednesday in each month (July and August excepted).

MORRISANIA MEDICAL SOCIETY.—Meets monthly at the residences of members.

NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE, 11 W. 43d st. (See separate article.)

NEW YORK CLINICAL SOCIETY.—Meets monthly, except in summer, at the house of members. Membership limited to 20.

NEW YORK COUNTY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—Organized 1884. Meets third Monday of each month, at 64 Madison av.

NEW YORK COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—Organized July 1, 1806. Composed of resident, non-resident, and honorary members. The purposes and objects of the Society are "to aid in regulating the practice of physic and surgery in this State," and "to contribute to the diffusion of true science, and particularly the knowledge of the healing art." It has also the power to examine students who may "present satisfactory testimonials that they have studied physic and surgery for the time and in the manner prescribed by the laws of this State," and to grant a license to such as may be found qualified. The Society is represented in the State Medical Society by twenty-four delegates. Stated meetings are held at the Academy of Medicine, 17 W. 43d st., at 8.30 P. M. on the fourth Monday of every month except July and August. Initiation fee, \$5; annual dues, \$1.

NEW YORK DERMATOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Meetings, the fourth Tuesday of each month, June, July, and August excepted.

NEW YORK LARYNGOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Meetings at 12 W. 31st st., on the second Thursday of October, December, February, April, and June.

NEW YORK MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SOCIETY.—Organized January, 1834. Sessions held at the dwellings of its members twice a month, except in summer. Number of resident members limited to 32.

NEW YORK MEDICAL LEAGUE.—Incorporated 1897. Meets at 17 W. 43d st.

NEW YORK MEDICO-HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Organized May 10, 1864. To discover, procure, and preserve whatever relates to the medical history of the city of New York and its neighborhood, and to publish such information as may be determined. Meets the second Monday of each month at 149 W. 22d st. Anniversary in February.

NEW YORK NEUROLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Meets at 17 W. 43d st., first Monday of each month, except in summer.

NEW YORK OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY.—Organized October, 1863. Membership limited to 40. Meets on the second Tuesday evening of each month, at 17 W. 43d st.

NEW YORK ODONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—7 W. 43d st.

NEW YORK OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Organized March, 1864. Meets the

second Monday of each month, at 17 W. 43d st.

NEW YORK PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Organized June, 1844. Stated meetings at 17 W. 43d st., on the second Wednesday of every month, at 8 P. M., July and August excepted.

NEW YORK PHYSICIANS' MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION, 17 W. 43d st.—Organized June 27, 1868. Affords pecuniary aid to the widows and children of deceased members, or, in the absence of these, to parents, brothers, and sisters previously dependent on them. Pecuniary aid may be furnished to its sick members, in case of special need. Initiation fee, \$2.

NEW YORK SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF MEDICAL MEN.—Instituted Nov. 26, 1842.

NEW YORK SOCIETY OF MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.—Meets second Monday of each month at 17 W. 43d st. 475 members. John C. West, M. D., Secretary.

NEW YORK SURGICAL SOCIETY.—Organized October 30, 1879. Meetings at 17 W. 43d st., second and fourth Wednesdays of each month except the summer months.

NORTHWESTERN MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.—Organized October, 1869. Sessions, at members' residences, the third Wednesday of each month, except July and August. Membership limited to 30. Initiation fee, \$2; annual dues, \$1.

THERAPEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.—Organized Oct. 12, 1877. Meetings on the second Friday of February, April, June, October, and December.

WEST END MEDICAL SOCIETY.—Incorporated 1895. Meets at members' residences the first Saturday of each month.

WISSENSCHAFTLICHE VERSAMMLUNG DEUTSCHE AERTZTE.—Organized January, 1857. Meets at 110 W. 34th st. on the fourth Friday of each month, July and August excepted.

YORKVILLE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—Meets twice a week, except in summer, at the residences of members.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN MEDICAL SOCIETY.—Incorporated 1895. Meets third Friday of each month at 1360 Broadway; 100 members.

BROOKLYN PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Organized 1870. Meets the second Thursday of each month.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.—Incorporated 1857. Meets monthly at 44 Court st.; 131 members.

KINGS COUNTY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 315 Washington st.; 125 members.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF KINGS, 356 Bridge st.—Organized 1822. Publishes the Brooklyn Medical Journal. Will remove to Grant sq.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONG ISLAND CITY.—R. F. Macfarlane, M. D., Secretary, 412 Jackson av.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF QUEENS.—Organized 1806. James S. Cooley, Secretary, Glen Cove.

Medical Schools.—Following is a directory of all important medical institutions of learning in this city:

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE. (See NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.)

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, 115 W. 68th st. (See separate article.)

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, 437 W. 59th st. (See COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.)

COLUMBIA COLLEGE OF MIDWIFERY, 242 W. 33d st.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLLEGE, E. 26th st. (See separate article.)

ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, 239 E. 14th st.

INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL MISSIONARY TRAINING INSTITUTE, 121 E. 45th st.

NEW AMSTERDAM EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL, 230 W. 38th st.

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY, 205 E. 23d st.—Incorporated 1865; 240 students.

NEW YORK DENTAL SCHOOL, 239 4th av.

NEW YORK EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, 218 2d av.

NEW YORK HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, Avenue A near E. 63d st.

NEW YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN (HomŒopathic), 19 W. 101st st.—Established 1861; 50 students.

NEW YORK POLYCLINIC, 214 E. 34th st.

NEW YORK POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL, 301 E. 20th st.—Established 1882; 523 students.

UNIVERSITY AND BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, 410 E. 26th st.—(See NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.)

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, 329 Franklin av. Opened 1891; 150 students.

LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, Henry, Pacific, and Amity sts.; 163 students.

Medicine, New York Academy of.—Organized Jan. 7, 1847. Stated meetings first and third Thursdays in each month, at 8 P. M., at the hall, 17 W. 43d st. Composed of 800 resident, non-resident, corresponding, and honorary fellows. Initiation fee, \$5; annual dues, \$10. The objects are the cultivation of the science of medicine; the advancement of the character and honor of the profession; the elevation of the standard of medical education; and the promotion of the public health. It was formerly housed at 12 W. 31st st., but in November, 1890, removed to its present splendid quarters. Its building stands on a lot 75 × 100 feet. Its architecture is of the Romanesque order, designed by R. H. Robertson. The front is of brownish-red Kibbe stone, rock-faced and dressed, and is somewhat ornate in character. It is broken here and there by windows of different shapes, square on the first and second floors and arched on the third and fourth. Above it rises a Mansard roof with its square gable-windows and chimneys. The library, which consists of 80,000 volumes, is free to the profession and the public. It is open daily, Sundays and holidays excepted, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., with the exception of from 6 to 7 P. M.

Melrose, one of the villages of the old annexed district. It has a station on the Harlem Railroad at 162d st., and may be reached also by the east-side elevated lines, and by trolley-cars. The city system of streets is rapidly obliterating its suburban character.

Mendelssohn Glee Club.—A musical organization of high character,

having a fine house at 113-119 W. 40th st. It was founded in 1870, and has 350 members.

Mercantile Exchange, the New York, has some 800 members, and its transactions are in butter, cheese, eggs, canned goods, fruits, and other groceries. Its building is upon the corner of Harrison and Hudson sts. It is of brick and granite, five stories high, and with a tower on the S. W. corner. The main hall is on the second floor.

Mercantile Library.—This institution was founded in 1820. It contains at present over 263,000 volumes, and is the principal circulating library in this city. Its periodical and reference reading-rooms are spacious and well supplied. The number of members is about 5,100. Clerks pay an initiation fee of \$1, and \$4 per annum thereafter, or \$2 for six months. Other persons pay \$5 per annum, or \$3 for six months. Its first home was at 49 Fulton st.; its second in Clinton Hall, at Nassau and Beekman sts. It then moved to the Astor Place Opera-House, in Astor Place, near Broadway, and renamed it Clinton Hall. That edifice was demolished in 1890, and the Library's present home, the new Clinton Hall, erected on the same site. This is a splendid structure of brick and stone, seven stories high, fronting on Astor Place, Lafayette Place, and 8th st. The library occupies the sixth and seventh floors, the others being rented for business purposes. There is room for 700,000 volumes. There is a branch office at 120 Broadway, and one at 426 5th av. The yearly circulation is about 180,000 volumes. Members leaving the city for the summer, by paying \$1 in addition to the regular subscription, are permitted to take five extra books.

Merchants' Association.—An organization designed to make known to out-of-town merchants the advantages of coming to New York to buy goods. It was formed in June, 1897, and before the end of August had 900 resident and 24,000 non-resident members. It provides commodious offices on the ground floor of the New York Life-Insurance Building, 343 Broadway, where out-of-town members may get their mail, write letters, and obtain information about the city, routes to

other places, etc. It secures for its members low rates of fare to and from New York, and is constantly seeking other means for promoting its main purpose. Resident members pay yearly dues of \$25; non-residents pay no dues.

Messenger Service.—There is a District Telegraph Company, which will place an instrument in your house contained in a miniature iron box, having a small crank on the outside. By means of this you can summon at will a policeman, a fireman with an extinguisher, and notify the Fire Department, or a boy-messenger in uniform, who will execute any commission you desire. The offices are never more than 5 minutes' walk from the point where the instrument is located. These instruments are to be found at the disposal of any person in the offices of all first-class hotels and restaurants, and are very convenient for the delivery of notes, invitations, circulars, the carrying of parcels or hand luggage, etc. The charge for messenger-service is based upon a standard rate of 30 cents per hour, but a tariff-book is furnished by the company with each instrument, which gives the exact price of service from that point to all others in the city. An additional 5 cents is charged for bringing an answer to a note, and at the rate of 30 cents per hour for any detention of the messenger. There are also three or four companies known as "City Despatch Companies," which deliver letters or circulars in quantities, as well as singly.

Metal Exchange, cor. Pearl st. and Burling sl., for transactions in pig-iron, tin, ingot copper, lead, and spelter. Has above 400 members.

Methodist Book Concern.—The publications of the Methodist Episcopal denomination are issued from this establishment, which is in charge of agents appointed by the General Conference. There are two distinct publishing-houses, one in New York City and one in Cincinnati, and there are a number of branches in smaller cities. The New York house has a fine building at 5th av. and 20th st.

Methodist Episcopal Churches.—The headquarters of the denomination in New York city is in the Methodist

Book Concern Building, 150 5th av. The following list gives the names and locations of the churches in the city:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

ALLEN STREET MEMORIAL, 91 Rivington st.

BATTERY PARK MISSION, 359 W. 24th st.

BEDFORD STREET, 28 Morton st.

BEEKMAN HILL, 319 E. 50th st.

BLINN MEMORIAL (German), Lexington av. and E. 103d st.

CALVARY, 129th st. and 7th av.

CENTRAL METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 58 7th av.

CHELSEA, 331 W. 30th st.

CHINESE MISSION, 150 5th av.

CHURCH OF THE PEOPLE, 63 Park st.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, 109th st. near Madison av.

CORNELL MEMORIAL, E. 76th st. near 2d av.

DUANE, 294 Hudson st.

EIGHTEENTH STREET, 307 W. 18th st.

EIGHTH AVENUE MISSION, 208 8th av.

ELEVENTH STREET, 545 E. 11th st.

FIFTY-SIXTH STREET, 440 W. 56th st.

FIRST GERMAN, 48 St. Mark's pl.

FORSYTH STREET, 10 Forsyth st.

FORTY-FOURTH STREET, 461 W. 44th st.

FRANKLIN STREET, 176 Franklin st.

GRACE, 131 W. 104th st.

HEDDING, 337 E. 17th st.

HOPE OF ISRAEL, 128 2d st.

ITALIAN MISSION, 151 Bleecker st.

ITALIAN MISSION, 307 E. 112th st.

JANE STREET, 11 Jane st.

JOHN STREET, 44 John st.

MADISON AVENUE, 659 Madison av.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th av. cor. 14th st.

PARK AVENUE, 1037 Park av.

PERRY STREET, 132 Perry st.

ROSE HILL, 221 E. 27th st.

ST. ANDREW'S, W. 76th st. near Columbus av.

ST. JAMES'S, Madison av. cor. E. 126th st.

ST. MARK'S, 231 W. 53d st.

ST. PAUL'S, West End av. and 86th st.

ST. PAUL'S (German), 308 E. 55th st.

SECOND GERMAN, 346 W. 40th st.

SECOND STREET, 276 2d st.

SEVENTH STREET, 22 E. 7th st.

SEVENTEENTH STREET, 337 E. 17th st.

SIXTY-FIRST STREET, 229 E. 61st st.

SWEDISH, Lexington av. and E. 52d st.

THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, 460 W. 35th st.

THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET, 225 E. 37th st.

TRINITY, 317 E. 118th st.

TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, 359 W. 24th st.

UNION, 48th st., west of Broadway.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, Amsterdam av. cor. W. 153d st.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 137 W. 4th st.

WILLETT STREET, 9 Willett st.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

ASBURY, Kingsbridge road, Eastchester.

CENTENARY, Washington av. and E. 166th st.

CENTURY, Boston road, Bronxdale.

FORDHAM, 2700 Marion av.

GERMAN, Elton av. and E. 158th st.

GRACE, White Plains road, Wakefield.

MORRIS HEIGHTS, Sedgwick av.

MOTT AVENUE, Mott av. and E. 150th st.

OLIN, White Plains av., Williamsbridge.

PROSPECT AVENUE, E. 161st st. near Prospect av.

ST. JOHN'S (German), Fulton st., Wakefield.

ST. STEPHEN'S, Kingsbridge road and Terrace View.

TREMONT, Washington av. and E. 178th st.

TRINITY, Main st., City Island.

WESTCHESTER, West Farms road, Westchester.

WEST FARMS, 1264 Tremont av.

WILLIS AVENUE, Willis av. and E. 141st st.

WOODLAWN, Woodlawn.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

ANDREWS, Richmond st. near Etna st.

BENSON AVENUE, Bath Beach.

BETHELSHIP, Norwegian and Danish,
297 Carroll st.

BLYTHERBOURNE, 11th av. and 57th st.

BOROUGH PARK, 50th st. and 14th av.

BUFFALO AVENUE, Bergen st. and Buffalo av.

BUSHWICK AVENUE, Bushwick av. and Madison st.

CROPSEY AVENUE, Cropsey av. and Bay 35th st.

DEKALB AVENUE, DeKalb av. near Franklin av.

EIGHTEENTH STREET, 18th st. near 5th av.

EMBURY MEMORIAL, Decatur st. and Lewis av.

EPWORTH, Bushwick and DeKalb av.

FENIMORE STREET, Fenimore st. and Rogers av.

FIRST, 953 Manhattan av.

FIRST PLACE, 1st pl. and Henry st.

FLATLANDS, Mill lane and Lincoln av.

FLEET STREET, Fleet and Lafayette sts.

FOURTH AVENUE, 4th av. cor. 47th st.

GOODSELL, Sheridan and McKinley avs.

GRACE, 7th av. and St. John's pl.

GRACE, 4th and Ovington avs., Bay Ridge.

GREENE AVENUE (German), Greene av. near Central av.

HANSON PLACE, Hanson pl. and St. Felix st.

JANES, Monroe st. and Reid av.

KNICKERBOCKER AVENUE, Knickerbocker and Ralph avs.

LENOX ROAD, 30 Lenox road.

NEW YORK AVENUE, New York av. and Dean st.

NORTH FIFTH STREET, N. 5th st. and Bedford av.

NORWEGIAN, 58th st. near 12th av.

NOSTRAND AVENUE, Nostrand av. and Quincy st.

PETTIT, Park av. near Bedford av.

RIDGEWOOD HEIGHTS (German), Woodward av. and Grove st.

RIDLEY MEMORIAL, Lawrence av. near Ocean Parkway.

RUSSELL PLACE, Russell pl. and Herkimer st.

ST. JOHN'S, Bedford av. and Wilson st.

ST. JOHN'S (German), Sumner pl.

ST. JUDE'S, 56th st. near 11th av.

ST. PAUL'S (German), Marcy av. and Penn st.

ST. PAUL'S, Richards and Sullivan sts.

SALEMS (German), 38th st. and Av. D.

SANDS STREET MEMORIAL, Henry st. cor. Clark st.

SHAW AVENUE, Shaw av. and 5th st.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, Ocean and Voorhies avs.

SIMPSON, Clermont and Willoughby avs.

SIXTH AVENUE, 6th av. and 8th st.

SOUTH SECOND STREET, S. 2d st. near Driggs av.

SOUTH THIRD STREET, S. 3d st. cor. Hewes st.

SUMMERFIELD, Washington and Greene avs.

SUMNER AVENUE, Sumner av. cor. Van Buren st.

SWEDISH BETHANY, Troy av. cor. Herkimer st.

SWEDISH EMMANUEL, Dean st. near 5th av.

SWEDISH EMMANUEL, 47th st.

TABERNACLE, Manhattan av. and Noble st.

TOMPKINS AVENUE, Tompkins and Willoughby avs.

UNION, Powers st. near Leonard st.

UNION COURSE, Shaw av.

VANDERVEER PARK (German), Av. D and E. 38th st.

WARREN STREET, Warren st. near Smith st.

WESLEY, Glenmore and Atkins avs.

WILLIAMS AVENUE, Williams and Atlantic avs.

WINDSOR TERRACE, Greenwood and Prospect avs.

WYCKOFF STREET (German), Wyckoff st. near Smith st.

YORK STREET, York and Gold sts.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

BAYSIDE, Bayside.

CORONA, Locust st. and Sycamore av.

EASTMEADOW, Eastmeadow.

ELMHURST, Newtown.
 ELMONT, Elmont.
 EPWORTH, Whitestone.
 FIRST, Flushing.
 FLORAL PARK, Floral Park.
 GLENDALE, Glendale.
 GRACE, 123 6th st., Long Island City.
 HOLLIS, Hollis.
 JAMAICA, Jamaica.
 LAWRENCE, Lawrence.
 MASPETH, Maspeth.
 MIDDLE VILLAGE, Metropolitan av.
 MORRIS PARK, First, Morris Park.
 OZONE PARK, Ozone Park.
 SPRINGFIELD, Springfield.
 THIRD, Hunter av. and Henry st., Long Island City.
 TRINITY, Astoria.
 WINFIELD, Winfield.
 WOODSBURG, First, Broadway, Woodsburg.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

ASBURY, New Springville.
 BETHEL, Tottenville.
 BLOOMFIELD, Bloomfield.
 DICKINSON, Linoleumville.
 EPWORTH CHAPEL, Fort Wadsworth.
 GRACE, Port Richmond.
 KINGSLEY, Stapleton.
 ST. JOHN'S, Rossville.
 ST. LUKE'S, Rossville.
 ST. MARK'S, Princess Bay.
 ST. PAUL'S, Amboy av., Tottenville.
 SUMMERFIELD, Mariner's Harbor.
 TRAVISVILLE, Travisville.
 TRINITY, West New Brighton.
 WOODROW PARK, Huguenot Park.

Methodist Episcopal Churches, African.—Following is a list of those in New York:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

BETHEL, 239 W. 25th st.
 FIRST AFRICAN UNION, 121 W. 25th st.
 LITTLE ZION, 236 E. 117th st.
 ST. MARKS, 53d st. near Broadway.
 UNION, W. 48th st.

UNION AMERICAN, 230 E. 85th st.

ZION, 351 Bleecker st.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

ST. PAUL'S, 3225 3d av.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

BRIDGE STREET, Bridge st. near Myrtle av.

FLEET STREET, Fleet st. near Myrtle av.

ST. JOHN'S, Howard av. near Herkimer st.

UNION BETHEL, Schenectady av. and Dean st.

UNION ZION, S. 3d and Hooper sts.

ZION, Gravesend Beach.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

JAMAICA, 133 Washington st., Jamaica.

MACEDONIA, Lincoln st., Flushing.

Methodist Churches, Various:

BROOKLYN (Free), 16th st. near 4th av., Brooklyn.

FIRST (Primitive), Park av. near N. Elliott pl., Brooklyn.

GRACE (Protestant), E. 92d st., Canarsie.

MANNING'S MEMORIAL (Protestant), Schenectady av., Brooklyn.

ORCHARD (Primitive), Oakland st. near Nassau av., Brooklyn.

ST. PAUL'S (Protestant), Inwood, Queens.

WELCOME (Primitive), 152 Classon av., Brooklyn.

Metropolitan Club.—An exceedingly wealthy and aristocratic organization, formed in 1891. Its house at 5th av. and 60th st., which was opened on March 1, 1894, is one of the finest in the world. It cost, with the ground, about \$1,500,000. There is an annex to which women are admitted.

Metropolitan Museum of Art.

—The Metropolitan Museum of Art is the outcome of a public meeting held at the Academy of Music in November, 1869, when a Committee of 50 members was appointed to draft a plan of organization and to take such other steps as might be deemed necessary to found an institution having for its object the art culture of the



METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, CENTRAL PARK.
(Nearest Park entrance, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street.)

people of the city. This committee, which was afterward increased to over twice its original size, included the principal patrons of art among the wealthy classes and also some of the leading artists belonging to the National Academy of Design. The Committee went to work with energy, collected subscriptions, and in the April following the Legislature granted them a charter "for the purpose of establishing a museum and library of art; of encouraging and developing the study of the fine arts; of the application of art to manufactures and to practical life; of advancing the general knowledge of kindred subjects; and to that end, of furnishing popular instruction and recreation." The members of the Corporation are such for life, and the trustees—21 in number—who are elected by it are to hold office for 7 years, the term of one seventh expiring each year. The officers are elected annually by the Corporation, and are *ex-officio* members of the Board of Trustees, as are also the Comptroller of the city of New York, the President of the Department of Public Parks, and the President of the National Academy of Design. The contribution of \$50,000 to the funds of the Museum confers the title of Benefactor; of \$5,000, that of Patron or Fellow in perpetuity; and of \$1,000 that of Fellow for life. Contributions of works of art or of books to the value of twice this amount may be accepted in lieu of the cash payments. Honorary Fellows for life may also be elected by the trustees. Patrons and Fellows enjoy all the privileges the Museum affords in the way of study, and are also entitled to a certain number of season tickets transferable to others, and admitting to all departments at all times. The first acquisition of any importance was the Blodgett collection of pictures, consisting mainly of examples of Flemish and Dutch masters, but also containing some good specimens of the French, Spanish, and English schools. To exhibit these, a large double house was rented on 5th av. bet. 53d and 54th sts., and there the Museum was first introduced to the general public. The archæological collection, consisting of over 30,000 objects, gathered by General di Cesnola, the United States Consul, during his several years of exploration among the ruins of the Island of Cyprus, was then added, and the Mu-

seum was removed to the Douglass mansion on the south side of 14th st., bet. 6th and 7th avs. The Legislature then authorized the Park Department to erect a fire-proof building for its use in Central Park, the cost not to exceed \$500,000, and set apart for the purpose a tract of 18½ acres, between the East Drive and 5th av. and 80th and 85th sts. The result of this was the structure, since greatly enlarged, opposite 83d st. The various collections were all removed to this building, and the Museum was formally opened by the President of the U. S. on March 30, 1880.

The building at present erected is merely a portion of the series intended. The part put up in 1879 is 233 ft. long from east to west and 104 ft. broad from north to south. An addition on the south doubled the capacity of the structure, and a similar addition on the north was made in 1894, increasing the total ground area to 233 by 344 ft. A further addition, extending toward and fronting on 5th av., was erected in 1897-'99 at a cost of \$1,000,000. The original building is two stories high, with basement, and is externally of red brick with granite trimmings. The principal entrance is at the south. To the right, after passing through the door, is modern statuary, and beyond this Egyptian antiquities and ancient sculpture. These include many sarcophagi and mummies. Ancient terra-cottas join this at the north, and ancient statuary, inscriptions, and bronzes follow next beyond. Statuary extends across the northern side, beginning with the Olympian section in the northeast corner, following which are the Parthenon, Hellenic, and Hellenistic sections, French mediæval examples occupying the northwest corner. Turning southward, we come to Italian sculpture. In one of the rooms on this side is a memorial to the poet Edgar Allan Poe, presented by the actors of New York, consisting of a statue of Poetry crowning with a wreath a bronze bust in relief placed on a temple-shaped slab of marble. The sculptor is Mr. R. H. Park. Turning toward the center of the building, we may make the circuit of the hall, 109 ft. long by 95 ft. wide, ascending to the roof, where the architectural casts are exhibited. There are a great variety of objects of this nature, for which \$75,000 was given by the late L. H. Willard. Many additions have been made to the original collection. Conspic-

uous here are the models, one-twentieth actual size of Notre Dame Cathedral, the Parthenon at Athens, the Pantheon at Rome, and the Hypostyle Hall at Karnac. On the west wall of this room is a colossal painting, "Diana's Hunting-Party," by Hans Makart, and at the east, "The Emperor Justinian and his Ministers," by Benjamin Constant. The former has many female figures of life size, and nude or partly so. Continuing southward, we pass through a room containing several fine examples of Oriental and renaissance carved wood to the hall of glass and ancient pottery. This contains, in addition to the Cypriote collection of glass, those of Messrs. Jarves and Marquand, and forms one of the great features of the Museum. "It is doubtful," says Mr. W. C. Prime, "if any other museum in the world can equal this illustration of the history of glass." On the south side of the building is modern statuary, and in the narrow central room opposite the entrance are bronzes. A rare collection of wrought-iron work, which is very valuable, has been placed here by Mr. Marquand. It is of the renaissance period. Here also is the much-talked-of bronze "Bacchante" of Macmonnies.

The second floor is devoted very largely to paintings. Ascending by the southwestern stairway and turning to the right, the visitor finds two rooms filled with modern paintings. In these are contained the "Horse Fair," by Rosa Bonheur; the "Thurselda at the Triumph of Germanicus," by Piloty; the "Friedland, 1807," by Meissonier; and the "Defense of Champigny," by Detaille. Mr. Henry Hilton gave the two latter. The "1807" represents Napoleon, surrounded by his staff, saluting troops as they go into battle. It was purchased by Mr. Hilton for \$69,000, and presented to the Museum. Cornelius Vanderbilt about the same time gave the "Horse Fair," costing \$55,500. The next room, going south, is the Huntington collection of Washington, Lafayette, and Franklin memorials. Of these great men there are busts, engravings, medals, cameos, drawings, pottery, and all imaginable objects, with likenesses upon them. South of this again is the Wolfe collection, and to the east of that is the Coles gallery, containing mainly embroideries and Japanese textiles. Beyond this are paintings again, the splendid

Marquand collection occupying several rooms on the eastern side of the building. At the head of the southeastern staircase is a wonderful mosaic, so delicate, so correctly drawn, and with so great a variety of shades, that the visitor will conceive it impossible to have been made out of bits of stone. It is the "Ruins of Pæstum," by Rinaldi. To the north is a room filled with old masters, and west of that is the gallery of loaned American paintings. These connect with the western side of the building by two balconies over the Willard architectural hall, in one of which are Oriental porcelains, and in the other tapestries, drawings, and photographs. The former collection has for many years been one of the attractions of the Museum. Passing the northeastern staircase, we find to the north of it miscellaneous objects in bronze, porcelain, etc. In the northeast corner and adjoining rooms are the musical instruments of Mr. Joseph W. Drexel and Mrs. J. Crosby Brown, to which a large number have been added recently. Mandolins, lyres, harpsichords, kit-cat fiddles, and other curious instruments are here kept. Other rooms on the northern side contain the Marquand collection of European porcelain, a fine collection of fans, and the Charles Stewart Smith and the Colman and Macy collections of Japanese porcelains. Here are to be found the rich lace collections of Mrs. R. L. Stuart and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, arranged in cases which swing about a central standard, and beyond them are the Ellis collection of arms and armor. In a long room running southward are the portable gold and silver objects, with the gems which belong to the Museum or have been deposited with it. This room is filled with these objects, many of them being Egyptian, Babylonian, and Assyrian, and others Greek and Roman. They include Mrs. S. P. Avery's collection of spoons, the Forman collection of Greek, Roman, and Egyptian coins, and the gold and silver objects of the Cesnola Cypriote collection. The northwest corner room is occupied by Chinese porcelains. Turning southward through the E. C. Moore gallery of pottery, glass, textiles, and metal work, and another room devoted to metallic reproductions, we complete the circuit of the second floor. There are no exhibition rooms in the basement.

The most noteworthy additions made to the Metropolitan Museum in recent years have been in the department of paintings. The number of fine examples is now very great, and there are specimens of many old masters of the first class which ten years ago would have necessitated a voyage across the ocean to see. Miss Catharine Lorillard Wolfe gave by her will her entire gallery to this Museum, to be known by her name, and to be separately exhibited. It was valued at half a million, and in addition she gave \$200,000 in money. These paintings are in two rooms, adjoining each other, and are good examples of the best modern masters. An excellent full-length portrait of Miss Wolfe herself graces the western room. Perhaps as striking as any of these pictures are a "Religious Procession in Brittany," by Jules Breton, the peasants marching by fours, each with a candle, while the women and children watch them; the "Crusaders before Jerusalem," by Kaulbach, in which heavenly visions are mingled with earthly realities; and a "Storm," by Pierre A. Cot, showing sheep huddling together to protect themselves from the fierce blasts. But there are also examples of Corot, Gérôme, Piloty, Troyon, Bonheur, Frère, Leigh, Couture, and Meissonier. One, which was not placed here with the others, is a striking picture of a "Roman Girl at the Fountain," by Bonnat. The Marquand collection is a very large and very valuable one, presented by Mr. Henry G. Marquand. It contains several masterpieces of the world, among them the superb Van Dyck portrait of the Duke of Richmond and Lennox; Turner's "Saltash"; Velasquez's portrait of young Don Balthazar; and the portrait of a man, with black hat, by Rembrandt. There are besides, added in 1890, a Rubens, a Leonardo da Vinci, a Hogarth, and another Rembrandt. It is impossible to overestimate the value of these canvases, which form the best examples of the works of Van Dyck and Rembrandt, and which stand the severest criticism. Other paintings in the Marquand collection are two Constables, a Netscher, two Van Leydens, and a Gainsborough. Here also is one of the best examples of the work of Sir Joshua Reynolds, presented by Mr. J. S. Morgan. For this he paid \$75,000. It contains portraits of Sir Henry Fane and his guardians, Inigo Jones and Charles Blair. A

very noteworthy picture is that of "A Spanish Lady," by Fortuny. Other famous paintings received within a few years are Piloty's "Triumph of Germanicus," given by Horace Russell; Brozik's "Columbus before Ferdinand and Isabella," presented by Morris K. Jesup; and Lerolle's "Organ Rehearsal," from George I. Seney. There is a celebrated Corot, representing the "Escape of Lot," and an "Infant Christ," by Jordaens.

Among the most valuable of the paintings which have belonged to the Museum for some time is the "Return of the Holy Family from Egypt," by Rubens, the most distinguished of the Flemish masters. This picture was painted for the Church of the Jesuits at Antwerp, immediately after the completion of the famous "Crucifixion" in Antwerp Cathedral, and before the execution of its companion picture "The Descent from the Cross." It is painted on wood, and was originally arched at the top. It was taken from the church in virtue of the decree of the Emperor Joseph II., suppressing the Jesuit order and confiscating their property in 1777. It was bought at the public sale of the church property in that year by Damoot, a banker, and after his death it was bought, in 1828, by Mr. Buchanan, a London expert. Its size is 109 in. in height and 70 in. in breadth. Another Rubens is the "Lions chasing Deer," which was brought from Italy, where it formed part of the collection of Cardinal Fieschi. Its height is 56 in.; width, 84 in. There are also two Van Dycks, one being "St. Martha interceding with God for a Cessation of the Plague at Tarascon," which belonged to the Royal Museum of Madrid, whence it was taken by King Joseph Bonaparte when he fled to France; the other is a "Portrait of Miss De Christyn," which is from the collection of M. De Ribaucourt. Of the other notable Flemish pictures the largest is the "Alexander and Diogenes" of Gaspard De Crayer, 128 in. in height and 188 in. in width. It formerly formed part of the gallery of the Prince De Rubempre, which was sold at Brussels in 1765, and which in 1803 appears to have belonged to the Museum of Ghent, and to have been presented by that city, as a work of great value, to the Empress Josephine. Among the examples of the Dutch school are works of the brothers Van Ostade, of Dirk Hals and Franz Hals, Joannes

Lingelbach, and many others; while of Spanish examples there is the "Brevoort Murillo" and a fruit piece of Velasquez. A painting of colossal size has also been added, painted by Benjamin Constant, representing "Justinian and his Counselors." There is, too, an original study for a fresco in Paris, many feet long, filled with figures. In 1890 the Museum received many valuable additions. Among them was a large landscape by Auguste François Bonheur, known as the "Environs of Fontainebleau." The painting, which is probably the best work of Rosa Bonheur's brother now in this country, belonged formerly to the Stewart collection, and hung as a pendant to the "Horse-Fair." It was sold for \$18,000 at the Stewart sale to Mr. Stewart's niece. Her son presented it to the Museum. "Lachrymæ," by Leighton; "Hurrah for the Good Ship Erebus!" by Turner; and "The Edge of the Woods," by Rousseau, are noteworthy paintings, purchased for the Museum in 1896. Leutze's "Washington Crossing the Delaware" was presented to the Museum by J. S. Kennedy in 1897. Turner's "Grand Canal at Venice" was bequeathed by Cornelius Vanderbilt in 1899.

The Egyptian collection presented recently by George F. Baker is one of the most attractive additions to the Museum. It cost about \$10,000, and includes several hundred mummy-wrappings of rich and beautiful colors.

The Di Cesnola collection, now scattered under several heads, and exhibited in the same places that other objects of the same kind are, consists of articles of all sorts found in the ancient cities and tombs of Cyprus. The statues are arranged according to their style of art, beginning with the early Egyptian and ending with the late Græco-Roman. The terra cotta collection, numbering nearly 4,000 pieces, consists largely of vases, of which no two, however, can be said to be exactly alike. The collection of glassware numbers about 1,700 pieces, and is of both Phœnician and Greek workmanship. The gold and silver ornaments were found in the Temple Treasure at Curium, besides many in Greek tombs, and include, besides articles of a more purely mortuary character, earrings, finger-rings, necklaces, etc. A collection of Indian stone idols and fetishes from New Mexico has been lately

lent to the Museum. Such images are still worshiped in that region.

The Museum is also a repository of much that is valuable in other lines than pure art, beginning with the Ward collection of Assyrian and Babylonian antiquities, such as clay tablets, sealed cylinders, jewels, barrels, and bronzes. These were collected by Dr. William H. Ward himself, and number about 600 pieces. It is in value the second in the world. The Douglass collection of Egyptian antiquities, which was exhibited here many years ago, has returned, and there is a new collection of mortuary urns and vases of the second or third century before Christ, of beautiful design and finish. They were made to inclose the remains of the Greeks who came to see the Alexandrian games.

The French Government has lately presented a cast of Barye's "Lion and Serpent," a truly remarkable piece, and Miss Lazarus has given an additional collection of snuff-boxes, jewels, fans, etc.

The relations of the Museum to the Park Department are simply that the former, in consideration of the accommodations furnished for the exhibition of the collections, agrees to admit the general public free of charge during four days of the week—Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and also on holidays, besides giving special privileges to public-school scholars and teachers. On other days an admission fee of 25 cents is charged to the public, students and copyists being admitted free. The hours are from 10 to 5. Electric lights are now used, so that the pictures can be viewed as well at night as by day, and on Monday and Friday evenings the Museum is open from 8 until 10 o'clock; and in 1891, thanks to private munificence, the doors were opened to the public free on Sunday afternoons from 1 to 5. The number of visitors to the Museum in 1899 was 540,060.

The Museum stands within a few feet of the east drive of Central Park. The 3d av. elevated railway station at 84th st. is the nearest, the entrance to the Park being at 81st st. The 4th and Madison av. street-cars pass within a square of it, and a line of coaches runs by on 5th av. There are a restaurant and a bicycle-room in the Museum building. There is a parcel check-room near the entrance. Here

a catalogue of the paintings and one of Mrs. S. P. Avery's collection of spoons are on sale, price, 20 cts. each; one of the Garland collection of Chinese porcelain, 75 cts.; also catalogues of other departments, 10 cts. each.

In 1892 Mrs. Amelia B. Lazarus and Miss Emilie Lazarus, the widow and daughter of Jacob H. Lazarus, the well-known portrait-painter, gave to the Museum \$24,000 as an endowment fund, the interest of which, about \$1,200, is awarded each year to a male student by the Museum.

Metropolitan Opera-House.—

This opera-house, in Broadway between 39th and 40th sts., and extending to 7th av., occupies a plot of ground 200 by 260 feet in size. The exterior is of pressed buff-brick, with dressings of terra-cotta, the design being a simple treatment of the Italian Renaissance. The auditorium contains three rows and a half of boxes, 122 in all. The stage is 96 feet wide, 76 feet deep, and 120 feet high. It also goes some 30 feet below the floor, making the available space about 150 feet. The building is as thoroughly fire-proof as possible, brick and iron entering almost exclusively into its composition. It was opened for performances in October, 1883, under the management of Henry Abbey. After the first season it was devoted chiefly to German opera. Many of the Wagner operas were produced there with great splendor and effectiveness. It has been also the scene of the great balls each season. During the season of 1891-'92 it was devoted to Italian, French, and other opera. In September, 1892, the interior was destroyed by fire, and it was rebuilt in 1893.

Metropolitan Traction Company. (See STREET RAILWAY ROUTES.)

Microscopical Society, American.—Organized 1865. Meetings second and fourth Wednesday each month, 12 E. 22d st. Dues, \$5.

Microscopical Society, New York.—Meets at the Mott Memorial Library, 64 Madison av., on the first and third Friday evenings of each month. (See SCIENTIFIC ALLIANCE.)

Midland Beach is a day-resort of a respectable and attractive character on the

east shore of Staten Island, 3 miles south of Fort Wadsworth. Reached by steam-cars from St. George to Grant City (fare, round trip, 40 cents; time, 15 minutes) and thence by trolley-cars, or by the trolley line the whole distance.

Military Department of the East.—Headquarters of Major-General commanding, on Governor's Island. The Department of the East embraces all the States from Maine to South Carolina. The offices are in the Army Building on the site of the old Produce Exchange, corner of Pearl and Whitehall sts.

Militia. (See NATIONAL GUARD.)

Milk.—The milk consumed on Manhattan Island reaches the city mainly by the New York and Harlem Railroad, which draws its supply from Westchester and Dutchess Counties; the Erie and West Shore and Buffalo Railroad, which drains Orange, Sullivan, and Delaware Counties; and the New York and New Haven, which draws on both Westchester County and on the adjacent State of Connecticut. On each of these lines special milk trains are run during the night, so that the milk served by the dealers in the morning is the product of the previous evening's milking. The milk sold in Brooklyn comes from the Long Island counties. Where absolutely pure milk is needed for children and sick persons, a good way of getting it is to buy that put up in air-tight jars by some of the best milk companies. Adulteration of milk with substances other than water is now of rare occurrence.

For several summers Mr. Nathan Straus has maintained booths in the public parks and on the Recreation Piers at which sterilized milk is sold at one cent a glass. He also gives many milk tickets to the poor through the various charities.

Mineralogical Club.—Meets at 64 Madison av. (See SCIENTIFIC ALLIANCE.)

Mines, School of. (See COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.)

Missionary Societies. (See under SOCIETIES.)

Models, Artists'.—The number of studios and art-schools in this city has

caused the formation of a considerable class of professional models, male and female. These are chiefly matter-of-fact persons, devoid of the bohemianism and romance so often attributed to models in Paris.

Model Tenements. (See TENEMENT HOUSES.)

Monmouth Beach.—A narrow strip of sandy beach between the Atlantic Ocean and the Shrewsbury River just north of Long Branch. A large number of summer cottages belonging to wealthy New-Yorkers are ranged along the beach. Good surf-bathing in the ocean and boating and fishing on the river are the attractions. It is reached by boat from Pier 8, N. R., to Atlantic Highlands, thence by New Jersey Southern Railroad, fare, round trip, \$1.45.

Montclair, a village in New Jersey, lying about 14 miles northwest from New York. It is a pretty and healthful place, containing many fine residences of men doing business in New York. It is accessible from New York by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway, or by the Montclair and Greenwood Lake Railway from the Erie depot; fare, 30 cts.; round trip, 50 cts. Also by trolley-cars from Jersey City *via* Newark. The population is about 12,000.

Monuments. (See STATUES AND MONUMENTS.)

Moravian Cemetery.—On the Richmond road at New Dorp, Staten Island. It contains 80 acres. The mausoleum of the Vanderbilt family is here.

Moravian Churches. (See UNITAS FRATRUM.)

Morgue, Bellevue Hospital Grounds, foot of 26th st., E. R.—This grew some but necessary institution is a one-story building of moderate size. In the room which is the morgue proper, behind a glass partition, are a row of marble slabs, upon which sprays of cold water constantly play. It is rare that from four to ten of the unknown dead are not stretched in a nearly nude state upon the marble beds, scarcely more cold and hard and white than they, or more unconscious

of the incessant trickling of the water from the jets. A corpse remains for 72 hours, or less, at the discretion of the hospital warden, after which it is taken to the dead-house. When identified, it is handed over to the proper claimants. The clothes are exhibited for 30 days; if not identified, they are preserved for 12 months. Photographs of the deceased, together with the registered number of the grave, are also preserved. Bodies, after identification, can not be removed without the written consent of the Coroner, nor opened except in his presence and by his order. Adjoining the morgue are the Coroners' and inquest rooms, the dead-house, and hospital museum. A new building with a refrigerating plant was erected in 1899. The Brooklyn morgue is at Willoughby and Canton sts., and the Harlem morgue, from which bodies are taken to 26th st., is at the Harlem Hospital, 533 E. 120th st.

Morningside Park is an irregular, elongated piece of land, the southeastern corner of which begins about 500 ft. from the northwestern corner of Central Park at 110th st. It extends northward along the foot of a bluff to 123d st., having an average breadth of about 600 ft., the total area being a little over 32 acres. It is well supplied with trees and shrubs, and is kept in excellent condition.

Morrisania, a suburban part of the city of New York, annexed in 1874. It lies north of the Harlem River, on the line of the old Boston turnpike road, now known as 3d av. Small cottages and dwelling-houses form the bulk of the buildings, and can be obtained at a moderate rental. It has a station on the Harlem Railroad at 168th st., and is reached also by the east side elevated roads and by trolley-cars from the Harlem and Central Bridges.

Morris Heights.—This village, formerly known as Morris Dock, lies on the east shore of the Harlem River and on the heights that rise from it, about 11 miles from the City Hall. It is reached by the Hudson River (fare, 15 cts.) or the Putnam (fare, 5 cts.) Railroads. Only a row of unpretentious detached frame houses can be seen from the stations, but there are some large estates on the heights.

Naphtha, steam, and electric launches are built here by two companies.

Morris Park.—A magnificent race-track, in upper New York, reached by the Harlem River branch of the New Haven Railroad (fare, 20 cts.) or by trolley-cars from Harlem Bridge. The track at Morris Park is considered by lovers of the turf to surpass any other of the kind in this country. It is one and a quarter mile in length, making a long oval, but running diagonally across it is a straightaway three quarters of a mile long. The entrance, which is at the west, is flanked by two handsome fountains. From this a passage-way, gently rising, leads to the grand stand, decorated with flowers and plants. The promenade at the back of the grand stand is an eighth of a mile long by twenty feet wide. The stand itself is provided with comfortable seats, arranged so as to give a good view of the field from each. There is a betting-ring beneath, 90 x 125 feet, and at the farther end a *café*. Everything is in the Pompeian villa style, open on all sides. All the architectural adornments are in carved relief, set off with varied colors. A multitude of flags fly from the towers when anything is going on. Stables are provided, 700 in number, modeled after improved plans.

Mosholu.—A locality on the western side of Van Cortlandt Park, about one quarter of a mile from the Van Cortlandt station and half a mile from the Mosholu station on the Putnam Railroad.

Mott Haven is a locality just north of the Harlem River and west of 3d av. It has a station on the Harlem and Hudson River Railroads at 138th st., which is therefore a stopping-place for a large number of local trains. It may be reached also by street-cars on 3d or Madison av. There was formerly a widely known athletic field here.

Mott Memorial Library, 64 Madison av., open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., contains over 3,000 volumes, exclusively on medical and surgical topics. The majority of these were the property of the late Valentine Mott, M. D., and 800 volumes have been added from the private library of his son, Dr. Alexander B. Mott, and a number of valuable works have also

been given by the families of deceased physicians. The building was erected by his widow, and a charter obtained from the Legislature in 1866. It is free to all medical students and physicians, and to the general public.

Mount Hope.—An attractive residence locality covering a hill west of Tremont. With few exceptions the houses are modern frame buildings, and are occupied by families in comfortable circumstances. There are Congregational, Episcopal, and Lutheran chapels here, and a buff-brick public-school building, erected in 1897, towers from the summit of the hill. The Jerome av. trolley-cars run by the foot of the hill on the west, and the Tremont av. line on the north.

Mount Hope Cemetery.—A cemetery, near a station on the Putnam road, with an office in the Masonic Temple. New York Masons are at the head of the enterprise.

Mount Morris Park is a public park of about 20 acres on the line of 5th av. between 120th and 124th sts. In the center rises a hill of rocks to the height of over 100 ft., and to avoid the labor and expense of blasting this, 5th av. has been allowed to be broken here after preserving a perfectly uninterrupted straight line for nearly 6 miles from its starting-point at Washington Square. The hill is crowned with an old wooden tower 50 ft. high, containing a bell. The park is handsomely laid out, and the view from the top of the hill is fine. Lawn games are permitted here. Band concerts are given here on 12 to 15 Tuesday evenings in summer.

Mount St. Ursula.—A convent school at Bedford Park, in the Borough of the Bronx.

Mt. St. Vincent, Academy of, is situated on the Hudson River, above Riverdale, and is a noted convent school, under the care of the Sisters of Charity. No distinctions are made as to religion, all scholars attending chapel, and Protestant children are allowed to use their own Bibles and prayer books. The grounds are spacious, and were formerly the country seat of Edwin

Forrest. The miniature stone castle which he built still stands in juxtaposition to the large and commodious brick school buildings, which may be seen from the river. Only persons having business there are admitted to the grounds. Accessible via Hudson River R. R. from either Grand Central or 30th st. Depot; fare, 25 cents.

Mount Vernon.—A city adjoining New York at the north; incorporated 1892. It consists chiefly of residences, and many of its inhabitants are engaged in business in New York. It has some handsome streets, and is rapidly growing. Population about 25,000. Reached by the New Haven Railroad (fare, 30 cts.) or by Harlem Railroad to W. Mount Vernon (fare, round trip, 45 cts.). Also by trolley-cars from Harlem Bridge (fare, 5 cts.).

Municipal Art Society, 215 W. 57th st. Organized in 1893; annual dues, \$5. It is composed of architects, artists, and art-patrons, and its object is to provide proper sculptural and pictorial decorations for public buildings and parks. The society has decorated one of the court-rooms in the Criminal Courts Building, at an expense of \$5,000, the work being executed by Edward Simmons. It has also co-operated with other societies in erecting a monument to Richard M. Hunt.

Municipal Assembly.—The legislative department of the city government, comprising the COUNCIL and the BOARD OF ALDERMEN (which see).

Municipal Buildings.—Several buildings known by this name have been erected in various parts of the city to accommodate the municipal departments or their branches. There is one in Harlem on E. 121st st., and another at Tremont on 3d av. The Brooklyn Municipal Building in the rear of the Borough Hall on Livingston st., adjoining the Court-House, is a fine building of marble with spacious rooms and hallways, and occupied by the Police, Public Improvements, Tax, and Assessment Departments. It is noteworthy as one of the very few public buildings that have been erected and finished for less than the estimated and contracted price. This interesting fact is

commemorated by a tablet in the principal hall. Near by is the vault, containing 13 coffins, which inclose the remains of the victims of the fever ships interred here in 1808.

Municipal Statistics, Bureau of.—This bureau is charged with collecting statistics relating to the city and publishing them in an annual volume. It is conducted by a chief appointed by the Mayor for four years on a salary of \$3,500, with the co-operation of not less than three nor more than six commissioners, who serve without pay. The term of two commissioners expires every other year. Office, Park Row Building.

Murray Hill.—This has been the most fashionable quarter of the city, but there are indications that it will not retain the distinction many years longer, as "society people" are gradually moving farther up town. The hill is bounded by 3d av. on the east, 6th av. on the west, 32d st. on the south, and 45th st. on the north. The finest residences are on 5th, Madison, and Park avs. The name is derived from the old Murray mansion, which stood on the hill years ago.

Museums.—New York has two large museums—the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of Natural History (which see). Columbia University has important and well-displayed chemical, geological, and mineralogical collections, and the New York Historical Society has many rooms crowded with archaeological specimens and works of art. The chief collection of rare books and manuscripts is at the Lenox Library. The Brooklyn Institute has erected the first section of a museum building designed to house its many and steadily increasing objects of interest. Allied to museums are the Menagerie in Central Park, the Botanical and Zoological Gardens in Bronx Park, and the Aquarium at the Battery; and there are anatomical and pathological museums connected with Bellevue and New York Hospitals. There is a museum of Revolutionary relics in Van Cortlandt Park.

Music.—The home of grand opera in New York City is the Metropolitan Opera-House, where German opera has been

given almost exclusively of late years. For other opportunities for hearing classical music, see CONCERTS.) Light operas are performed at the theatres from time to time, some houses being exclusively devoted to this kind of entertainment. A band concert is given by the city twice a week in Central Park, and once a week in many of the other parks in summer.

As a place to study music New York has little to offer. There are hosts of teachers of nearly all grades in the city. There are also several "conservatories," none of which have attained a prominence corresponding to the efforts made by their managers, and the principles of music are taught at Columbia University. Several of the musical societies of the city are strong organizations, and have fine club-houses.

Many of the churches spare no expense in providing musical talent for their services, especially at Easter and Christmas. Among those most noted in this respect are:

ASCENSION (P. E.), 5th av. and 10th st.

CALVARY (Bap.), W. 57th st.

CALVARY (M. E.), 7th av. and W. 29th st.

CHRIST (P. E.), Boulevard and W. 71st st.

CHRIST (P. E.), Bedford av. opp. Moron st., Brooklyn.

GRACE (P. E.), Broadway and 10th st.

HANSON PLACE (M. E.), Hanson pl. and t. Felix st., Brooklyn.

HOLY COMMUNION (P. E.), 324 6th av.

MADISON AVENUE (Ref.), Madison av. and E. 57th st.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE (Ref.), 5th av. and 9th st.

ST. AGNES's (R. C.), Lexington av. and E. 43d st.

ST. ANDREW's (M. E.), W. 76th st.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW's (P. E.), Madison av. and E. 44th st.

ST. CHRYSOSTOM's CHAPEL (P. E.), 201 V. 39th st.

ST. GEORGE's (P. E.), Marcy and Gates sts., Brooklyn.

ST. IGNATIUS's (P. E.), 56 W. 40th st.

ST. JOSEPH's (R. C.), 6th av. and Waverly pl.

ST. LEO's (R. C.), E. 28th st. near 5th av.

ST. MARK's (P. E.), 10th st. and 2d av.

ST. MARTIN's (P. E.), Carroll Park, Brooklyn.

ST. MARY THE VIRGIN (P. E.), 139 W. 46th st.

ST. PATRICK's CATHEDRAL (R. C.), 5th av. and 50th st.

ST. PAUL's (P. E.), Broadway and Vesey st.

ST. STEPHEN's (P. E.), Jefferson and Patchen avs., Brooklyn.

ST. THOMAS's (P. E.), 5th av. and 53d st.

SIMPSON (M. E.), Clermont and Wilmoughby avs., Brooklyn.

TRANSFIGURATION (P. E.), E. 29th st. near 5th av.

TRINITY (P. E.), Broadway and Rector st.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN (Pres.), 42d st. near 5th av.

Music, Conservatories of.—The following are to be found in this city:

COLLEGE OF MUSIC, 163 E. 70th st.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC, Broadway and 116th st.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, 204 W. 23d st.

METROPOLITAN COLLEGE OF MUSIC, 21 E. 14th st.

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF MUSIC, 128 E. 58th st.

NEW YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, 112 E. 18th st.

NEW YORK GERMAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, 7 W. 42d st.

Music Hall, Carnegie, is one of the finest edifices in the world for concerts lectures, conventions, etc., at 7th av. and 57th st. It was founded by Andrew Carnegie, and cost \$1,250,000. It contains a large hall, with seats for 3,000 people, and standing-room for 1,000 more, a smaller concert-room, and other apartments. The building was formally opened on May 5, 1891, and is now used for many of the best concerts and other important gatherings.

Music Halls.—The nearest approach here to the English "music hall" is the concert-garden, usually conducted by Germans and in the German style. Some of these popular places of entertainment are classed among THEATRES (which see). The principal ones are as follows:

ALHAMBRA, 134-136 E. 14th st.

HURTIG AND SEAMON'S (HARLEM), 211 W. 125th st.

KOSTER AND BIAL'S, 34th st. near Broadway.

NEW WINTER GARDEN (formerly Jacob Blank's), 3d av. near 13th st.

OLYMPIA, Broadway and 44th st.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE, 58th st. and 3d av.

TERRACE, 59th st. near 3d av.

VOLKSGARDEN, E. 14th st. near 3d av.

WEBER AND FIELDS'S, Broadway and 29th st.

(See also CONCERT SALOONS.)

Music Libraries.—The founding of the New York Public Library has enabled the valuable collections of music and works on music in the Astor and Lenox Libraries to be united in the building of the latter. That originally in the Lenox was gathered and presented to it by the late Joseph W. Drexel. It is chiefly of antiquarian and historical interest. The Astor Library contributed the monumental complete editions published by Breitkopf and Härtel of the works of Palestrina, Schütz, Mozart, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, and Schumann, the still finer editions of Bach and Handel, published by the Bach and Handel Societies in Germany; Gluck's and Grétry's operas; the orchestral scores of Wagner's music dramas; the operas of Berlioz and his symphonic works, and those of Rubinstein, Liszt, and other modern composers. The combined collection numbers about 7,800 volumes and 1,500 pamphlets.

Musical Societies.—The following is a list of the principal musical societies and their offices in the city of New York:

AMPHION MUSICAL SOCIETY, Clymer st., Brooklyn. 150 members.

APOLLO CLUB, 153 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn. Organized, 1878; 320 members.

ARION SINGING SOCIETY, Arion pl. near Broadway, Brooklyn. 600 members.

ARION SOCIETY, Park av. and 59th st.

BEETHOVEN MÄNNERCHOR, 210 5th st. Organized, 1866; 450 members.

BROOKLYN CHORAL SOCIETY, 300 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN SAENGERBUND, Smith and Schermerhorn sts., Brooklyn. Organized 1862; 350 members.

DEUTSCHE LIEDERKRANZ, Ewen and Meserole sts., Brooklyn. Organized, 1866; 350 members.

LIEDERKRANZ, 58th st., between Park and Lexington avs. Organized, 1847; 1,176 members.

MÄNNERCHOR, 203 E. 56th st.

MANUSCRIPT SOCIETY, 26 E. 23d st.

MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB, 113 W. 40th st. Organized, 1867; 250 members.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY, 24 E. 33d st.

MUSURGIA, Carnegie Hall.

NEW YORK CHORUS SOCIETY, 26 Union sq.

NEW YORK SÄNGERBUND, 205 E. 56th st.

ORATORIO SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN, 489 Fulton st. Organized, 1893; 250 members.

ORATORIO SOCIETY, Carnegie Hall.

PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION, 41 University pl.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, Carnegie Hall
SEIDL SOCIETY, 296 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

SYMPHONY SOCIETY, Carnegie Hall.

WAGNER SOCIETY, Carnegie Hall. Organized, 1894; 525 members.

Myrtle Avenue, a Cheap-John thoroughfare, runs east from Fulton st. at the Brooklyn borough hall out beyond the cemeteries in Queens borough. An elevated railroad runs over it to the borough line.

Narrows, the.—The name of the strait by which the inner bay of New York communicates with the outer or maritime bay, formed by the approach of the shores of Long Island and Staten Island and within a mile of each other. For Hamilton on the Long Island shore of

the Narrows, and Fort Wadsworth on the other, fully command this approach to the city. It is proposed to construct a railway tunnel beneath the Narrows, to give the trunk lines crossing New Jersey direct entrance to Brooklyn and Long Island. The passage is crossed by a ferry.

Nassau Street is one of the oldest streets in New York, and one of those which have not been widened, but which preserve the narrow irregularity of the footpaths which gave their direction in the early colonial days. It begins at Wall st. and runs northerly to Printing-House square. Its narrow sidewalks are always overcrowded with pedestrians. Street vendors of notions are always shouting their wares, the stationery and old-book stores are to be found here alongside the shops of the cheap print and photograph sellers, and of late years shoe-shops and dealers in gentlemen's furnishing goods have filled in the vacant places left by old tenants moving up town. Between Cedar and Liberty sts. stood the old post-office, on the site of which a splendid granite structure has been erected by the Mutual Life Insurance Company. Near Wall st. are several large and noble banks and bankers' houses; at the corner of Fulton st., the old site of the "Herald" office, is the Bennett building, a huge structure of iron filled with many offices; at the corner of Beekman st. are the Morse building of brick, the Potter building, and near it the Temple Court, all three of which are large and imposing buildings. At the corner of Spruce st. are the Tribune and the Times and the American Tract Society's buildings, facing Printing-House square.

National Academy of Design, Amsterdam av. and 110th st. — The "Academy" is the foremost art institution in this country. It was founded in 1826, and its first exhibition was held that year in a small room at Broadway and Leade st. illumined by six gas-jets—then a great novelty. Members of the Academy consist of the Academicians, who are the corporate body, and the Associates—all of necessity artists. Either rank is acquired only by merit, and is a mark of professional recognition and distinction. The Academicians have the honorary title

of N. A. (National Academician), and the Associates that of A. N. A. (Associate National Academician). The Associates are chosen from the general body of the artists, and the Academicians are promoted only from the body of Associates. Laymen may become Fellows of the Academy with certain complimentary privileges on payment of a specified fee. An exhibition of new paintings is held in the spring of each year, several prizes then being given, ranging from \$100 to \$300. During the first two days of the exhibitions, which are known as "varnishing day" and "private view," admission can only be obtained by a card of invitation from the secretary, and these are eagerly sought for. During the succeeding weeks the gallery is open to the public from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. upon payment of an admission fee of 25 cts. For the benefit of working people, free admission has recently been allowed on Sundays. There is also an autumn exhibition, usually in November and December. The former building of the Academy at 23d st. and 4th av. is architecturally one of the most striking in a city full of architectural surprises. The plan of the exterior was copied from a famous palace in Venice, and the gray and white marble and blue stone used in its construction are artistically blended. The double flight of steps leading to the main entrance has been skillfully made a part of the general design, and, with its beautiful carvings and drinking-fountain beneath, is unique. This building, which had been sold previously, was given up in 1899. The Academy maintains art schools which are free, and are open from the first Monday in October in each year until the first of June the following year, continuously. All students first enter the antique school. Applicants for admission must submit to the Council a shaded drawing from a cast of some part of the human figure, which if approved will secure admission to the antique class, from which pupils are advanced to the life class upon executing in the school an approved drawing of a full-length statue. Oil- and water-colors may be used by permission of the professor in charge. Punctual attendance is required, under a penalty of forfeiture of membership; but members may attend one or all of the morning, afternoon, and night sessions, as they elect upon entering. The Suy-

dam and Elliot medals, one of silver and one of bronze from each, are competed for annually. The schools are open to both sexes, and the principles and practice of art are taught chiefly through the study of antique sculpture and the living model, both nude and draped, by means of lectures upon anatomy, perspective, and other subjects, through portrait, sketch, and composition classes, and in such other ways as are from time to time provided. In 1896 a new site for a building was secured on Amsterdam av., between 109th and 110th sts., and enough of the structure to accommodate the art classes was completed in 1899.

National Guard, State of New York.

The militia organizations in the city comprise ten regiments and one separate company of infantry, one regiment of heavy artillery, three batteries of light artillery, one squadron and one troop of cavalry, and two signal corps, forming the First, Second, and Fifth Brigades of the National Guard of the State. There are also two battalions of Naval Militia. These troops are all thoroughly equipped and regularly drilled, and form a very respectable body of efficient soldiers always at the disposal of the Governor of the State, who is *ex officio* commander-in-chief of the National Guard. Major-General Charles F. Roe is in active command of all the troops of the State. Headquarters in the Capitol at Albany and at 280 Broadway, New York city. These organizations have proved their value at various times of disturbance of the public peace, notably during the "draft riots" of 1863, the "Orange riots" in 1871, the "rail-road-strike troubles" in 1877, and the strikes at Buffalo in 1892 and at Brooklyn in 1895. The knowledge of their presence always exercises a beneficial influence upon the dangerous classes of a great city. The material of which they are composed is not confined to any race or class, and naturalized citizens are as enthusiastic militiamen as native Americans. The First Battery of artillery is composed of men of German birth or parentage, while of the infantry, the 69th Regiment is distinctively Irish, and the others contain many naturalized citizens.

Uniforms, arms, equipments, and munitions of war are furnished by the State, and certain other allowances are made to

the organizations. The exceptions to this are that the members of the Seventh Regiment supply all their own uniforms, and the Twenty-second and Seventy-first their full-dress uniform. The term of service is five years. Weekly company drills are held during the winter months. Formerly on national holidays, like July 4th, Decoration Day, or Washington's Birthday, it was customary for the military to parade but of late years parades have been confined to special occasions. The regiment are paraded for review by the Commander-in-Chief in the fall of each year.

The names of the different bodies, the locations of their armories, and the commanders and branch of the service, are given below as they were April 30, 1901

ATTACHED TO HEADQUARTERS.

FIRST SIGNAL CORPS.—Captain, Oscar Erlandsen. Armory, Park av. and 34th st.

SQUADRON A.—Cavalry. Major, Olive B. Bridgman. Armory at Madison av. and 94th st.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Headquarters, Central Park W. and 59th st., Brigadier-General McCosker, Butt commanding.

FIRST BATTERY.—Artillery. Captain Louis Wendel. Armory, 340 W. 44th st.

NINTH REGIMENT.—Infantry. Colonel William F. Morris. Armory, 125 W 14th st.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.—Infantry. Colonel, George R. Dyer. Armory, 62d st. and Columbus av.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—Infantry. Colonel, Franklin Bartlett. Armory Broadway and 68th st.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Headquarters in the Brooklyn Municipal Bldg. Brigadier-General James McLeer commanding.

SECOND SIGNAL CORPS.—Captain Charles B. Baldwin. Armory, 801 Dean st. Brooklyn.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Infantry. Colonel, John G. Eddy. Armory, Mare av. and Lynch st., Brooklyn.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.—Infantry. Colonel, A. C. Barnes. Armory, Bedford and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—Heavy artillery. Colonel, David E. Austen. Armory, Sumner and Jefferson avs., Brooklyn.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.—Infantry. Colonel, A. L. Kline. Armory, 8th av. and 15th st., Brooklyn.

TROOP C.—Cavalry. Captain, Charles I. De Bevoise. Armory, N. Portland av. and Auburn pl., Brooklyn.

THIRD BATTERY.—Artillery. Captain, Henry S. Rasquin. Armory, 171 Clermont av., Brooklyn.

SEVENTEENTH SEPARATE COMPANY.—Infantry. Captain, John F. Klein. Armory, 140 Amity st., Flushing.

FIFTH BRIGADE.

Headquarters, Park av. and 34th st. Brigadier-General George M. Smith commanding.

SECOND BATTERY.—Artillery, armed with Gatling guns. Captain, David Wilson. Armory, Park av. and 33d st.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Infantry. Colonel, Daniel Appleton. Armory, 66th and 67th sts., 4th and Lexington avs. (See SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.)

EIGHTH REGIMENT.—Infantry. Colonel, J. M. Jarvis. Armory, Park av. and 94th st.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—Infantry. Colonel, Edward Duffy. Armory, Tompkins Market, 3d av., bet. 6th and 7th sts.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—Infantry. Colonel, William G. Bates. Armory, Park av., 33d and 34th sts.

FOURTH DIVISION OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—State Arsenal, cor. 7th av. and 35th st.

National Rifle Association of America, the, was organized in 1871 for the purpose of encouraging rifle practice throughout the United States and to secure a uniform system of arming, drilling, and target practice among the National Guard of New York and the militia of other States, and also to provide and maintain a suitable rifle range in the vicinity of New York city where national and other matches might be shot. This last object led to the establishment of the Creedmoor range, which is now a State institution. (See CREEDMOOR.)

National Sculpture Society, 215 W. 57th st.—An active organization devoted to maintaining a high standard of work in its field of art. For several years before the formation of a Municipal Art Commission, it was the adviser of the Park Department in regard to the acceptance and placing of public monuments. It has recently made a collection of works in bronze, known as the Warner Memorial, for presentation to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and in 1897 joined with the Architectural League and the National Society of Mural Painters in adopting a code to govern public competitions for artistic works. President, J. Q. A. Ward; secretary, Barr Ferree, 112 Wall st.

National Society of Mural Painters.—The object of this society is "to promote the delineation of the human figure in its relation to architecture, whether rendered in pigment, stained glass, mosaic, tapestry, or other appropriate medium." In 1897 the society, together with the Architectural League and the National Sculpture Society, adopted a code governing public competitions for artistic work. Honorary President, John La Farge; Corresponding Secretary, Herman Schladermundt, Bronxville, N. Y.

Natural History, American Museum of.—This institution dates from 1869, in the spring of which year it was incorporated by the Legislature. The governing body is a board of trustees of 25 members, who fill all vacancies occurring in the board—the votes of at least three fourths being necessary to an election. The officers are chosen annually by the trustees from among their own number. The privileges of the Museum can be purchased in the same manner as in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The contribution of \$1,000 at one time entitles the giver to be a patron; of \$500 to be a fellow; and of \$100 to be a member for life. Books and specimens to twice the above value may be accepted instead of money. Each patron or fellow is furnished yearly with a number of tickets admitting to all the departments of the Museum at all times, not for sightseeing only but for study. The payment of \$10 yearly constitutes a person an annual member with

one such ticket. The nucleus of the present collections of the Museum was purchased in the fall and winter preceding its incorporation, the necessary funds being subscribed mainly by the members of the Board of Trustees. The first purchase was the Verreaux collection of natural history specimens, the next the Elliot collection of the birds of North America, and the entire Museum of Prince Maximilian of Neuwied. These acquisitions were exhibited in the old Arsenal building in Central Park until the completion of the first section of the present fire-proof structure in Manhattan sq.—Central Park West and Columbus av. and 77th to 81st st. The corner-stone for this building—which, like that of the Museum of Art, is only a portion of an immense mass of buildings to be erected from time to time as the requirements of the Museum demand and the liberality of the State will allow—was laid by President Grant on June 2, 1874. Successive additions were made in 1892, 1896, and 1899, completing the whole southern front. The relations of the Museum to the city and State are, like those of the Art Museum already referred to, of a reciprocal character. The trustees are to furnish all the exhibits and to keep them accessible to the public free of charge on five days in the week and all public holidays; in return the Park Department, as the representative of the city and State, furnishes the grounds and buildings, equips the same, and keeps them in repair. The current expenses amount to \$115,000 a year, of which \$95,000 are received from the city, the remainder being furnished by the board of trustees and the subscriptions. As may be inferred from the proposed building projects of the Museum, its aims are exceedingly comprehensive, being avowedly the establishment of a post-graduate university of natural science at which students from all parts of the world may find as full collections of specimens as are to be found at London or Berlin. In furtherance of this plan, one story of the building contains many small rooms fitted up especially for purposes of study.

The first section of the Museum building was formally opened on December 22, 1877, President Hayes being among those in attendance. Its style is a modern Gothic, the material used externally being red Maine granite. The general interior

arrangement is probably the best that has yet been devised for the purpose, and indeed leaves little to be desired. The collections are arranged in large halls, some of which have balconies running around them; and at each end of these halls is a large vestibule, containing stairways and offices for the curator of the department to which the floor is devoted. The north wing is 170 ft. long by 60 wide inside the walls. The lowest story is 18 ft. high; the second or principal story, including the balcony or gallery, 30 ft.; the upper story 22 ft., and the story in the Mansard roof 16 ft.

The fifth floor, which may be reached by elevator, has shells in the main hall. The east, north, and west wings are devoted to laboratories and offices and are not open to the public. The library of the institution, numbering 53,000 volumes, among which is a rare collection of books and pamphlets on fishes presented by R. L. Stuart, and a fine collection on shells presented by Miss C. L. Wolfe, is on this floor. It includes the library of the late Prof. Jules Marcou, donated by his sons. It is a reference library and is open freely to the general public.

In the east wing on the fourth floor is the collection of mammalian fossils, comprising the E. D. Cope collection, the specimens gathered by yearly expeditions of the Museum to the Rocky Mountain region since 1891, and other specimens obtained by exchange with foreign museums. On the same floor is the James Hall collection of paleontological and geological specimens, purchased in the early days of the Museum, and much other similar material. In the desk cases in the central hall is the Jay collection of shells, presented by Miss C. L. Wolfe, as a memorial of her father, the first President of the Museum; and a representative collection of minerals. Here and in the north wing are other conchological and mineral collections, and the splendid Tiffany collection of gems. The west wing contains many curious objects of Mexican archaeology.

The large halls of the third floor may be regarded as galleries of those on the second. We find in the one surrounding the east hall mammals along the south side and the fine collection of butterflies presented by the Very Rev. E. A. Hoffman, D. D., along the north. In the central

gallery there are monkeys, bats, and rodents; in the northern gallery, birds. The great entomological collection of 350,000 specimens, made by Henry Edwards, which was purchased by the Museum in 1892, is displayed in rail cases in these three galleries. South American archaeology occupies the west wing.

The east wing of the second, or principal floor, and the central hall opposite the entrance, are devoted to mammals. The hall in the north wing contains the valuable H. B. Bailey collection of nests and eggs of birds. The west wing is devoted to North American archaeology.

The lowest story, contains in the east wing the Jesup collection of North American woods, which was first placed on exhibition in 1890. This noble collection contains 512 specimens representing all kinds of American woods, and is the most complete in the United States. Many of these specimens have cost \$1,500 each. They represent species which are already extinct in this country. Each specimen is a section of a trunk about 5 feet in length. Each is cut with the grain and both directly and diagonally across it, and half the cut is varnished. In addition to the woods, Mr. Jesup has also presented a large number of water-colors to the Museum, representing the flower, fruit, and foliage of all American trees, and a series of glass cases, containing representations, in wax, of the insects which feed upon the woods. On this floor also is a superb collection of more than 1,500 specimens of American building-stones, given by Morris K. Jesup. The hall in the north wing is set apart for the ethnological collections from the shores and islands of the North Pacific. It contains specimens of the implements of the Pacific islanders, spears and lances of various peoples, carved war-clubs, Indian dresses and weapons, stone axes, pottery, etc., all in upright cases. Here also are the Powell collection from British Columbia, presented by H. R. Bishop; a collection from Hudson's Bay, gathered by Prof. Robert Bell, presented by Hugh Auchincloss; the Emmons collection, relating to the ethnology of Alaska; the Mearns cliff dwellings collection; and several minor collections. In this wing there is a lecture-hall with 1,000 seats. The west wing contains various ethnological collections including the De

Morgan collection of stone implements from the valley of the Somme, northern France, and specimens from the Swiss lake dwellings, presented by Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Stuart.

The Museum can be reached by 9th and 6th av. elevated railways to 81st st. station, and by 8th av. electric-cars. The Museum is open on week-days from 9 to 5 o'clock. On Tuesday and Saturday evenings from 7.30 to 10 o'clock the public is admitted free. On Sundays it is open from 1 to 5 o'clock. An entrance fee of 25 cts. is charged on Mondays and Tuesdays. Parcels and bicycles are checked in the basement free of charge. Visitors should plan to complete their examination of the collections half an hour before the nominal time for closing, when the attendants begin to clear the building.

Naturalization.—Foreigners having resided here the required time, and having complied with certain legal formalities, receive "naturalization papers," or certificates of citizenship, in one of the courts—Supreme, Superior, or Common Pleas. In order to remove chances for fraud, naturalized citizens are not allowed to vote unless they have been naturalized ninety days before the election.

Nautical School. (See SCHOOL-SHIP.)

Naval Militia.—There are two organizations of naval militia in New York city. The only other one in the State is in Rochester.

Headquarters, U. S. S. New Hampshire, foot of E. 28th st. Captain Jacob W. Miller commanding.

FIRST BATTALION.—Lieutenant-Commander, W. B. Franklin. Drills on ship New Hampshire.

SECOND BATTALION.—Commander, Robert P. Forshew. Headquarters, foot of 55th st., Brooklyn. Drills on converted yacht Aileen.

Navesink, or Neversink, Highlands are situated on the Shrewsbury River, just inside of Sandy Hook, about 25 miles from New York. The name "Navesink" is of Indian origin, and means a fishing-place; and "Neversink" is simply a corruption of it. Bea-

con Hill, the first elevation from the bay, is crowned by a double-tower lighthouse, which is the finest on the coast. One tower is square, the other round, and they are both furnished with Fresnel lights of remarkable capacity. The square tower has the most powerful light on the coast, the rays of which reach a distance of 35 m., or as far as the altitude of the tower lifts the horizon. This superb light is of French construction, was exhibited and secured the prize at the first Paris International Exhibition, and cost \$30,000. The light in the corresponding tower was manufactured in imitation of it, but is scarcely so powerful. A visit to the lighthouse will well repay; the view from the towers is superb; and the magnificent lenses are well worth the attention of the curious and the scientific. The obliging lighthouse-keeper will draw the curtains, and show reflected upon the central convex crystal an exquisite miniature of all the expanse of land, sea, and sky. The Highlands are a favorite summer resort. It has unusual advantages in that it has ocean-surf, still water, forest, shade, good boating, fishing, and sailing. There are 3 very good hotels here, and a number of boarding-houses, where the rates for board vary from \$10 to \$15 per week. Accessible by Central Railroad of New Jersey or by boats from Pier 8, N. R., to Atlantic Highlands, thence by rail. Fare, round trip, \$1.20. The Red Bank tidal boats (see RED BANK) also stop here.

Navy Yard of the United States is on the south shore of Wallabout Bay, Brooklyn, accessible by street-cars from Fulton and Broadway ferries in about 20 minutes. The main entrance is at Sands and Navy sts. This is the principal naval station in the country. The grounds embrace a total area of 144 acres, including more than a mile of the most eligible wharfage in the harbor. The yard proper comprises 45 acres, inclosed by a high brick wall. About 2,000 men are employed here almost constantly. The most remarkable things in the yard are the immense dry docks. Stone Dry Dock No. 2 is built of granite, and the main chamber is 286 ft. long by 35 ft. wide at the bottom, and 307 ft. long by 98 ft. wide at the top, with a depth of 36 ft. The enormous steam pumps connected with the dock can empty it of water in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours. This dock cost

considerably over \$2,000,000. There is smaller stone dry dock and a larger one of timber. The latter is 465 feet long and 210 wide, and will accommodate the largest vessels. The United States Naval Lyceum, founded by officers of the navy in 1833, is situated in the Navy Yard. It has a fine library. In a small place near the Commandant's office are several cannon captured in the Spanish war. Just east of the Navy Yard are extensive marine barracks, and on the opposite side of Wallabout Bay is the Naval Hospital, a handsome structure surrounded by 2 acres of ground, and having accommodations for 500 patients. The yard is under the command of a rear-admiral of the United States Navy.

Admission to the yard is by pass obtained by writing to the "Captain of the Yard." Ships in commission lying at the yard can be visited only by permission of their commanders.

Newark is not quite as far from the New York City Hall as half of the territory within the New York city limits, but, being one of the chief cities of another State and having extensive manufactures of its own, it possesses little of a suburban character. Thousands of New York mechanics and business men live there with their families, owing to the comparative lowness of rents, but these form but a small part of Newark's whole population. The city has, in consequence, a character of its own, which, in many respects, differs from that of its greater neighbor. Originally settled in 1666, by a colony from Connecticut, it has since drawn to itself a large foreign population, of which the German element is probably the most numerous. The New England spirit of the founders of the city is, however, still predominant, although the opposing element has occasionally managed to get the upper hand. It is essentially a manufacturing town, not in the New England sense, however, of immense factories controlled by a few capitalists. There are some such, but the bulk of the products are turned out by small establishments in which the proprietor is generally a graduate of the workshop. The city, which is about 10 miles distant from New York in a westerly direction, is built on the right bank of the Passaic River, about 4 miles above

where it enters Newark Bay. The ground is even, excepting on the west, where there is slight rise in the land. The streets are nearly all straight, intersecting each other at right angles. Broad st. is the principal thoroughfare both for business and fashion, and is in its plan one of the finest in the country. It is 120 ft. wide, lined for the greater part of its length with trees, and bordered at frequent intervals by small but well-shaded parks. The principal public buildings are situated on it, and also at its upper end are the finest residences in the city. Some of the church buildings are quite fine, and the public buildings are, as a rule, tasteful and substantial structures. The water-supply is obtained from the upper courses of the Passaic River. The Newark Free Public Library, opened in 1889, is supported by city appropriations, and occupies a building erected for a library association, which is rented by the city, and which is handsome and sufficient. It has a fine collection of books, which is rapidly growing. The reading-room is open every day. The proportion of readers to population has been larger than in most cities. The proportion of fiction is not great, and the reference library, which is a particularly complete feature of the institution, is exceedingly popular. The population in 1900 was 246,070. Four lines of railway connect the city with New York, viz. : Pennsylvania, Central of New Jersey, Erie, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. The Pennsylvania has three stations in Newark—at Centre, Chestnut, and Market sts. ; and the Central of New Jersey has two—at Broad and Ferry sts. Fare, by all roads, 15c. ; round trip, 25c.

Newark Bay indents the coast of New Jersey and empties into New York Bay through the Kill Van Kull and Staten Island Sound. The Passaic and Hackensack rivers empty into it at its upper end, and the Newark Meadows lie on its upper western bank. It is crossed at its upper end by the New York and Newark and at its lower by the Central of New Jersey Railways on trestle-work. It is navigable for large vessels as far as Newark through the Passaic River.

New Brighton, the largest village in Richmond borough, occupies the north-eastern extremity of Staten Island. It is

connected by ferry with Manhattan Island, and by steam or electric railroads with all the other important places on Staten Island. The Hotel Castleton, whose broad front is a conspicuous landmark from the water, and the Pavilion, a summer hotel, are located here. The village has several important factories, the largest being the King plaster-mills.

New Brunswick, a city in New Jersey, 32 miles from New York, in a southwest direction. It is on the Raritan River, at the head of navigation, and about 7 miles above the point where that stream empties into Raritan Bay. It has quite extensive manufactories, mainly of iron, steel, rubber, and carpets. The population is estimated at 40,000. Rutgers College, one of the principal institutions of the kind in the State, is located here. It is reached by the Pennsylvania R. R. Fare, 90c. ; round trip, \$1.30. Also by steamer from Pier 6, N. R. ; fare, round trip, 80c.

New Dorp.—A village in the eastern part of Staten Island, a mile back from the shore. In the Moravian Cemetery here is the mausoleum of the Vanderbilt family. Here also is the historic Black-Horse Tavern. Reached by steam-cars from St. George (15 min.). A stage runs from here to Richmond, the old county town.

New England Society was founded May 6, 1805, to commemorate the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers on Plymouth Rock (1620), to promote friendship, charity, and mutual assistance, and for literary purposes. The Society has a public dinner annually on Pilgrim's Day (Dec. 22), in some public hall. The Society has at present over 1,400 members, and any descendant of a New-Englander is eligible for membership after the age of 18. The productive fund of the Society is about \$60,000, and the widow or child of a deceased member is entitled, if in need, to receive five times as much as he may have paid the Society. George Wilson, Secretary, 32 Nassau st.

The New England Society of Brooklyn has 300 members. N. S. Dike, 166 Montague st., Corresponding Secretary.

New Rochelle is a prettily situated suburban village north of the borough of

the Bronx, about 20 miles from New York City Hall, on Long Island Sound. It was founded by Huguenot refugees. The families of many New York business men reside here all the year round, and in summer it is much frequented by a quiet class of people. Within its boundaries are several roomy mansions, built in the Dutch and early English colonial days. It is accessible by trains of the New York & New Haven Railway from Grand Central station, 42d st., or from E. 129th st. Fare, 35 cts.

Newspapers and Periodicals.

—The following is a list of the principal newspapers and other periodicals published in New York, with their offices, subscription price per annum, and specialties. Trade papers, minor religious journals, etc., are omitted:

Daily Morning Papers.

CITY RECORD. (Except Sunday.) \$9.30. Legal and official. 2 City Hall.

COMMERCIAL BULLETIN AND JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. (Except Sunday.) \$12. 19 Beaver st. Commercial.

COURRIER DES ETATS-UNIS. \$12.60. 195 Fulton st. French. Independent.

CRISTOFORO COLOMBO. (Except Sundays.) \$6. Italian. 71 Centre st.

FINANCIAL NEWS. (Except Sunday.) \$5. Financial. 31 Broad st.

HERALD. \$10.50; without Sunday, \$8. Cor. Broadway 6th av. and 34th st. Branch office, 23 Park row. Independent.

HLAS LIDU. (Except Sundays.) \$8. Bohemian. 436 E. 72d st.

HOTEL REPORTER. (Except Sunday.) \$18. Hotel interests. 88 Centre st.

IL PROGRESSO ITALO-AMERICANO. (Except Sundays.) \$7. 2 Centre st. Italian.

INDICATOR. (Except Sundays.) \$10. 31 Broad st. Financial.

INVESTIGATOR. (Except Sundays.) \$5. 52 Broadway. Financial.

JEWISH NEWS. \$5. 185 E. Broadway.

JOURNAL AND ADVERTISER. \$9; without Sunday, \$6. 154 Nassau st. Democratic.

JOURNAL OF FINANCE. (Except Sundays.) \$10. 25 Broad st. Financial.

LAS NOVEDADES. (Except Sundays.) \$15. 33 Barclay st. Spanish.

L'Eco d'ITALIA. \$8. 22 Centre st. Italian.

LISTY. \$9. 1368 Avenue A. Bohemian.

NEW-YORKER VOLKSZEITUNG. \$6. 184 William st. German. Independent.

NEW-YORKER ZEITUNG. (Except Sundays.) \$7. 22 N. William. German Democratic.

NEW YORK LAW JOURNAL. (Except Sundays.) \$7. 303 Broadway.

PRESS. \$4. 38 Park row. Republican-Protectionist.

STAATS-ZEITUNG. \$7. Tryon row, cor Chatham st. German. Democratic.

STOCKHOLDER. (Except Sundays.) \$8. 176 Broadway. Financial.

SUN. \$8; without Sunday, \$6. Printing-House sq. Independent.

TIMES. \$7.50; without Sunday, \$6. Printing-House sq. Up-town office, 1227 Broadway. Democratic.

TRIBUNE. \$10.00; without Sunday, \$8. Printing-House sq. Up-town office. 1242 Broadway. Republican.

WALL ST. DAILY NEWS. (Except Sundays.) \$5. 49 Exchange pl. Financial.

WORLD. \$8.50; without Sunday, \$6. 63 Park row. Up-town office, 1267 Broadway. Democratic.

Evening Papers (except Sundays).

ABENDEBLATT (Evening edition of Staats-Zeitung), \$3.

BROOKLYN TIMES. \$6. 24-26 Broadway, Brooklyn.

CITIZEN (also Sunday morning). \$7. 397 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER. \$6. 187 Broadway. Independent.

EAGLE (also Sunday morning). \$8. Washington and Johnson sts., Brooklyn.

EVENING JOURNAL. (Evening edition of morning paper.)

EVENING POST. \$9. 208 Broadway. Independent.

EVENING TELEGRAM. Broadway, 6th av. and 34th st. Independent.

FREIE PRESSE (also DER LONG-ISLANDER, Sunday morning). \$4.50. Brooklyn.

MAIL AND EXPRESS. \$6. 203 Broadway. Republican.

NEWS. \$3. 32 Park row. Independent Democratic.

NEW-YORKER HEROLD. \$3. 22 N. William st. German.

STANDARD-UNION. \$6. 311 Washington st., Brooklyn.

STAR. \$3. Long Island City.

SUN. (Evening edition of morning paper.)

WALL ST. JOURNAL. \$5. 44 Broad st. Financial.

WORLD. (Evening edition of morning paper.)

Semi-Weekly Papers.

CATHOLIC AMERICAN. Wednesdays and Saturdays. \$1. 96 Church st.

HARLEM LOCAL REPORTER. Wednesdays and Saturdays. \$2.50. 203 E. 124th st.

SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL LIST AND PRICE CURRENT. Wednesdays and Saturdays. \$10. 108 Fulton st.

Weekly Papers, etc.

AMATEUR ATHLETE. \$1. Sports. 21 Centre st.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. \$1. 52 Lafayette pl. Agricultural.

AMERICAN ART JOURNAL. \$3. 23 Union sq. Music.

AMERICAN BANKER. \$4. 29 Murray st. Banking.

AMERICAN FIELD. 19 Park pl.

AMERICAN GARDENING. \$1. 2 Duane st. Horticultural.

AMERICAN HEBREW. \$3. 215 E. 44th st.

AMERICAN MACHINIST. \$3. 256 Broadway. Mechanical.

AMERICAN PAPER TRADE NEWS. \$2. 318 Broadway. Paper trade.

AMERICAN WHEELMAN AND CYCLE TRADE GAZETTE. \$2. 23 Park row.

ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDING. \$4. 23 Warren st.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. \$6. 99 Nassau st. Professional.

ATLANTIS. \$6. 2 Stone st. Greek.

BLADE. 50 cents. 792 Flushing av., Brooklyn.

BRADSTREET'S. \$5. 279 Broadway. Financial and commercial.

BROOKLYN LIFE. \$3. Humorous. Washington and Johnson sts., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN WEEKLY. \$1. 1144 3d av., Brooklyn.

BULLINGER'S MONITOR GUIDE. \$6. 75 Fulton st. Time tables.

CATHOLIC REVIEW. \$3.20. 96 Church st. Denominational.

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. \$2.50. 150 5th av. Methodist Episcopal.

CHRISTIAN WORK. \$3. 90 Bible House. Evangelical.

CHRISTIAN HERALD. \$1.50. 92 Bible House. Religious.

CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER. \$2.65. 4 Warren st. Reformed Church.

CHRISTIAN INQUIRER. \$1.50. 86 Temple Court. Baptist.

CHRISTIAN NATION. \$2. 150 Nassau st.

CHRISTIAN WORK. \$3. 86 Bible House. Religious.

CHRONICLE. \$3. 97 Cedar st. Insurance.

CHURCHMAN. \$3.50. 47 Lafayette pl. Protestant Episcopal.

CLIPPER, THE. \$4. 88 Centrest. Sporting.

COLLIER'S WEEKLY. \$5. 521 W. 13th st. Literary.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE. \$10.20. 76½ Pine st. Financial and commercial.

COURT JOURNAL AND OFFICIAL RECORD. \$2.50. 280 Broadway. Legal.

CRITERION. \$2. 156 Fifth av. Literary.

DRAMATIC MIRROR. \$4. 1432 Broadway. Theatrical.

DRAMATIC NEWS. \$4. 1402 Broadway. Theatrical.

DRY GOODS CHRONICLE. \$4. 56 Franklin st.

DRY GOODS ECONOMIST. \$5. 78 Walker st.

DUN'S REVIEW. \$2. 314 Broadway. Commercial.

ELECTRICAL AGE. 63 Park row.

ELECTRICAL REVIEW. \$3. 41 Park row. Electrical science.

- ELECTRICAL WORLD. \$3. 120 Liberty st.
- ENGINEERING AND MINING JOURNAL. \$4. 253 Broadway. Scientific.
- ENGINEERING NEWS. \$4. 220 Broadway.
- EVANGELIST. \$3. 156 5th av. Presbyterian.
- EXAMINER. \$2. 38 Park row. Baptist.
- FINANCIER. \$10. 40 Broadway.
- FISHING GAZETTE. \$2. 203 Broadway.
- FOREST AND STREAM. \$4. 346 Broadway. Sporting.
- FOURTH ESTATE. \$2. 253 Broadway. Journalism.
- GARDEN AND FOREST. \$4. Tribune Building.
- GREENPOINT WEEKLY STAR. \$3. 152 Greenpoint av., Brooklyn.
- HARLEM LIFE. \$3. 81 E. 125th st. Social.
- HARPER'S BAZAR (illustrated). \$4. Franklin sq. Fashions.
- HARPER'S WEEKLY (illustrated). \$4. Franklin sq. Public events.
- HEBREW JOURNAL. \$2.50. 124 E. 14th st.
- HEBREW LEADER. \$1. 7 Warren st. Denominational.
- HEBREW STANDARD. \$2. 114 Nassau st.
- HOME JOURNAL. \$2. 289 Fourth av. Literature and society.
- INDEPENDENT. \$3. 130 Fulton st. Congregational.
- IRISH WORLD. \$2.50. 41 Barclay st.
- JEWISH MESSENGER. \$5. 2 W. 14th st.
- JUDGE (illus.). \$5. 110 5th av. Comic.
- KATHOLISCHES VOLKSBLATT. \$2.50. 5 Barclay st. German. Catholic.
- KAWKAB AMERICA (Arabic). 25 Pearl st.
- LESLIE'S WEEKLY (illustrated). \$4. 110 5th av. Public events.
- LIFE (illus.). \$5. 19 W. 31st st. Comic.
- LITERARY DIGEST. 30 Lafayette pl. Literary.
- LONG ISLAND DEMOCRAT. \$2. Jamaica.
- MARITIME REGISTER. \$20. 168 Pearl st. Shipping.
- MEDICAL RECORD. \$5. 51 5th av.
- MUSICAL COURIER. \$4. 19 Union sq.
- NATION. \$3. 210 Broadway. Political and literary.
- NEW CHURCH MESSENGER. \$3. Cooper Union. Swedenborgian.
- NEWSPAPER MAKER. \$2. 154 Nassau st. Journalism.
- NEW YORK AGE. \$1.50. 4 Cedar st. Organ of the colored race.
- NEW YORK DISPATCH. \$2.50. 317 Broadway. Literary and Masonic.
- NEW YORK FAMILY STORY PAPER. \$3. 24 Vandewater st. Literary.
- NEW YORK FIRESIDE COMPANION. \$3. 23 Vandewater st. Literary.
- NEW YORK FREEMAN'S JOURNAL. \$3. 17 Barclay st. Catholic.
- NEW YORK LEDGER. \$2. 182 William st. Literary.
- NEW YORK WEEKLY. \$3. Literary. 29 Rose st.
- NEW YORK MEDICAL JOURNAL. \$5. 66 W. Broadway.
- NEW YORK OBSERVER. \$3.15. 156 5th av. Evangelical.
- NORDISKE BLADE. \$2. Brooklyn.
- OESTERREICHISCH-UNGARISCHE ZEITUNG. \$2.50. 27 Centre st.
- OESTENS HAEROLD. \$1.50. 532 Atlantic av., Brooklyn.
- OUTLOOK, THE. \$3. 287 4th av. Religious and literary.
- PRINTER'S INK. \$5. 10 Spruce st. Advertising.
- PUBLIC OPINION. \$2.50. 13 Astor pl.
- PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY. \$3.20. 59 Duane st.
- PUCK (illustrated). \$5. 39 E. Houston st. Comic. Also in German.
- RAILROAD GAZETTE. \$4.20. 32 Park pl. Mechanical.
- RECORD AND GUIDE. \$6. 14 Vesey st. Real estate and building.
- REGISTER. \$2. Newtown.
- REPORTER. \$2. 1055 Broadway, Brooklyn.
- RIDER AND DRIVER. \$4. 945 Broadway.
- RURAL NEW-YORKER. \$2. 41 Pearl st. Agricultural.
- SCHOOL JOURNAL. \$2. 61 E. 9th st. Educational.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. \$3.20. 361 Broadway. Mechanical.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN SUPPLEMENT. \$4. 361 Broadway. Scientific.

SCOTTISH-AMERICAN. \$3. 33 Rose st. Literary.

SEABOARD. \$2. 129 Broad st. Commercial.

SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL LIST. \$5. 108 Fulton st.

SPIRIT OF THE TIMES. \$5. 5 Beekman st. Sporting and dramatic.

STANDARD, THE. \$4. 140 W. 42d st. Theatrical. Illustrated.

SUNDAY DEMOCRAT. \$2.50. 32 Park row. Political.

TAMMANY TIMES. \$1. 236 W. 39th st. Democratic.

TEXAS SIFTINGS. \$4. 65 W. Broadway. Humorous.

TOWN TOPICS. \$4. 44 Broad st. Society.

TROTTER AND PACER. \$2. 460 W. Broadway. Sporting.

TRUTH. \$5. 50 E. 19th st. Comic.

TRUTH-SEEKER. \$3. 23 Lafayette pl. Liberal.

TURF, FIELD, AND FARM. \$4. 41 Park row. Agricultural and sporting.

VOGUE. \$4. 154 5th av. Fashions and society.

VOICE. \$1.50. 30 Lafayette pl. Prohibition.

WAR CRY. \$2. 130 W. 14th st. Salvation Army.

WHEEL AND CYCLING TRADE REVIEW. \$2. 88 W. Broadway.

Semi-monthly Papers.

ADVOCATE AND GUARDIAN. \$1. 29 E. 29th st. Charitable.

AMERICAN DRUGGIST. \$2. 62 West Broadway.

HARDWARE. \$1. 143 Chambers st.

Monthly Publications.

AMERICAN ANGLER. 31 W. 42d st.

AMERICAN ELECTRICIAN. \$1. 26 Cortlandt st.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF OBSTETRICS. \$5. 51 5th av.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE. \$2.50. 70 South st.

AMERICAN VETERINARY REVIEW. \$4. 141 W. 54th st.

ARGOSY, THE. \$1. 111 5th av. Literary.

ART AMATEUR (illustrated). \$4. 23 Union sq.

ART INTERCHANGE. \$4. 7 W. 18th st. Artist. \$4. 67 5th av.

BABYHOOD. \$1. 140 Nassau st. Hygiene of infants.

BANKERS' MAGAZINE. \$5. 78 William st. Financial.

BOND RECORD. \$1. 20 Nassau st.

BOOK-BUYER. \$1. 153 5th av. Reviews.

BOOKMAN. \$2. 372 5th av. Reviews.

BROOKLYN MEDICAL JOURNAL. \$2. 260 Hancock st., Brooklyn.

CASSELL'S FAMILY MAGAZINE. \$1.50. 7 W. 18th st. Literary.

CASSIER'S MAGAZINE. \$3. 63 Park row. Engineering.

CATHOLIC WORLD. \$3. 120 W. 60th st. Century (illustrated). \$4. 33 E. 17th st. Literary.

CHURCH UNION. \$1. 18 Wall st. Evangelical.

CONTEMPORARY REVIEW, American edition. \$4.50. 112 Wall st.

CRITIC, THE. \$3. 27 W. 23d st. Literary.

CURRENT LITERATURE. \$3. 55 Liberty st. Literary.

DECORATOR AND FURNISHER. \$4. 70 5th av.

DELINEATOR. \$1. 9 W. 13th st. Fashions.

DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY. \$1. 110 5th av. Literary.

DIETETIC AND HYGIENIC GAZETTE. \$1. 1218 Broadway.

DRUGGISTS' CIRCULAR. \$1.50. 84 William st.

EDUCATIONAL REVIEW. 29 W. 23d st.

ENGINEERING MAGAZINE. \$3. 120 Liberty st.

EVERYWHERE. 50 cents. Brooklyn. Literary.

FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW, American edition. \$4.50. 112 Wall st. Literary.

FORUM, THE. \$3. 111 5th av. Literary.

FRANK LESLIE'S BUDGET. \$2. 141 5th av. Literary.

FRANK LESLIE'S PLEASANT HOURS. \$1.50. 141 5th av. Literary.

FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY. \$3. 141 5th av. Literary.

FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE. \$2.50. 141 5th av. Non-sectarian.

GOLF. Franklin sq. Sports.

GRAND ARMY GAZETTE, ETC. \$1. 88 Nassau st. Organ G. A. R.

GUIDE TO HOLINESS. \$1. 64 Bible House.

GUNTON'S MAGAZINE. \$2. 34 Union sq. Economics.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE (illustrated). \$3. Franklin sq. Literary.

HOME MISSIONARY. 60c. 34 Bible House.

HOMILETIC REVIEW. \$2.50. 30 Lafayette pl.

INSURANCE LAW JOURNAL. \$6. 100 William st. Legal.

LADIES' WORLD. 35 cts. 25 City Hall pl.

L'ART DE LA MODE. \$3.50. 3 E. 19th st.

LIBRARY JOURNAL. \$3. 59 Duane st.

LITERARY NEWS. \$1. 59 Duane st.

MCCLURE'S MAGAZINE. \$1.50. 141 E. 25th st. Literary.

MAGAZINE OF ART. \$3.50. 31 E. 17th st.

METAPHYSICAL MAGAZINE. \$2.50. 503 5th av.

METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE. \$1. 140 W. 42d st. Literary and artistic.

MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE. \$1. 111 5th av. Literary.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE. \$1. 58 Reade st.

NINETEENTH CENTURY, American edition. \$4.50. 112 Wall st.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW. \$5. Franklin sq. Literary.

OUR ANIMAL FRIENDS. \$1. 43 Madison av. Natural history.

OUTING. \$3. 239 Fifth av. Recreation.

PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL. \$1. 202 Broadway. Calligraphy.

PHOTOGRAPHIC TIMES. \$4. 60 E. 11th st.

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. \$2. 25 E. 21st st.

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY. \$3. 14 E. 25th st.

POST-GRADUATE, THE. \$1. 303 E. 20th st. Medical.

PURITAN. 111 5th av. Ladies.

REVIEW OF REVIEWS. \$2.50. 13 Astor pl. Literary.

ST. NICHOLAS. \$3. 33 E. 17th st. Juvenile.

SANITARIAN, THE. \$4. 291 Union st. Brooklyn. Sanitary science.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE. \$3. 153 5th av. Literary.

SHORT STORIES. \$3. 55 Liberty st. Fiction.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE. \$1. 61 E. 9th st. Educational.

TOILETTES. \$2. 126 W. 23d st. Fashions.

WERNER'S MAGAZINE. \$2. 7 E. 16th st. Vocal and dramatic.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW, American edition. \$4.50. 112 Wall st.

WORLD'S WORK. \$3. 34 Union sq.

X Y Z GUIDE. \$2.50. 132 Nassau st.

Bi-monthly Publications.

ART EDUCATION. \$1.50. 76 5th av.

HOMOEOPATHIC JOURNAL OF OBSTETRICS. \$4. 133 William st.

JOURNAL OF THE MILITARY SERVICE INSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. \$2. Governor's Island.

METHODIST REVIEW. \$2.50. 150 5th av.

Quarterly Publications.

ALTRUIST INTERCHANGE. 50 cts. 7 5th av. Philanthropic.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILOLOGY. 6 5th av.

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD. \$1. 14 Vesey st.

ARCHIVES OF OPHTHALMOLOGY. \$4. 27 W. 23d st.

ARCHIVES OF OTOTOLOGY. \$5. 27 W. 23d st. Medical.

AUK. 33 Pine st. Ornithology.

BULLETIN OF THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE. \$1. 313 W. 23d st. Medical.

EDINBURGH REVIEW, American edition.
 §4. 112 Wall st. Literary.

GLOBE REVIEW. §2. 33 Union sq. W.
 Literary.

MEDICO - LEGAL JOURNAL. §3. 38
 Broadway.

QUARTERLY REVIEW, American edition.
 112 Wall st.

SCOTTISH REVIEW, American edition.
 §4. 112 Wall st.

Newtown, one of the former towns of Queens County consolidated with New York city, Jan. 1, 1898, lies east of Long Island City, having Bowery Bay and Flushing Bay for its northern boundary. It comprises the villages of Newtown, Elmhurst, Corona, Middle Village, Winfield, and Maspeth. It is largely a city of the dead, containing over 30 cemeteries with a total area of 2,000 acres, and hence is not an attractive residence locality for the living. Reached by Long Island Railroad (fare, 9 cts.) or by trolley-cars from Broadway, Williamsburgh.

Newtown Creek is an irregular arm of the East River, and receives several small fresh-water streams. It is navigable for a mile or two from its mouth for vessels of light draught, and forms the northern boundary of the borough of Brooklyn.

New York Academy of Sciences was organized in 1817 as the Lyceum of Natural History, being fourth in point of age among American scientific societies. Its name and constitution were changed in 1876.

The Academy at present meets at 12 W. 31st st. every Monday at 8 p. m., from October to May, inclusive. All meetings are open to the public and are announced, with the subjects of the papers to be read, in the bulletins of the Scientific Alliance of New York. A special course of popular lectures is provided for the public, for which tickets are freely supplied to members. Early in each year a public reception and exhibition of scientific progress during the preceding year are held at the American Museum of Natural History. Resident members are such as live in New York, or in the vicinity, and are *not* restricted to scientific people. Ladies are admitted to membership. Honorary

members, limited to fifty in number, include the most eminent scientific men of the world. Corresponding members are restricted to persons engaged in the pursuit of some branch of science. Fellows are chosen from among the resident members in virtue of scientific attainments or services. The initiation fee is \$5 and the annual dues are \$10. A member may commute his dues by the payment of \$100, thus becoming a life member and retaining full powers and privileges. The fee for a patron is \$1,000.

The Academy publishes *The Annals* and *The Memoirs*. All are distributed to members and Fellows, and are circulated in exchange for the publications of nearly all the foreign and American academies and learned societies. *The Annals*, begun in 1824, contain the contributions and reports of researches, together with the reports of meetings. *The Memoirs*, issued in quarto form, are adapted to papers requiring large plates or tabulations. But one number has thus far been issued. *The Transactions* are now abolished.

The library numbers over 18,000 titles, and is especially rich in sets of the publications of American and foreign societies. It is now shelved in a special room of the Schermerhorn Building at Columbia University.

New York Athletic Club.—The New York Athletic Club stands at the head of all such associations in America. It originated in 1868. At that time there were no societies of this kind in the country, and the club began with but a score of members, Mr. W. B. Curtis being elected the first president. A hired room was used for several years during the summer, and in the winter Wood's Gymnasium was rented. As proper training for the body became more popular, the club grew in membership, gradually being regarded as the headquarters of athletics, and the need of a permanent home grew imperative. Accordingly the Crescent Club Gymnasium, on 23d st. near 6th av., was leased, and at the same time plans were made for the erection of a club-house on the corner of 55th st. and 6th av., into which the club moved in 1885. Besides this house the members possessed extensive grounds at Mott Haven, and adjoining these were four boat-houses, the wa-

ter contingent of the club being numerous and skillful. These grounds were given up some years ago, as the club then purchased one of the Glen Island group of islands, near New Rochelle. It was named Travers Island, after the late William R. Travers, who was president of the club for many years. There are a handsome club-house, boat-house, an athletic track, and baseball grounds on the island. Nearly \$100,000 has been expended on these improvements. Spring and fall games are held each year, besides a spring regatta, and numerous contests for prizes and medals, of which the members possess a large number; 2,000 persons, the constitutional limit, compose this association, each paying \$40 yearly dues, besides \$50 upon initiation, and it has also 200 life-members and 300 non-resident members. In 1892 a plot of land was purchased at 6th av. and 59th st., and a new building has been erected there, which was first occupied early in 1898. The entrance to the building is imposing, and leads to a broad marble hall, on the left of which is the library. On the right is the natatorium, finished entirely in marble, a joy forever to the amphibious members of the club. The lounging- and smoking-room, on the second floor, is finished in brown oak, embracing a series of decorated panels depicting athletic scenes. An immense fireplace is the principal attraction in this room. The billiard-room contains thirteen tables. A room that attracts a good deal of attention from the visitor is the parlor, where, in addition to the decorations of East Indian mahogany and rich tapestry and rugs, the club trophies are exhibited. The dining-room, on the sixth floor, is a most imposing apartment, both in size and beauty. The gymnasium, boxing-room, fencing-room, and locker-room are complete in every detail. A wing of the club-house is devoted exclusively to the bicycle. Topping off the whole structure is a roof-garden, affording a splendid view of Greater New York. The club-house on Travers Island was burned in 1901, and a new one of brick is being erected to cost about \$50,000.

New York Bay Cemetery is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Jersey City on the western shore of New York Bay. It can be reached by electric-cars from Jersey City—Cortlandt st. or Desbrosses st.

Ferry. It is one of the minor burying-grounds of New York City, but one of the principal of Jersey City.

New York Board of Trade and Transportation, 203 Broadway.—

"The objects of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation are to obtain, preserve, and circulate valuable and useful information relating to the commerce of the United States, and especially to that of the city and State of New York; to encourage wise and needful legislation bearing upon mercantile interests; to advocate the improvement of our terminal facilities for the handling and storing of produce and merchandise; to study the workings of our system of transportation, upon which the commercial prosperity of New York so largely depends, and endeavor to remedy by all proper means the defects and abuses existing therein; to facilitate the adjustment of differences, controversies, and misunderstandings between its members and others; and to advocate such other principles and projects as will tend to advance the commercial prosperity of our city and State." Any person interested in these objects may become a member on recommendation of the Executive Committee, election by the Directors, and payment of an initiation fee of \$5 and an annual subscription of \$10. The membership is large among all classes of business men.

New York City.—The city of New York includes Manhattan Island; Blackwell's, Ward's, and Randall's Islands in the East River; City, Hart's, and Hunter's Islands in the Sound; Governor's, Bedloe's, and Ellis Islands in the bay, together with some smaller islands, Staten Island, a portion of the mainland north of Manhattan Island, and that part of Long Island comprised in the former cities of Brooklyn and Long Island City, and the former towns of Newtown, Flushing, and Jamaica, together with that part of the town of Hempstead lying west of a line drawn from the southeasterly point of the town of Flushing, south to the Atlantic Ocean between Rockaway Beach and Shelter Island. It is bounded north by the cities of Yonkers and Mount Vernon and the towns of Pelham and New Rochelle, east by Long Island Sound and the towns of North Hemp-

stead and Hempstead, south by the Atlantic Ocean, and west by Arthur Kill, the bay, and the Hudson or North River. Manhattan Island is $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and varies in breadth from a few hundred yards at the Battery to $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles at 14th st., diminishing again to less than a mile above 130th st., and having an area of nearly 22 square miles or 14,000 acres. It is bounded N. by Spuyten Duyvil Creek and the Harlem River, which separate it from the mainland, E. by the East and Harlem Rivers, S. by the bay, and W. by the Hudson River. The island was originally very rough, a rocky ridge running from the S. point northward and branching into several spurs, which united after 4 or 5 miles, culminating in Washington Heights, 238 ft. above tide-water, and a bold promontory of 130 ft. at the extreme northern point. The south portion of the island and the shores in some places were alluvial sand-beds, while marshes and ponds also occurred. But the original character of the surface has disappeared in the lower portion, and is disappearing in the upper before the constant grading and filling for the construction of new or the improvement of old streets. Several localities in the upper part of Manhattan Island are popularly known by local names. Yorkville and Harlem are on the east side, the former in the vicinity of 86th st., the latter of 125th st.; on the west side are Bloomingdale and Manhattanville, opposite Yorkville and Harlem respectively. Along the ridge above Manhattanville, in the vicinity of 155th st., is Washington Heights, and near the north-west extremity of the island, Inwood. Some of the mainland portion of the city, formerly constituting the towns of Morrisania, West Farms, and Kingsbridge, Westchester co., was annexed by the act of May 23, 1873, which went into effect on Jan. 1, 1874. The south portion, comprising Morrisania and a part of West Farms, forms the 23d ward of the city, the rest of the mainland constituting the 24th ward. The 23d ward contains several villages, with various popular designations, among which are Mott Haven and North New York, immediately across Harlem Bridge; Port Morris, on the East River; and Melrose, Morrisania, and Highbridge farther north. In the 24th ward are Tremont, Mount Hope, West Farms, Morris Heights, Fordham, and

Williamsbridge between the Harlem and Bronx Rivers; Kingsbridge and Spuyten Duyvil, separated from the north extremity of Manhattan Island by Spuyten Duyvil Creek; Mosholu, north of these; and Riverdale and Mount St. Vincent, on the Hudson. In 1895 there was added to the city all that part of Westchester County south of a straight line drawn from the point where the north line of the city of New York meets the center line of the Bronx River to the middle of the channel between Hunter's and Glen Islands in Long Island Sound. The territory thus annexed includes Throgg's Neck, Unionport, West Chester, Williamsbridge, Baychester, East Chester, Wakefield, and Bartow. All this territory now forms part of the 24th ward.

A commission was created by State legislation in 1890 to inquire into the expediency of consolidating New York, Brooklyn, Long Island City, and some adjacent towns into a single municipality. At the elections of 1894 the scheme was generally approved by the people. A bill to effect such consolidation was approved May 4, 1897, to go into force on Jan. 1, 1898. The consolidated city, known simply as New York, is divided into five boroughs: Manhattan, consisting of Manhattan Island and the smaller adjacent islands; The Bronx, consisting of all that part of the city on the mainland above the Harlem River; Brooklyn, consisting of the former city of Brooklyn; Queens, consisting of Long Island City, Flushing, Jamaica, Newtown, and part of Hempstead; and Richmond, consisting of Staten Island. Its total area is 317.77 square miles, its extreme length 32 miles, and its greatest width 16 miles. It had, on the date of consolidation, about 3,400,000 inhabitants, making it the second largest city in the world; 1,300 miles of improved streets, 1,186 places of worship, 5,800 policemen, 140,000 dwelling-houses, 166 banks, and 6,000 acres of parks. The assessed value of its real estate was \$2,221,879,805. (See CHARTER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.) The boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx are divided into 24 wards, of which the 23d and 24th are in Bronx borough. The wards of Brooklyn are numbered from 1 to 32, as before consolidation; Queens and Richmond each have five wards.

The city, as a port of entry of the United States, comprises Jersey City, and

all the other municipalities on New York Bay and the Hudson River, Newark being the nearest other port. About 60 per cent. of the entire foreign commerce of the United States is carried on through this port, the arrivals and departures of vessels being about 30,000 annually; of these, over 5,000 are steamers plying to and from foreign ports.

HISTORY.—Manhattan Island was discovered by Henry Hudson in September, 1609, anchoring in New York Harbor on the 11th and sailing up the Hudson on the 12th. The first settlement on the island was made by the Dutch in 1623, and was called New Amsterdam. In 1626 Peter Minuit, then Director-General, purchased the island of the Indians for goods worth \$24. In 1664 the island was captured without resistance and occupied by the English, and the name of the settlement changed to New York, the territory having been granted to the Duke of York by Charles II. In July, 1673, the Dutch recaptured the city and named it New Orange; but it was restored to England in November, 1674. The city was in possession of the British during the Revolutionary War, but was finally evacuated by them on November 25, 1783. From 1785 to 1790 it was the seat of government of the United States. Its progress was very rapid after the completion of the Erie Canal in 1825, and there has been a marked decrease in the prevalence of epidemics since the introduction of Croton water in 1842. In 1844 began the enormous immigration to this country, the greater part of which has passed through this port. In 1851 Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, received an enthusiastic public welcome. In 1853 there was an exhibition on Reservoir sq. of the industry of all nations. In 1858 the successful laying of the Atlantic cable was celebrated. In 1860 the first Japanese embassy was entertained with great splendor; in the same year the Prince of Wales was received with a grand military display. In July, 1863, an attempt being made to enforce the military draft ordered by the United States Government, a serious riot occurred, which, in the absence of the militia at the seat of war, was with difficulty repressed. During the war the city (then only Manhattan Island) furnished 116,382 troops to the Government. In April, 1865, the re-

mains of Lincoln, the murdered President, were escorted through the city by an enormous and imposing procession, the magnitude of which had never been equaled in its streets. In July, 1871, there was a conflict in the streets between the Orangemen and Ribbonmen, Irish associations, and the riot was only suppressed by military force after the loss of many lives. In the speculative days of the war and the years immediately following it political corruption became rampant in the municipal government. It reached its climax in 1870 and 1871, when the notorious Tweed ring was exposed and overthrown after having robbed the city of more than \$20,000,000. In 1869 occurred the famous "Black Friday," arising from an unsuccessful effort to "corner" gold; and in 1873 there was another disastrous panic in Wall st. May 24, 1883, witnessed the opening of the Brooklyn Bridge. The funeral of General Grant occurred on August 8, 1885, with one of the largest and most impressive funeral processions ever seen in the United States. The one hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of Washington was celebrated in 1889, one of the decorations for which, a beautiful arch of wood, has been reproduced in marble (see WASHINGTON ARCH). The four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America was celebrated in New York in October, 1892, on a magnificent scale, the city being profusely decorated and thronged by hundreds of thousands of visitors. On April 27 and 28, 1893, occurred further demonstrations in honor of the memory of Columbus, including a naval review of United States, British, French, German, Spanish, Russian, Italian, Dutch, Brazilian, and Argentine ships of war, and a band of soldiers and sailors of all those nationalities. Another important commemoration took place April 27, 1897, when the tomb of Gen. Grant, on Riverside Park, was dedicated.

POPULATION.—From 1790 to the present day New York has continuously ranked as the most populous city in the United States. At the beginning of the century the population of the city, which then extended north about 2 miles from the Battery, was 60,000; in 1830 it was 202,000; in 1850, 515,000; in 1870, 942,292; and in 1890, according to the Federal census, 1,513,501; according to a local police

enumeration, made some months later than the Federal count, 1,710,715. In 1900 the enlarged city had a population of 3,437,202. In 1890, of the inhabitants of New York, 875,358 were native born and 639,943 were foreign born; 23,601 were colored (of African descent); 747,579 were male and 767,722 female; of male inhabitants of voting age, 177,729 were native and 269,069 foreign born; there were 312,766 families housed in 81,828 dwellings; of the foreign-born inhabitants, 210,723 came from Germany, 190,418 from Ireland, 35,907 from England, 27,193 from Austria, 12,222 from Hungary, 48,790 from Russia, 39,951 from Italy, 10,535 from France, 8,099 from Bohemia, 6,759 from Poland, and 2,048 from China. The number of inhabitants of German birth or parentage make New York the third largest German city in the world.

New York Club.—The club-house was formerly in 25th st., between Broadway and 5th av., opposite the Worth monument, but it is now at 35th st. and 5th av. The club is one of the oldest in New York.

New York Free Circulating Library.—An attempt was made in 1880 to establish a free circulating library, which before did not exist in this city, and it has been signally successful. The library began with two hired rooms in Bond st., but two years later a building was erected for it. There are now branches at 49 Bond st., 135 2d av., 226 W. 42d st., 251 W. 13th st., 218 E. 125th st., 130 W. 23d st., 206 W. 100th st., 261 W. 69th st., 1523 2d av., and 215 E. 34th st. Office of Superintendent of Circulation, 226 W. 42d st. The Bond st. building, costing \$35,000, was erected by subscription; the 2d av. branch by Oswald Ottendorfer; the 42d st. branch was erected by Miss Catherine Wolfe Bruce; the W. 13th st. branch by George W. Vanderbilt; and the Bloomingdale branch, on W. 100th st., by the use of \$50,000 of library funds. Miss Bruce has named the library put up by her in honor of her father, George Bruce, the eminent type-founder. The books supplied are those of general interest, less than one half being adult fiction. In 1897 the Traveling Library Department was established, which sends collections

of books to public schools and to various charitable and educational institutions. This is at 135 2d av. The total circulation for the year ending Nov. 1, 1898, was 1,241,042. The number of volumes on the shelves was 135,262. There were 275,123 visitors to the reading-rooms. All the branches are open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. week-days, and 4 to 9 P. M. Sundays. The library is supported by city and State appropriations, by gifts, and by payments from founders, \$5,000; patrons, \$1,000; life members, \$200; donors, \$100; associate members, \$25 a year; and annual members, \$10 a year. Early in 1901 this library became the circulating department of the New York Public Library.

New York Hospital, 7 to 23 W. 15th st.—Founded 1770. Chartered by George III, June 13, 1771. Patients first admitted Jan. 3, 1791. The present building was formally opened March 16, 1877. In 1890 a large addition was built, at 6 W. 16th st., used as a training-school and home for nurses. Terms for ward patients, including board, washing, and medical attendance, \$1 per day. Private rooms from \$15 to \$50 a week.

BLOOMINGDALE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.—A department of the New York Hospital, long on Morningside Heights, was removed in 1894 to new quarters at White Plains. The management is vested in a committee of 6 governors of the Hospital. All patients are of the independent class, and pay from \$5 to \$50 per week for board and treatment. The asylum is constructed on the pavilion plan, there being thirteen distinct buildings, connected by narrow corridors. The entire asylum will accommodate 500 patients.

New York Law School, chartered June 11, 1891, and rechartered April 19, 1897, is housed in the German-American Building, 35 Nassau st., and has an evening school at 9 W. 18th st. Three sets of classes are carried on, one attending in the forenoon, one in the afternoon, and one in the evening. Besides the regular term there is a summer session of two months. The school was established by former associates of Prof. Theodore W. Dwight in the Columbia Law School, and its instructors follow the "Dwight Method." The tuition fee is \$100 a year, and at the end of a two years' course the de-

gree of LL. B. is granted. A year of graduate study leads to the degree of LL. M. The school has about 750 students, making it the largest in the State.

New York Press Club.—The Press Club was instituted in December, 1872. Active membership is limited to those employed on the public press of the city and vicinity, to city correspondents of papers abroad, and to "gentlemen engaged in literary pursuits other than that of journalism." Honorary members may be chosen without regard to these qualifications. The club is at 110 Nassau st.

New York Public Library—Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations.—In the spring of 1895 it was decided to consolidate the Astor and Lenox Libraries and the Tilden trust fund, so as to establish one great public library, suitable to the importance of the metropolis. Dr. John S. Billings was chosen director of the new institution, and at once began to make the existing collections more available. The Astor and the Lenox collections are still housed in their respective buildings, and are described under their own heads. The central building of the Public Library is to stand on the site of the old distributing reservoir, extending from 40th to 42d sts. on 5th av., and the walls of the reservoir are being demolished to make way for the new structure. Plans have been prepared for a building 366 feet long and 246 feet wide. The main stack-room is to be 274 feet long, containing seven floors, and having a shelving capacity for one and a quarter million volumes. There will be large reading-rooms on the first and third floors, study-rooms, picture-galleries, a map-room, a music-room, and other special apartments. Early in 1901 the New York Free Circulating Library was consolidated with this institution. The consolidated libraries now contain 536,381 volumes and 177,646 pamphlets in the reference department, and 155,777 volumes in the circulating department. The present office of the director is in the Astor Building, 40 Lafayette pl. (See ASTOR, LENOX, and TILDEN.)

New York Society Library is at 109 University pl., near 12th st. It was founded in 1754, and has about 100,000

volumes. It is a proprietary library, its books and real estate being owned by the shareholders. Shares, with annual dues commuted, can be bought for \$150, or, subject to an annual payment of \$10, for \$25. There is a reading-room connected with the library. Non-shareholders will be admitted to all the privileges of the library and reading-room on payment of \$15 per annum, or to either separately for \$10 per annum. Books may be consulted in the building for a payment of 25 cts. each visit. Strangers introduced by members have free use of the library for one month. The library is open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and the reading-room from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

New York University.—Formerly the University of the City of New York. The name was changed to its present form in 1896. The buildings of this corporation are in three places, Washington sq., East, between Washington and Waverley pls.; E. 26th st., between 1st av. and the East River; and University Heights. The former Washington sq. edifice, a handsome Gothic structure of white freestone, was long conspicuous even among the many fine buildings of recent date. It was erected between 1832 and 1835. Formerly the best-known members of the artistic and literary world had their studios and chambers here. This building was demolished in 1894-'95 and a new one erected upon the same site, ten stories high, the upper floor being occupied by the Schools of Law and Pedagogy, and the others leased for business purposes. The 26th st. buildings belong to the Department of Medicine. The east building was erected in 1879, and the west wing soon after. In the first or central part are the administrative offices, the professors' private rooms, the dissecting-rooms, and the upper and lower amphitheatres. Each of the latter seats about five hundred students. The west wing is the Clinical Building, containing the Dispensary, which treats from eight to ten thousand patients each year gratuitously, and many clinical rooms, in which sections of twenty-five students each are given separate and special instruction. The new college building was erected in 1897 for the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. It is six stories high, contains a complete dispensary, numerous rooms for section teaching, two spacious

lecture-rooms, commodious laboratories, and demonstration and dissecting rooms. The Carnegie laboratory, adjoining the new college building, is a five-story structure devoted to instruction and investigation in pathology, bacteriology, hygiene, and affiliated subjects. The principal site of the university is at University Heights, on the Harlem River, between Morris Heights and Fordham Heights, to which it removed in 1894. It has there a large tract of ground, on which is a group of fine buildings, including a Library, Hall of Languages, Chemical Laboratory, and a dormitory, together with temporary buildings for other purposes. A group of handsome cottages and villas adjoining the campus affords homes to the members of the faculty and to the various students' fraternities. There is a large and well-equipped gymnasium. A part of the grounds, known as Ohio Field, contains a fine running track and other facilities for open-air athletics, and a boat-house is to be built on the Harlem River. "Founders' Memorial" is a monument on the grounds built of stones from the old Washington sq. building. The situation of the University is one of singular beauty, and the view from the campus and buildings, overlooking the city, the Harlem and North Rivers and the Palisades, is esteemed one of the finest to be obtained anywhere in or near New York. The University is accessible by trains on the N. Y. Central and Hudson River and N. Y. and Putnam Railroads to University Heights, Morris Heights, or Fordham Heights stations. The chancellor of the University is Henry M. MacCracken, D. D., LL. D.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—The first faculty of the University in age is the department of Arts and Science. Its origin, as that of the University as a whole, is traced to a number of public-spirited merchants, bankers, and professional men, of whom nine met together December 16, 1829, to consider "the establishment of a University in the city of New York, on a liberal and extensive scale." Their first object was a department of Arts and Science, consisting of a "graduate division," in which university instruction proper should be given, and also of an "undergraduate division," where the work should be that commonly done by American colleges.

University work, so far as it aims "to diffuse knowledge," has been achieved by this faculty in large degree from the first. In a room of the old building on Washington sq. one professor, Samuel F. B. Morse, invented the recording telegraph; and in another, Prof. John W. Draper first applied photography to representing the human countenance. Ordinary undergraduate or college work has been carried on since 1832 with success. Election is allowed between the classical course, leading to "Bachelor of Arts," the scientific, leading to "Bachelor of Science," and the historical, leading to "Bachelor of Philosophy." But in either course not less than 400 hours of instruction must be received in each of the three fields of Language and Literature, Mathematics and Natural Science, Philosophy and History. Twenty-five professors are engaged in undergraduate work, but are not so closely occupied as to forbid them giving much time to advanced students. Many prizes are offered, in the way of fellowships and scholarships.

UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOOL.—In 1886, for the first time, university work, so far as designed "to complete the studies commenced in the colleges," was begun by twelve chairs announcing courses for graduate students, all but one of which enrolled members. This work is expected to equal in its magnitude the work for undergraduate students. It is carried on mainly at the Washington sq. building, but for the scientific courses the laboratories at University Heights are used. All courses of instruction and examinations leading to the degrees of master of arts, philosophy, or science, and doctor of philosophy or science, are in charge of the Graduate School.

THE SCHOOL OF APPLIED SCIENCE is located at University Heights. In 1855 engineering was first taught in the University as a substitute for certain subjects in the scientific course. The degree of civil engineer was first given in 1862. The School of Engineering, which may be said to date from that time, was enlarged in 1899 into the School of Applied Science. Four-year courses are given in civil engineering, mechanical engineering, chemical engineering, and industrial chemistry.

THE SCHOOL OF PEDAGOGY was founded in 1888, and has now become one of

the foremost institutions of the kind in this country. There are regular post-graduate courses, leading to A. M., Ph. D., and other advanced degrees.

UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.—The Faculty of Law was fully planned in 1835 by the Hon. B. F. Butler, Attorney-General of the United States, and his design was adopted by the Council. Mr. Butler was elected Senior Professor, and accepted the office, but circumstances arose to prevent the opening of the school for nearly a quarter of a century. The faculty was fully organized in 1859, and has since given continuous instruction. The course embraces two years of study. The annual fee is \$100. Prizes and scholarships are offered for excellence in study. A prize scholarship of the value of \$100 has been established by the gift of Colonel Elliott F. Shepard, of the New York bar. Three other scholarships of \$100 each are awarded at the end of the junior year for excellence in examinations. The Law Library was founded by John Taylor Johnston, and has been enriched by recent donations by David Banks and others. The Law School is open to women, and a separate Law Class for Women is conducted in the school. In 1895 the Metropolis Law School became merged in the University Law School, and constitutes its evening division, the course covering three years. The lecture hours of the afternoon division are from 3.45 to 6; of the evening division, from 8 to 10.

UNIVERSITY AND BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Faculty of Medicine was organized in 1841 under six professors, of whom Drs. Valentine Mott and John W. Draper are the best known. Its first premises were on Broadway, near Bond. In 1851 a larger edifice was erected on 14th st., near the Academy of Music. Upon the burning of this in 1866, after a short stay in the New York Hospital, the present site was chosen, where a temporary building was occupied until 1879. For the degree of M. D. two full winter sessions must be attended, and medicine must have been studied for four years in all. The annual fee is \$150. Prizes and scholarships to a considerable number are offered as incentives to excellence. In 1898 this college and Bellevue Hospital Medical College were united under the control of the University with the name of the

University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

SUMMER SCHOOL.—Since 1895 a school primarily for teachers has been carried on for six weeks in the summer vacation. Courses are given usually in pedagogy, psychology, mathematics, chemistry, biology, English, German, and other subjects.

NEW YORK AMERICAN VETERINARY COLLEGE.—Formed in 1899 by the union of two formerly independent colleges. It is located at 141 W. 54th st. The course of study extends over three years, the session of each year lasting six months.

According to the latest catalogue, the enrollment of students in the various departments is as follows:

College.....	233
Graduate school.....	212
School of Applied Science.....	87
School of Pedagogy.....	206
School of Commerce.....	67
Summer School.....	113
Law School.....	601
Woman's Law Class.....	64
Medical College.....	279
Veterinary College.....	42
Total.....	1,904
Deduct names counted twice..	80
	1,824

Nineteenth-Century Club.—This is a very progressive society devoted to the discussion of questions of the day. Full opportunity is always allowed for presenting the side contrary to the common idea. Its meetings have been at private houses and at rooms in the Metropolitan Opera-House.

Normal College (for women), 69th st., bet. Park and Lexington avs.—The college building proper is about 300 ft. long and 125 ft. wide, facing Park av., 78 ft. wide in the rear, and over 70 ft. high. It contains 30 recitation-rooms, 3 large lecture-rooms, a calisthenium, a library, 6 retiring-rooms for instructors, president's offices, and a main hall, capable of seating 1,600 students. Each recitation-room contains seats for 48, and each lecture-room for 144 persons. The entire cost of the buildings was \$484,000. A model or training-school is erected in the rear, in which pupil-teachers have an opportunity to supplement their theoretic studies with

the practical. The morning exercises in the chapel at 9 o'clock are open to the public. The college is a part of the common-school system, and is under the control of the Board of Education; its object being to prepare teachers for the common schools, over 75 per cent of the graduates afterward entering that service. About 1,600 students are usually enrolled on the registers of the college, and 1,200 on the register of the training-school. The curriculum includes Latin, physics and chemistry, German, natural science, French, drawing, and music. (See also **TRAINING SCHOOL**.)

North Beach, formerly Bowery Bay Beach, is on Bowery Bay, which indents the north shore of Long Island about two miles east of Hell Gate. It is a day resort, having facilities for bathing and boating, and abundantly provided with restaurants, beer-gardens, carrousels, roller coasts, Frankfurter stands, and other enticements for the nickels of the visitor. It is quiet enough in the daytime for ladies and children, but is rather noisy in the evening, and is somewhat frequented by the gambling fraternity. Most of the boats of the College Point Ferry stop here in the summer, and there is a ferry from E. 138th st. The Beach is accessible also by trolley-cars from Astoria.

North Brother Island.—A small island in the East River near Port Morris. It is the site of the Health Department's hospital for smallpox and other contagious diseases, and there is a lighthouse upon it.

North New York, a locality just N. of the Harlem River and E. of 3d av.

North River is the local designation for that part of the Hudson River washing the western shore of New York city and separating it from Jersey City, Hoboken, and other smaller suburbs in New Jersey. The channel is remarkably straight, and uniform in its width, which is about one mile. Almost all the European steamers have their piers either on the New York or on the New Jersey side. Its course is almost due south. Preliminary work is under way for the construction of a railroad-bridge across the river, to give the roads centering in Jersey City, Hoboken, and Weehawken direct entrance to New

York without ferriage. The construction of a tunnel for the same purpose has been commenced under the river at the foot of Barrow st., and excavation has proceeded 600 feet from the New York side and 1,200 feet from the New Jersey side, but the work has been suspended.

North Side.—A name sometimes applied to that part of the city lying north of the Harlem River, and intended to indicate the importance of the section.

North Side Board of Trade, **the**, is an organization composed of the leading business and professional men, or those having business interests in the borough of the Bronx, having for its purpose the material advancement of the section of the city above the Harlem River. Its efforts are directed toward diffusing information concerning the advantages of the north side as a business and commercial center as well as a district of homes. It endeavors to promote local business enterprise; to attract outside capital, manufacturing interests, and desirable residents; to advance public improvements and to encourage public spirit. It was organized March 6, 1894, and has about 200 members. It occupies the building 278 Alexander av. Regular meetings are held on the second Monday of each month.

Nuisances.—The following is a list of the principal abuses and offenses likely to be encountered by the householder and which constitute a nuisance. The remedy is to apply to the nearest police magistrate for a warrant for their abatement. A civil suit for actual damages may also be brought through counsel, and a complaint to the Board of Health will rectify many of them. Shaking or beating carpets, mats, or rugs in the public streets after 8 A. M.; disorderly, gambling, assignation houses, or houses of ill fame; indecent exposure; selling corrupted meat or adulterated food deleterious to health; foul or offensive drains; smoke, noxious vapors, and noisome smells; keeping gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, or other combustibles in a public place; discharging firearms or fireworks within the city limits; keeping noisy or vicious animals; area unguarded; chimney smoky and defective; ringing of church bells (under some

circumstances); defective coal-hole cover; dangerous and unguarded excavations; defective water-closets or privies; sweeping refuse into the streets.

Numismatics.—The American Numismatic and Archæological Society has rooms and holds quarterly meetings at New York Academy of Medicine Building, No. 17 W. 43d st.

Nurses.—The demand for trained nurses is large in a city like New York, and a number of training-schools have been established for the purpose of educating men and women for that business. Almost any physician can recommend a competent nurse or a midwife to his patients; and there is a bureau of nurses connected with the Young Women's Christian Association Employment Bureau at 7 East 15th st. Whoever wishes to engage a wet-nurse will probably have to visit one or more of the following institutions: Nursery and Child's Hospital, cor. Lexington av. and 51st st; New York Asylum for Lying-in Women, 139 2d av.; Bellevue Hospital, foot 26th st., E. R.; City Hospital, Blackwell's Island; New York State Emigrant Hospital, Ward's Island, *via* ferry foot 110th st., E. R.; New York Foundling Asylum, 3 Washington sq.; New York Infant Asylum, Amsterdam av. and 61st st. The "Medical Register" (G. P. Putnam's Sons, publishers) gives lists, with addresses in each case, of recommended nurses. The training-schools for nurses are as follows:

FEMALE.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.—This institution gives one year's training to women desirous of becoming professional nurses. Nine wards of the hospital are assigned to the use of the school, and the course of training is very thorough, consisting of constant practice in nursing surgical and medical cases, bedside instructions from the house staff, lectures by surgeons and physicians on subjects connected with the care of the sick, lessons in bandaging, and "sick cooking." Nurses are lodged and boarded, and their washing is done. Term of service, two years—the first for training, the second for practical nursing, either as head nurses or as out-nurses to private cases. Pay the first year \$10 a month; the second, \$16. The school is

unsectarian. Applications for admission, to the Lady Superintendent, at Bellevue, or at 426 E. 26th st.

CITY HOSPITAL.—The New York City Training-School for Nurses, for instruction in all branches of nursing except contagion, is conducted in the City (formerly Charity) Hospital. This school is under the authority of the Commissioner of Public Charities for the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. Term of service, two years. Nurses reside at the "Home," and receive, in addition to board and washing, the first year, \$10 per month; the second year, \$15. The applicants must be over 22 years of age and under 35 years, and must present a certificate from a responsible person and a physician as to their moral character and health. The course of instruction consists in service in the surgical, medical, and "special" wards of City Hospital, in the lying-in wards of Maternity Hospital, and in the emergency wards of Gouverneur, Harlem, and Fordham Hospitals. In addition to this, lectures upon the various branches of nursing are given by the visiting physicians and surgeons, clinical instruction is given by the head nurses and members of the house staff, and frequent examinations are held. Those wishing to receive this course of instruction must apply to the Superintendent of the Training-School, upon whose approval they will be received for one month on probation. If satisfactory they will be then accepted as pupil nurses in the school. At the expiration of two years, those who are fully qualified will receive a diploma, setting forth that they are experienced and competent nurses.

LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—The full course covers three years. Board, lodging, the regulation dress, and washing are furnished to pupils free. If at the expiration of a six-months' probation they are allowed to continue, they receive also a salary of \$9 a month from the third to the eighteenth month, and \$15 a month for the second eighteen months. The bedside instruction is supplemented by instruction in preparing food for sick persons, and by lectures on anatomy, physiology, obstetrics, surgery, food and medicine, symptomatology, and gynecology. Pupils provide their own

text-books. When pupils have reached the necessary degree of efficiency they are assigned to take charge of cases of sickness in private families.

NEW YORK HOSPITAL.—The course of instruction includes practical work in the medical and surgical wards, instruction in special nursing, bandaging, etc., and elementary lessons in anatomy, physiology, and hygiene, and extends for three years. Nurses are also given lessons in cooking. The first year they receive pay at the rate of \$10 per month, the second year at \$13, and the third year at \$16. No nurse is allowed to graduate without having served as head-nurse. All applicants for admission should be between the ages of 23 and 33, must be strong, in good health, and have a fair English education. They must also present certificates of good character from satisfactory sources.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—A school for female nurses was established at this hospital in 1888. The course, which extends over three years, consists of lectures by the physicians of the hospital staff, instruction from text-books, and practical work. The practical work includes both medical and surgical nursing, and three months' training in obstetrical nursing at the Sloane Maternity Hospital. Candidates must apply to the Pastor and Superintendent of the Hospital. If accepted they are taken for a two months' probation, and on passing this successfully are admitted to the regular course. Pupils are allowed \$10 a month throughout the course for the purchase of uniform and for personal expenses.

OTHER HOSPITALS.—There are schools for female nurses also in the Colored Home and Hospital, German, Hahneman, Mothers and Babies, Mt. Sinai, New York Infirmary for Women and Children, Presbyterian, St. Mark's, St. Vincent's, New York Post-Graduate, Brooklyn Homœopathic, Central Throat, Methodist Episcopal, St. John's, and St. Mary's hospitals.

CHILDREN'S NURSES.—There is a training-school for children's nurses at the Babies' Hospital, 657 Lexington av.

MALE.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.—The Mills Training-School for Male Nurses was opened on Dec. 17, 1888, being founded by Mr.

D. O. Mills, and given by him to the city. Its course of instruction extends over two years, the pupils serving as nurses in the male wards of Bellevue Hospital.

CITY HOSPITAL.—The City Hospital Male Training-School, for nursing in the male wards of the City (formerly Charity Hospital), is under the authority of the Commissioner of Public Charities for the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. The term of service is eighteen months (or optional two years). Nurses reside in the hospital, and receive in addition to board and washing, the first six months \$10 per month; the second six months \$12 per month, and the third six months \$15 per month. Applicants must be over 20 and under 30 years of age, and must present a certificate from a responsible person and a physician as to their moral character and health. The course of instruction consists in service in the medical, surgical, venereal, and special male wards (no contagion) of City Hospital. In addition weekly class instruction is given by the superintendent of the school in Anatomy, Physiology, Hygiene, Theory and Practice of Nursing, Diseases, Surgery, Materia Medica, etc. Clinical instruction is given by visiting physicians and surgeons, also the house staff, in the various wards and examinations are held at stated intervals. Those wishing to obtain this course of instruction must apply to the Superintendent of the Training-School, upon whose approval they will be given an entrance examination, and received for one month on probation. During the month of trial the superintendent will decide as to their fitness for the work, and proving satisfactory they will be appointed pupil nurses in the school. At the expiration of eighteen months a diploma will be given to those who have creditably passed the examinations, testifying to their ability and good character.

Oak Point.—A garden and resort on the East River, near Port Morris station, on the Harlem River branch of the New Haven R. R., about two miles from the Harlem River. Boats leave every hour during the summer season, from Harlem bridge, fare 15 cents.

Obelisk, the.—This interesting historical relic was presented to the city of

New York, through the Department of State, in 1877, by the late Khedive of Egypt, Ismail Pasha, and the work of removing it to this city was intrusted to Lt.-Com. H. H. Goringe, U. S. N., who designed for the purpose massive and novel machinery constructed by the Roebblings and Phoenix Iron Works of Trenton. The entire expense was borne by the late William H. Vanderbilt. The monolith is one of the most interesting and sixth in size of the obelisks of Egypt. It was made at the command of Thutmes III., the brother and successor of Hatshepu, the "woman-king," whose name is borne on the two great obelisks of Amen-ra, one standing and the other prostrate. He caused two obelisks to be constructed in the Temple of On, bearing his names and titles, as an offering of thanks for the divine protection which the Sun-god had deigned to accord him during his campaign in Central Africa and on the plains of Mesopotamia. The tops of these obelisks were in the shape of pyramids. Hieroglyphic writings tell us that these pyramid tops were surmounted by a covering of brilliant bronze, the reflection of which was visible at a great distance, and the obelisk now remaining at the ancient On still bore in the middle ages a covering of a very lustrous copper. The inscriptions and texts which cover three faces of the pyramid tops of the New York obelisk—those of the fourth face being no longer legible—date from the time of Thutmes III., and are all three nearly alike. King Thutmes looks like a man sitting in a chair, but is really a sphinx with the head and arms of a man. The texts on these pyramid tops read as follows:

"The Strong Bull, who manifests himself King in the Thebaid, the Son of the Sun: Thutmes. The Gracious God, Lord of the Two Worlds, King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Ra-men-kheper . . ."

The center-line texts, too, on each of the faces commemorating Thutmes III., read singularly alike, as do the right- and left-hand texts, commemorating Ramses II. Here is the translation of these lines of Face A, which will serve as a fair specimen of the texts of each of the others:

Center Line, Face A.—"Horus: Magnified and Enlightened by the Crown of Upper Egypt. The King of Upper and Lower Egypt: Ra-men-kheper. The

Golden Horus. The Strong of Arm, who beat the Kings of Foreign Nations, who were numbered by hundreds of thousands; for his Father, the Sun-god Ra, ordained for him Victories over all Lands. Mighty Power was concentrated at the points of his hands to widen the Boundaries of Egypt. The Son of the Sun Thutmes. . . . Who gives Life of all Stability and Purity to-day as ever after."

Right-hand Line, Face A.—"Horus: the Strong Bull. The Son of Tum. The King of Upper and Lower Egypt. Ra-user-ma. The Chosen One of the Sun. Lord of the Diadems of the Vulture and of the Serpent. Protector of Egypt. Chastiser of Foreign Nations. The Son of the Sun, Ramessu Meri-amun. The Conqueror, who with his Own Arms performed Great Deeds in the face of the Entire World Assembled. The Lord of the Two Worlds: Ra-user-ma, the Chosen One of the Sun. The Son of the Sun: Ramessu Meri-amun, who gives Life of all Stability and Purity to-day as ever after."

Left-hand Line, Face A.—"Horus: the Strong Bull. Friend of Justice. King of Upper and Lower Egypt. Lord of the Periods of Thirty Years. Like his Father Ptah-Tanen. The Son of the Sun: Ramessu Meri-amun. The Sun created him. To cause Great Rejoicing in the City of On, and to fill with Riches the Sanctuaries of his Creator. The Lord of the Two Worlds: Ra-user-ma, the Chosen One of the Sun. The Son of the Sun: Ramessu Meri-amun, who gives Life of all Stability and Purity to-day as ever after."

Right-hand Line, Face B.—"Horus: the Strong Bull, friend of the Sun-god Ra, the King of Upper and Lower Egypt. Ra-user-ma, the Chosen One of the Sun. He has taken possession of the Two Worlds, the Son of the Sun: Ramessu Meri-amun, etc."

Left-hand Line, Face B.—"Horus: the Strong Bull, Son of the Sun-god Kheper. The King of Upper and Lower Egypt. Ra-user-ma, the Chosen One of the Sun. The Golden Horus; Rich in Years; Grand in Victories, etc."

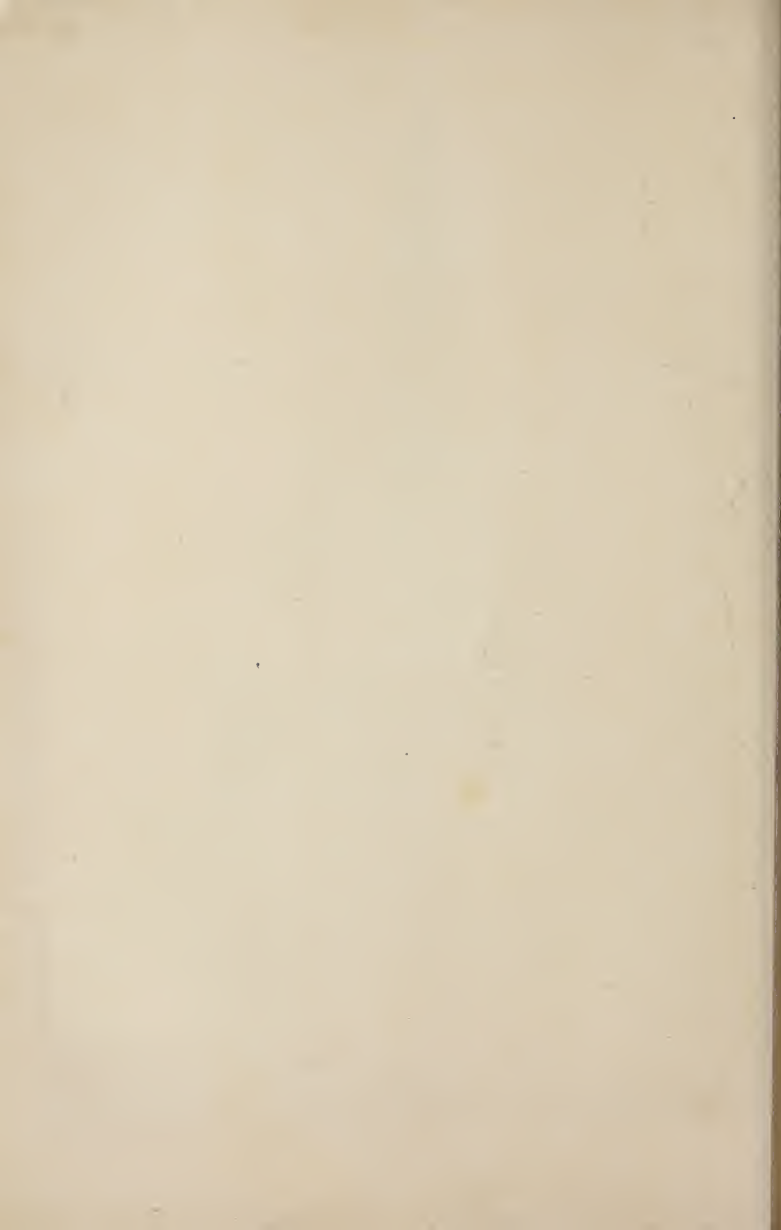
Three centuries after the death of Thutmes III., the most glorious monarch of all Egyptian history, one of his descendants, Ramses by name, ascended the throne of Egypt. When his wars were ended he caused his own names and title to be inscribed upon the right- and left



THE EGYPTIAN OBELISK, CENTRAL PARK.

Erected at Heliopolis about 1500 B. C. Brought to New York 1880.

1926
1506
426



and lines of the two obelisks which his necestor, Thutmes III., had erected at On; and to-day we see in the spaces left vacant by Thutmes III.—on either side of the middle perpendicular lines of each obelisk—the inscriptions of Ramses II. engraved upon the New York obelisk three centuries after that of Thutmes III.

The three faces, A, B, D, moreover, bear toward the edge the official title of King Osorkon I. (about 933 years B. C.).

These inscriptions take us back, therefore, to a period more than fifteen centuries before Christ, and to the Aramean age in the history of the Holy Land, which was invaded and conquered by Thutmes III. This monolith was gazed upon by Moses. It was an ancient monument, the significance of which had grown dim with the mists of time, when Augustus Cæsar and Antony fought out the question of universal empire in the sight of the voluptuous queen, whose name given to it in mistake has made it known throughout the earth for more than a thousand years past. During the whole of this time the obelisk now given to New York has stood erect as a landmark of the Levant near Alexandria, while its companion, now erected in London, lay half buried in the sand at its feet.

It now stands on a knoll, in the grounds adjoining the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in Central Park. Lately it has been coated with paraffine, as a protection against the weather. The alternate heat and cold of our seasons have caused small particles of the stone to chip off. In October, 1893, its apex was protected by a cap of gilded zinc.

Ocean Grove is a summer resort upon the Atlantic coast of New Jersey, about 5 miles south of Long Branch, and on the opposite side of Wesley Lake from Asbury Park. It is the property of a Methodist camp-meeting association, and rules prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, driving or rowing on Sunday, and like pursuits, are rigidly enforced. To prevent the inroads of strangers on Sunday, a fence has been built around the village, and the gates are kept locked on that day. The permanent population is estimated at from 2,500 to 3,000, but in summer nearly 20,000 persons congregate there. There are several large hotels, any number of boarding-houses, and a num-

ber of canvas tents which are rented for the season by the association. It is 51 miles from New York *via* the Central Railroad of New Jersey, or Pennsylvania R. R., or boat from foot of Rector st., and the fare is regular \$1.20, excursion \$1.85. It has the advantages of good surf-bathing and rowing on Wesley Lake, a small sheet of water.

Oceanport, a village on the Shrewsbury River in New Jersey, chiefly known as a summer resort. Estimated permanent population, 2,000. Good boating and fishing on the river. Board rates moderately high. Accessible by boat from pier 8 N. R., New York, to Atlantic Highlands, thence by rail. Fare, \$1; round trip, \$1.50. Distance, 34 miles. Time, 2 hours. There is a direct boat in the summer season.

Ocean Parkway, a boulevard running from the southern end of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, to Coney Island, is one of the finest drives near New York. It is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, 210 ft. wide, and has a double series of ornamental parks, making a triple roadway, two foot-paths, and two bicycle-paths. It runs through a region of farms and market-gardens.

Odd-Fellows.—There are nearly 200 lodges of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows in New York city, meeting in lodge-rooms at convenient points. Headquarters, on Manhattan Island, 853 Broadway, and (German) 69 St. Mark's pl.; in Brooklyn, 49 Court st.

Odontological Society.—Incorporated 1867. Meetings, third Tuesday in each month; annual meeting, third Tuesday in October. The objects of this Society are the promotion of the highest excellence in the science and art of dentistry and its collateral branches. Meets at 17 W. 43d st.

Office Buildings.—A characteristic feature of New York is its great number of large buildings, many of them over twenty stories high, in which offices are rented for all sorts of business. The tallest office building in the world is the Park Row Building, opposite the general Post-Office, completed in 1898. It is 390 feet high, and contains 950 offices in 29

stories. It cost \$2,400,000. Some of the chief office buildings and their locations are as follows:

ALDRICH, 102 Chambers st.
 ALDRICH COURT, 45 Broadway.
 AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY, 100 Broadway.
 AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, 150 Nassau st.
 ASTOR, 10 Wall st.
 ASTOR COURT, 20 W. 34th st.
 ASTOR HOUSE, 225 Broadway.
 BENEDICT, 171 Broadway.
 BENNETT, 93-99 Nassau st.
 BIBLE HOUSE, 8th st. cor 4th av.
 BOREEL, 113-119 Broadway.
 BOWLING GREEN, 5-11 Broadway.
 BROAD-EXCHANGE, Broad st. cor. Exchange pl.
 BRYANT, 55 Liberty st.
 CABLE, 621 Broadway.
 CENTRAL, 143 Liberty st.
 CENTRAL, 1 and 3 Beaver st.
 CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK, 320 Broadway.
 CHESEBROUGH, Pearl cor. State sts.
 CLINTON HALL, 15 Astor pl.
 COAL AND IRON EXCHANGE, 19 Cortlandt st.
 COLUMBIA, 29 Broadway.
 COMMERCIAL, 40 Broadway.
 COMMERCIAL CABLE, 20 Wall st.
 CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE, 58-62 Broadway.
 CONSTABLE, 5th av. and 18th st.
 COOPER UNION, 3d av. and 8th st.
 CORN EXCHANGE BANK, 13 William st.
 COTTON EXCHANGE, 28 William st.
 DECKER, 33 Union sq., W.
 DOWNING, 106 Fulton st.
 DREXEL, 1-7 Broad st.
 EAGLE, Wall and Pearl sts.
 EDISON, 42 Broad st.
 EMPIRE, 69-73 Broadway.
 EMPIRE COMMERCIAL, 96 Spring st.
 EQUITABLE, 120 Broadway.
 EVENING POST, 206 Broadway.
 EVERETT, 21 Ann st.

EXCHANGE PLACE, 52 Broadway.
 FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST, 20 William st.
 FULTON, 130 Fulton st.
 GALLATIN BANK, 34 Wall st.
 GERMANIA, 62 William st.
 GILL, 9-13 Maiden lane.
 GOULET-HOYT, 24-32 Pine st.
 GUERNSEY, 160-164 Broadway.
 HANOVER SQUARE, 130 Pearl st.
 HAVEMEYER, 26 Cortlandt st.
 HOME INSURANCE, 256 Broadway.
 HOWARD, 176 Broadway.
 HUDSON, 32 Broadway.
 JOHNSON, 32 Broad st.
 KEMBLE, 15-25 Whitehall st.
 KEMP, 70 William st.
 KNOX, 212 Broadway.
 LAWRENCE, 192 W. Broadway.
 LEVINE, 78 and 80 Wall st.
 LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND GLOBE, 45-47 William st.
 LORD'S COURT, 27 William st.
 MCINTYRE, 874 Broadway.
 MAIL AND EXPRESS, 203 Broadway.
 MANHATTAN LIFE, 64 Broadway.
 MERCANTILE EXCHANGE, 6 Harrison st.
 MERCHANTS, 2 Stone st.
 METROPOLITAN, 1 Madison av.
 MILLS, 15-23 Broad st.
 MOFFATT, 335 Broadway.
 MORRIS, 64-68 Broad st.
 MORSE, 138-142 Nassau st.
 MORTIMER, 11 Wall st.
 MUTUAL LIFE, 28-40 Nassau st.
 MUTUAL RESERVE, 309 Broadway.
 NASSAU CHAMBERS, 114 Nassau st.
 NATIONAL, 57 Broadway.
 NEW YORK LIFE, 348 Broadway.
 PARK ROW, 13-21 Park row.
 PARMELEY, 165 Broadway.
 PEARSALL, 22-30 Church st.
 POPHAM, 78 and 80 Broad st.
 POST, 16 and 18 Exchange pl.
 POSTAL TELEGRAPH, 253 Broadway.
 POTTER, 38 Park Row.

PRESBYTERIAN, 154-158 5th av.
 PRODUCE EXCHANGE, Broadway and Beaver st.
 PULITZER, 61 Park row.
 REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 59 Liberty st.
 ROYAL INSURANCE, 50 Wall st.
 ST. PAUL, 220 Broadway.
 SAMPSON, 63 Wall st.
 SCHERMERHORN, 96 Broadway.
 SINGER, 149 Broadway.
 SMITH, 15 Cortlandt st.
 STAATS-ZEITUNG, Tryon row.
 STANDARD OIL, 24-30 Broadway.
 STEWART, 272-288 Broadway.
 SYNDICATE, 35 Nassau st.
 TELEPHONE, 16-20 Cortlandt st.
 TEMPLE COURT, 3-9 Beekman st.
 TIMES, 41 Park Row.
 TONTINE, 84-88 Wall st.
 TOWER, 50 Broadway.
 TRIBUNE, 154-164 Nassau st.
 TRINITY, 111 Broadway.
 UNION, 54 William st.
 UNION TRUST, 80 Broadway.
 UNITED BANK, 2 Wall st.
 UNITED CHARITIES, 287 4th av
 VANDERBILT, 132 Nassau st.
 WASHINGTON, 1 Broadway.
 WATSON, 260 Church st.
 WEEKES, 15 Wall st.
 WELLES, 18 Broadway.
 WESTERN UNION, 195-199 Broadway.
 WHITE, THOMAS, Worth and Church sts.
 WINDSOR ARCADE, 5th av., 46th to 47th sts.

Ohio Society.—This club, composed of natives and former residents of Ohio, has rooms at 236 5th av. It includes many men of business, political, and social prominence.

Old Guard.—The military organization known as the City Guard was formed in 1833, and a rival body called the Light Guard was at the same time formed out of the old Blues, which dated from 1762. These both had a distinguished and honorable career. After the War of the Rebellion the survivors of both united, and

on April 22, 1868, formed the Old Guard. The present body enjoys great social distinction; the Old Guard Ball and the Old Guard Dinner are events of supreme interest every winter, and its appearance on parade is always hailed with popular enthusiasm. Armory, Broadway and 49th st.

Olympia.—A large place of entertainment, occupying a block on Broadway between 44th and 45th sts., and containing under one roof a theatre, music hall, and concert hall.

Omnibus Line.—Fifth av. has a line of omnibuses, under the title of the "Fifth Avenue Transportation Co., Limited." The route is from the corner of Bleecker st. and West Broadway, directly north to 5th av., and up that street to 86th st. First trip from the stables at 7 a.m., running until 11.30 p.m. Fare, 5 cts. Connection is made at 72d st. with Park coaches for Riverside Drive.

Opium Dens.—The habit of opium-smoking was introduced into New York by the Chinese. They established their dens in the Chinese quarter (which see), and finally admitted curiosity-seekers to the place. The habit began to be acquired then by some gamblers, and women of the *demi-monde*, and spread rapidly, until places exclusively for the use of Caucasians were established in the same neighborhood. Others were in time opened farther up town, and the best-known "Joints," as these places are called by their frequenters, are now in 28th st., 33d st., and 57th st.

Orange, a town of separate villages, often spoken of as "the Oranges," in New Jersey, about 12 miles W. from New York. It lies at the foot of the Orange Mountains, a small but picturesque range of hills. It is a suburban place of residence, healthy, and nicely laid out, and the greater portion of its population, estimated at 12,000, consists of the families of men doing business in New York. Within its limits is a place called Llewellyn Park, which contains some of its finest residences, which use the grounds adjacent in common. There are 6 railway stations in the 3 miles along which the town extends, the most prominent being Brick Church and Orange. It is acces-

sible by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway or the Erie Railway. Fare, 25 cts.; round trip, 40 cts. Rents are moderately high, and railway commutation low.

Oyster Islands.—Two small islands southwest of Bedloe's Island. They are included in the borough of Manhattan.

Packer Collegiate Institute.—A large and excellent seminary for young women, in Joralemon st. near Clinton st., Brooklyn. It was founded in 1845, and endowed by Mrs. Harriet L. Packer in 1853. It has 55 instructors and 750 students, and its classes range from the primary to the college preparatory.

Palisades is a name applied to a long, perpendicular, apparently columnar wall of trap rock that extends in an unbroken line from Fort Lee (which see) for over 20 miles along the western bank of the Hudson. This wall varies from 300 to 500 feet in height, but, for the greater part of the distance, it is nearly uniform in altitude. Its aspect from the river is somewhat monotonous, yet grandly imposing. The summit is narrow, being in some places not more than three-quarters of a mile wide, but is singularly even, affording a long, narrow table-land, upon which there is a scant growth of trees. This situation for summer uses is admirable. The ground is high, the air salubrious, and the prospects superb. The opposite hilly and verdant shore, for a long distance to the north, affords a varied and charming picture, while below the eye reaches to the far-off metropolis and its crowded bay. The palisade-wall, so apparently uniform, is broken into pinnacles and deep clefts, and all the scene, from a close survey, is full of picturesque variety. Much damage has been done to this noble work of Nature by quarrymen, and efforts have been made to stop their inroads.

"Paradise Park." (See FIVE POINTS.)

Park Avenue is that part of 4th av. north of 34th st. From 42d st. to its end, at 189th st., it is traversed by the Harlem Railroad, first in a tunnel, then on a viaduct, and north of the Harlem

River in an open cut. The part lying between 34th st. and the Grand Central Railway depot is the prettiest laid-out street in New York. It is almost in the center of Murray Hill, the most fashionable quarter of the city, and at the same time its position isolates it from the bustle and noise to which 5th av. and even Madison av. are subjected. The street-railway tunnel underneath it is actually the cause of its chief attraction. The ventilating openings into the tunnel are surrounded by little railed-in parks. The row of churches and dwelling-houses on its western side certainly forms a picture of architectural beauty such as one may look for a long time in New York and not find equaled. The part from 56th st. to 96th st. is similarly laid out.

Parks.—The following is a list of the public parks and squares in the city of New York, with their location, many of which will be found described elsewhere under their own names:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

ABINGDON SQ., 8th av., Hudson, and W. 12th sts.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, 9th to 10th av., 27th to 28th st., 3 acres.

BATTERY, State st., E. R., N. R., and Battery pl., 21 acres.

BEACH ST., Beach st. cor. W. Broadway.

BOWLING GREEN, foot of Broadway.

BRYANT, W. 40th to W. 42d st., and 6th av. to Public Library site, $4\frac{1}{5}$ acres.

CANAL ST. SQ., Canal and West sts.

CENTRAL, W. 59th to W. 110th st., and 5th to 8th av., 843 acres.

CHRISTOPHER ST. SQ., Christopher Grove, and W. 4th sts.

CITY HALL, Chambers, Centre, and Mail sts. Broadway and Park row, $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

COLONIAL, Edgecomb to Bradhurst av. and 145th to 155th st., $12\frac{3}{4}$ acres.

COOPER, 3d and 4th avs. and 7th st.

CORLEAR'S HOOK, Cherry, Corlears, and Jackson sts. and E. R., $8\frac{1}{4}$ acres.

DE WITT CLINTON, 52d to 54th st. N. R., $7\frac{1}{5}$ acres.

DUANE ST. SQ., Duane and Hudson sts

EAST RIVER, 84th to 89th sts., Av. B. to E. R., $12\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

FORT WASHINGTON, W. 171st to W. 183d st., and Boulevard Lafayette to North River, $40\frac{4}{5}$ acres.

GRAMERCY (private), E. 20th to E. 21st st., east of 4th av.

GRAND ST. SQ., Grand and Scammel sts., and E. Broadway.

GREELEY SQ., 6th av., Broadway, and W. 32d st.

HAMILTON FISH, Houston to Stanton, and Pitt to Sheriff st., $3\frac{3}{8}$ acres.

HANCOCK SQ., St. Nicholas av. and W. 123d st.

HARLEM LANE, 7th av. and W. 153d st., $1\frac{1}{4}$ acres.

HERALD SQ., 6th av., Broadway, and W. 35th St.

HIGH BRIDGE, W. 170th to W. 175th st. and Amsterdam av. to Harlem River Driveway, also W. 155th to Dyckman st. and Edgecomb av. to Harlem River Driveway, $64\frac{1}{8}$ acres.

HUDSON, Hudson and Leroy sts., $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres.

JACKSON SQ., 8th and Greenwich avs., and Horatio st.

JEANNETTE, Coenties sl., South and Front sts.

JEFFERSON, 111th to 114th st., and 1st av. to East River, $15\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

JOHN JAY, 74th to 76th st., East River, 3 acres.

LONGACRE SQ., W. 42d to W. 47th st., intersection of Broadway and 7th av.

MADISON SQ., E. 23d to E. 26th st., and 5th to Madison av., $6\frac{4}{5}$ acres.

MANHATTAN SQ., W. 77th to W. 81st st., and Central Park, W. to Columbus av., $17\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

MORNINGSIDE, W. 110th to W. 123d st., and Columbus to Morningside av., $31\frac{1}{5}$ acres.

MOUNT MORRIS, 120th to 124th st., and Mt. Morris to Madison av., $20\frac{1}{5}$ acres.

MULBERRY BEND, Bayard to Park st., and Mulberry to Baxter st., $2\frac{3}{4}$ acres.

PARADISE, Worth st. and Mission pl.

PARK AVENUE PARKS, Park av., 34th to 40th st., and 56th to 96th st., $8\frac{1}{5}$ acres.

RIVERSIDE, W. 72d to W. 129th st., and Riverside drive to North River, 140 acres.

RUTGERS, South st. foot of Rutgers st.

RYAN, 2d av. and 42d st.

ST. JOHN'S, Hudson to Bedford, and Leroy to Clarkson st., $1\frac{3}{8}$ acres.

ST. NICHOLAS, 130th to 141st st., St. Nicholas av. to St. Nicholas ter.

SEWARD, Hester to Division and Norfolk to Essex sts., $2\frac{3}{5}$ acres.

STUYVESANT, E. 15th to E. 17th st., east of 3d av., $4\frac{1}{4}$ acres.

TOMPKINS SQ., E. 7th to E. 10th st., and Av. A to Av. B, $10\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

UNION SQ., E. 14th to E. 17th st., and Broadway to 4th av., $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

WASHINGTON SQ., W. 4th st. to Waverley pl., and Wooster to Macdougall st., 8 acres.

WEST 63D TO WEST 66TH ST., intersection of Boulevard and Columbus av.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

BOSTON ROAD AND 169TH ST.

BRONX, from a point above West Farms to a point below Williamsbridge on both sides of the Bronx River, 661 acres.

CEDAR, E. 153d to E. 158th st., and Mott to Walton av., $17\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

CLAREMONT, Elliot av. to E. 173d st., and Anthony to Fleetwood av., 38 acres.

CROTONA, irregular, between E. 170th and Tremont av., 3d av. and Fulton av., 154 acres.

ECHO, Tremont, Webster, and Burnside avs.

FORDHAM, Fordham Landing rd., Sedgwick av., and 188th st.

FULTON AV. AND 167TH ST.

FULTON AV. AND 170TH ST., 1 acre.

MCCOMB'S DAM, Jerome and Cromwell avs., 162d st. and Harlem River, 27 acres.

PELHAM BAY, from near Baychester to the city line, 1,756 acres.

POE, E. 192d st. and Kingsbridge rd., $2\frac{1}{8}$ acres.

ST. JAMES, Jerome and Creston avs. and E. 191st st., $11\frac{4}{5}$ acres.

ST. MARY'S, St. Mary's to E. 149th st. and St. Ann's to Trinity av., $28\frac{3}{8}$ acres.

UNIVERSITY, University and Sedgwick avcs., $2\frac{3}{4}$ acres.

VAN CORTLANDT, Jerome and Mt. Vernon avcs. to Broadway, and from a point north of Kingsbridge to the city line, 1,182 acres.

WASHINGTON BRIDGE, Undercliff av. to Harlem River, $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

BEDFORD, Prospect to Park pl., and Brooklyn to Kingston av., 4 acres.

BENSONHURST BEACH, 21st to 22d av., Cropsey av. to Gravesend Bay, 8 acres.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, foot of streets leading to Furman st., 5 acres.

BUSHWICK, Knickerbocker to Irving avcs., Starr to Suydam sts., 6 acres.

CANARSIE BEACH, E. 88th to E. 96th st. on Jamaica Bay, 40 acres.

CARROLL, Court to Smith, and President to Carroll sts., 2 acres.

CITY, Park to Flushing avcs., Navy to St. Edwards sts., $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

CITY HALL, Fulton, Joralemon, and Court sts.

CONCOURSE, E. 5th to W. 5th st., and Sea Breeze av. to the ocean, 70 acres.

COOPER, Maspeth av. to Sharon st., and Guilford st. to Morgan av., 7 acres.

COOPER GORE, Orient and Metropolitan avcs.

CUYLER, Fulton st. and Greene av.

DYKER BEACH, on Gravesend Bay, east of Fort Hamilton, 144 acres.

EIGHTEENTH WARD, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre.

FOREST, from Myrtle to Jamaica av., and Cypress Hills Cemetery to Washington st., Jamaica, 535 acres.

FORT GREENE, Myrtle to DeKalb av., Raymond st. to Washington park, 30 acres.

FORT HAMILTON, 4th av., De Nyse St., Fort Hamilton av., and New York Bay, 7 acres.

GRAVEL PIT, Windsor Terrace, $\frac{1}{8}$ acre.

GRAVEL PIT, Ocean Parkway, 5 acres.

HIGHLAND, Sunnyside and Force Tube avcs., 26 acres.

INSTITUTE GARDEN, Eastern Parkway. Washington av., and Flatbush av., 50 acres.

IRVING SQUARE, Hamburg to Knickerbocker av., Weirfield to Halsey st., 3.5 acres.

LINCOLN TERRACE, Eastern Parkway to President st., Rochester to Buffalo av., 12 acres.

LINTON, Blake to Dumont av., Bradford st., to Miller av., 3 acres.

MUNICIPAL, Joralemon and Fulton st.

NEW LOTS PLAYGROUND, Sackman st., Newport, Christopher, and Riverdale avcs., 3 acres.

PARADE GROUND, Coney Island road to E. 17th st., Fort Hamilton to Caton av., 40 acres.

PROSPECT, Flatbush and Ocean avcs. to 15th st. and Coney Island av. and 9th av. (Prospect Park, W.) to Fort Hamilton av., 516 acres.

RED HOOK, Verona to William, and Richards to Dwight sts., 6 acres (unimproved).

RIDGEWOOD, east of Evergreen Cemetery and north of Jamaica av., 26 acres.

SARATOGA SQ., Howard to Saratoga av., and Halsey to Macon st., 4 acres.

STUYVESANT, Stuyvesant av. and Broadway.

SUNSET, 5th to 7th av., 41st to 43d st., $14\frac{1}{4}$ acres (unimproved).

TOMPKINS, Marcy to Tompkins, and Greene to Lafayette avcs., $7\frac{3}{4}$ acres.

UNDERHILL, Underhill and Washington avcs.

WINTHROP, Nassau to Driggs av., and Monitor to Russell st., $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

WOOD POINT GORE, Metropolitan av. and Woodpoint rd.

ZINDEL, Broadway and Throop av.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

FLUSHING, Main st. and Broadway, Flushing, $1\frac{1}{8}$ acre.

KINGS, Fulton, Alsop, Grove, and Ray sts., Jamaica, 7 acres.

LINDEN, Corona, 1 acre.

MONITOR sq., Jackson av. and 3d st., Long Island City.

POPPENHAUSEN, College av. and 13th st., College Point.

These are all under the care of the Park Department (which see), with the excep-

tion of Gramercy sq., which is under private control.

Parkways are designed to connect Van Cortlandt Park with Bronx Park, Bronx Park with Pelham Bay Park, and Crotona Park with Bronx Park. In Brooklyn there are the Ocean Parkway, running from the southern end of Prospect Park to Coney Island; Eastern Parkway, from the northern end eastward $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, with an extension $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther; Fort Hamilton av., from the southeastern side to Fort Hamilton, about 4 miles; Bay Parkway, branching off from Ocean Parkway and running to Bensonhurst; 75th st; and Bay Ridge Shore Drive.

Free open-air concerts are given in various parks at the city's expense during the summer, beginning about June 1st, as follows: Central Park, Saturday and Sunday afternoons at 4; Mount Morris, Tuesday evenings at 8; Tompkins, Tuesday evenings at 8; Battery, Friday evenings at 8; Washington Square, Monday evenings at 8; East River, Thursday evenings at 8; Rutgers, Monday evenings at 8; Abingdon Square, Wednesday evenings at 8; Five Points, Tuesday evenings at 8; Madison Square, Thursday evenings at 8; Mulberry Bend, Wednesday evenings at 8; Corlears Hook, Monday evenings at 8; Van Cortlandt, Crotona, Cedar, and Bronx, Saturday afternoons at 4; St. Mary's, Claremont, and Pelham Bay, Sunday afternoons at 4.

Parks, Department of.—Managed by a board of three commissioners appointed by the Mayor for six years; salary, \$5,000. The term of one expires every other year. In appointing them, the Mayor designates one to have administrative jurisdiction in the boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, one in the Bronx, and one in Brooklyn and Queens. The principal office is in the Arsenal Building in Central Park, and there are branch offices in the Brooklyn borough hall and the Zborowski mansion in Claremont Park. George C. Clausen, President of the Board and Commissioner in Manhattan and Richmond.

Parochial Schools.—The Roman Catholic Church maintains in this city more than 100 parochial schools, which are entirely separate and distinct from the corporate or charitable schools receiving

Government aid, and colleges, and select schools maintained by Catholics.

Passaic, a manufacturing city in New Jersey, about 12 miles N. W. from New York by the Erie Railway or the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway. Fare, 40 cts.; round trip, 55 cts. The city borders on the Passaic River, and has some residents having handsome suburban homes, and doing business in New York. The majority of the population of about 28,000, however, are connected with the manufacturing works located there.

Passaic River, a river of New Jersey, rises in Morris County, and empties in Newark Bay 3 miles below Newark, the whole length being nearly 100 miles. At Paterson it has a perpendicular fall of 50 feet. (See PATERSON.) The valley of the river is believed to be the site of a prehistoric lake.

Pasteur Institute.—A hospital at Suffern, where persons bitten by supposedly rabid animals are treated by the method invented by M. Pasteur. It was opened on February 18, 1890. Its reception branch is at 313 W. 23d st.

Paterson, a manufacturing city of 105,171 inhabitants (1900), in New Jersey, 17 miles N. W. from New York. It is on the Passaic River and covers a great deal of ground. Its extensive iron and silk works and the repair shops of the Erie Railway give it a thriving appearance. The Passaic Falls on Passaic River are a feature of this place. The river here has a perpendicular fall of 50 feet and a total descent of 72 feet, affording an immense water-power, which has been improved by a dam and canals. The scenery in the vicinity of the falls is very picturesque, and a handsome park borders them. Paterson is accessible by the Erie Railway, by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, or by the New York, Susquehanna & Western. Fare, by all lines, 50 cts.; round trip, 70 cts.

Pawnbrokers.—The first pawnshop established in New York, of which there is any record, was that of Walter Stevenson, which was opened in 1822. Others were added gradually, and about 1880 the city government adopted an

ordinance to regulate the business. This ordinance made pawnbrokers pay a license of \$50 yearly, and prohibited charging a higher rate of interest than 25 per cent per annum. This ordinance remained in force until 1883, when the Legislature passed a law requiring pawnbrokers to pay a license fee of \$500 a year, and fixing the rate of interest at 30 per cent for sums less than \$100, and 18 per cent for sums over \$100.

Simpson's is the trade name in New York most widely known in connection with pawnbroking, a large family of that name having long been identified with the business in this city. Although pawnbroking is supposed to be a business affected exclusively by Jews, yet the Simpsons are of Irish origin, and a number of the shops with which they are no longer connected carry on business under their names. In many of the better class of these places private stalls opening upon the counter are placed in front of it, as a concession to the feelings of their patrons, but among the lower classes this is dispensed with. Along the east side of the Bowery and Park Row, pawnshops are most common, but one has not to seek far afield for one in any of the poorer quarters of New York. In Broadway the high-class pawnbroker flourishes as a "loan agent" or "diamond broker," and he advertises his office in the financial columns of the daily papers. These as a rule lend money only on jewels, and have handsomely decorated offices. Pawnbrokers' sales of unredeemed clothing are made at auction, but articles of value find their way into stores on the Bowery for private sale. (See also PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY.)

Pedagogy.—The New York Society of Pedagogy is devoted to the discussion of ways and means of education. It meets at Madison av. and 85th st. The University School of Pedagogy is a department of New York University, which see. Other schools preparing for this profession are the Normal College, Teachers College, and Jamaica State Normal School.

Pelham Bay Park.—The largest of the city parks, lying on Long Island Sound, six miles northeast of Harlem Bridge. Accessible by Harlem River branch of the New Haven Railroad to

Baychester or Bartow. With coast indentations and open water-front, this park has a shore-line of nine miles. It contains 1,756 acres, including Hunter's Island, the Twin Islands, and Goose Island. An excellent drive runs through it, and it has a golf course of 18 holes. Band concerts are given in this park on several Sunday afternoons each summer.

Pension Agency, U. S., at New York city is located at 142 6th av. Quarterly installments of pension become due on the 4th of March, June, September and December, and can be obtained at any time after those dates on application to the Agency in person or by mail. Vouchers for payment of pension can be executed before an officer authorized to administer oaths (excepting a Commissioner of Deeds) or at the Agency, as it is no obligatory upon the pensioner to call in person for payment, except when ordered to do so by the Commissioner of Pensions.

Pentecostal Churches.—This denomination is represented in the city by these churches:

BEDFORD AVENUE TABERNACLE, Bedford av. and S. 3d st., Brooklyn.

FLETCHER, Atlantic av. near 4th av. Brooklyn.

GRACE, Tompkins av. and Kosciusko st., Brooklyn.

JOHN WESLEY, Hopkinson av. and McDonough st., Brooklyn.

UTICA AVENUE TABERNACLE, Utica av near Bergen st., Brooklyn.

Periodicals. (See NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.)

Perth Amboy, a town in New Jersey about 20 miles from New York, on Raritan Bay at the mouth of the Raritan River. It is accessible by the ferry to Staten Island, then by the Staten Island Railway and a ferry from the extreme southern end of the island, opposite to which it lies. Fare, 40 cts.; round trip, 60 cts. Also by Pennsylvania Railway (27 miles) or by the Central Railway of New Jersey (22 miles). Fare, by either line, 60 cts. round trip, \$1. The daily New Brunswick steamer also touches here. Fare 25 cts.; round trip, 40 cts. Estimated population about 6,000.

Pharmacy, College of, 115 W. 68th st.—Chartered 1831; charter amended and extended March 20, 1856. For the cultivation and improvement of pharmacy, its collateral branches of science, and the best modes of preparing medicines and their compounds, and for giving instruction in the same. A regular course of lectures on chemistry, materia medica, botany, and pharmacy is given in the lecture-room of the college daily from 9.30 A. M. to 5.30 P. M., from September to April. Practical instruction in analytical chemistry and in compounding prescriptions is given at the laboratory of the college. A supplementary course in botany, for students, whether pharmacists or not, is given during the months of April, May, June, and July. The rooms, library, and museum of the college are open daily, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. The library may be used by the general public. The requirements for graduation are that the candidates shall possess a good moral character, be twenty-one years of age, have attended two full courses of lectures in the College of Pharmacy, have had four years' experience in putting up physicians' prescriptions, and pass a written and oral examination which shall be satisfactory to the Board of Trustees. The Alumni Association offers a prize of a gold medal, a silver medal, and a bronze medal, to the students who have passed the best, the second best, and third best examinations, respectively. The Board of Trustees gives three \$100 prizes.

Philharmonic Society.—One of the foremost musical organizations of America. It maintains each year a series of orchestral and vocal concerts of the very highest character. Its first concert was given on Dec. 7, 1842, at Apollo Hall, in Broadway, nearly opposite Lispenard st.

Photography.—Numerous photographic studios of the highest excellence are to be found on 5th av., in Broadway, and about Union and Madison sqs.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY has become a popular study and sport in and about New York. Permission to take views in the parks may be obtained by applying to the Park Board or Superintendent. There are several good photographic clubs,

chief among them being the Camera Club, 3 W. 29th st. This has handsome quarters, with "dark rooms" and all appointments for photographic work.

Pianos.—New York has several extensive manufacturers of pianos, whose warerooms are crowded with many superb specimens of artistic skill in this direction, both as to musical excellence and exquisite exterior ornamentation and finish. Strangers, even if not intending to purchase, but who wish to examine the very beautiful instruments that are now made in New York, will be welcomed at the handsome warerooms of Steinway & Sons, 109 and 111 E. 14th st.; Fischer & Co., 33 Union sq.; Knabe & Co., 156 5th av.; and the Weber-Wheelock Co., 108 5th av. The export of pianos from New York is very large, reaching to all parts of the world.

Picnic-Grounds.—A list of the principal picnic-grounds near New York, and how to reach them, is given below. They are principally patronized by societies, and Sunday-schools, many of which give an annual picnic, chartering a steamboat for the occasion. Unless you are acquainted with the members, these affairs not especially enjoyable, and many of them, especially those held on Sundays, are somewhat rough. Family parties desiring to picnic will find it pleasant to take their lunch-baskets and go to points given under the head of **EXCURSIONS**, or to one of the outlying city parks:

ALDERNEY PARK. (See **SYLVAN BEACH**.)

ALPINE GROVE, situated on the west side of the Hudson, opposite Yonkers. Reached by New York Central and Hudson River Railroad to Yonkers, then across the river in a row-boat or ferry that lands a mile below Grove; also by Northern Railroad of New Jersey to Closter.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS GROVE, about 25 miles from New York, on Navesink River, N. J. Reached by Central Railroad of New Jersey. Boats to Atlantic Highlands, about one mile to Grove.

BAY CLIFF PARK, reached by Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad to Tottenville. About half a mile from station.

BOYNTON BEACH, about 6 minutes' walk from Woodbridge, on Central Railroad of New Jersey—Long Branch division. Boats also run to Woodbridge.

COLD SPRING GROVE, by Port Jefferson branch of Long Island Railroad to Woodbury, 3 miles to Grove.

CORNWELTON GROVE, about 18 miles from New York. Reached by Long Island Railroad, North Side Division, or by steamboat to Great Neck, about 4 miles from Grove.

EAGLESWOOD PARK, New Jersey, on Raritan Bay, 1 m. west of Perth Amboy. Take Staten Island Railroad, Long Branch division of Central Railroad of New Jersey, or New York division of Pennsylvania Railroad to Perth Amboy; also to Perth Amboy by steamboat.

ELM PARK, reached by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad.

EMPIRE GROVE, on the Hudson.

EUREKA SPRING GROVE, 20 miles from New York, on west bank of Hudson River. Reached by Northern Railroad of New Jersey to Creskill, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Grove.

EXCELSIOR GROVE, situated on the Hudson, 19 miles from New York City. Take New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, or steamboat to Yonkers, thence cross in row-boat or ferry.

FLORIDA GROVE, same as "Raritan Beach Grove."

FORT LEE PARK, reached by Fort Lee Ferry, foot of 130th st.

GLEN WOOD GROVE, reached from Glen Head Station, on Locust Valley branch of Long Island Railroad, about 1 mile from Grove; also by steamboat.

GRAND VIEW PARK, about 15 miles from New York. Reached by Long Island Railroad, North Side Division, or by steamboat, to Great Neck, about 1 mile from Grove.

HUDSON GROVE, situated on Echo Bay, New Rochelle Harbor, Long Island Sound. Reached by New Haven Railroad to New Rochelle.

IDLEWILD GROVE, about 19 miles from New York. Reached by Long Island Railroad, North Side Division, or by steamboat, to Great Neck, about 5 miles from Grove.

ISLANDWILD, about 19 miles from New York. Reached by New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to New Rochelle, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Grove, or by

steamboats to Glen Island, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the Grove.

LAURELTON GROVE, about 35 miles from New York. Reached by Port Jefferson Branch of Long Island Railroad to Syosset, about 4 miles from Grove, or to Cold Spring, about 3 miles from Grove.

LINDEN GROVE, take Staten Island Ferry and Railroad.

LOCUST GROVE, station on Brooklyn, Bath & Coney Island Railroad, also by steamboat.

MORRIS GROVE, by Long Island Railroad.

MOUNT PLEASANT GROVE, by Hudson River Railroad, or steamboat to Hastings, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Grove.

NORTH BEACH, about 6 miles from Manhattan Island, on Long Island Sound. Reached by New York and College Point Ferry in summer, or by trolley-cars from Long Island City.

OAKDALE PARK, about 20 miles from New York. Reached by Hudson River Railroad to Hastings, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to Grove.

OCCIDENTAL GROVE, by Hudson River Railroad, or steamboat to Yonkers, thence by row-boat across the river.

OCEAN GROVE, take Long Branch division of Central Railroad of New Jersey, or New Jersey Southern Railroad.

ORIENTAL GROVE, take Long Island Railroad to Great Neck, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Grove.

OSCAWANA ISLAND, by Hudson River Railroad to Ooscawana Station, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from Grove; also by steamboat.

PALISADE GROVE, reached the same as Alpine.

PLEASANT VALLEY GROVE, reached by Fort Lee boat.

POINT VIEW GROVE, reached by Long Island Railroad or College Point ferry to College Point, then 1 mile to Grove.

RARITAN BEACH GROVE, by Pennsylvania Railroad, or by Central Railroad of New Jersey, or by Staten Island Railroad, to Perth Amboy, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. to Grove.

ROTON POINT GROVE, situated on Long Island Sound. Reached by New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad to Rowayton. Grove is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the station.

ROCKAWAY BEACH GROVES, reached by Rockaway steamboats, also by Long Island Railroad, and by Brooklyn & Rockaway Beach Railroad.

SCHUETZEN PARK, Union Hill, N. J., by Northern Railroad of New Jersey, or by horse-cars from Hoboken; also by Weehawken Ferry from W. 42d st.

SEA CLIFF GROVE, reached by Long Island Railroad to Glen Head Station, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Grove; also by steamboat.

SHIPPAN POINT, situated on Long Island Sound, and reached by New Haven Railroad to Stamford; also by Stamford boat.

SILVER LAKE PARK, reached by Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad to Tompkinsville. Grove 5 minutes' walk from station.

SPRING HILL GROVE, by Hudson River Railroad to Hastings, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. above the Grove.

SULZER'S WESTCHESTER PARK, near West Farms, reached by trolley-cars from Harlem Bridge.

SYLVAN BEACH GROVE, by Pennsylvania Railroad to Rahway, 3 m. from Park, or by Central Railroad of New Jersey to Sewaren, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Park.

WOODS OF ARDEN, on the south side of Staten Island, reached by ferry and rail.

Piers and Docks.—The situation of New York city is peculiarly favorable to the accommodation of shipping. It has a total water front of 353 miles, a large part of it bordering on well-sheltered waters, deep enough for large shipping. At present, however, commerce is mostly carried on below 14th st. on Manhattan Island and between Grand st. and Gowanus Bay, Brooklyn. There are about 60 piers on the East River and 70 on the North River, Manhattan, the location being given under the head PIERS (LOCATION OF). Among the most important piers on the Brooklyn water front are those in the ATLANTIC BASIN and the ERIE BASIN (which see). The general outline of the city's water front at present is an irregular and somewhat unsightly one, yet it possesses a picturesque element and a local color which would be entirely absent in a more symmetrical and sightly outline. A tour of the water front would not be without interest to the curious observer. If he

begins his jaunt on the North River side of Manhattan Island, he will find the upper part given over mostly to lumber, brick, and stone. At the foot of 23d st. he will encounter, in the summer season, a great cluster of excursion steamboats. At the foot of 13th st. is the market-wagon stand and West Washington Market, which in the morning presents a most busy scene. At 10th street begin the piers of the great ocean steamships, and from this point all is stir and bustle. Just below Canal st. are the great Hudson River steamboats, and at Warren and Murray sts. the piers of the Boston boats. From Canal st. the water front is largely devoted to domestic transportation and freight lines, and the warehouses and sheds monopolized by the great produce and supply trade of the city. Flour, meal, butter, eggs, cheese, meats, poultry, fish, and fruit, are poured into this lap of distributive commerce by New Jersey and the counties lying along the Hudson River. The point at which this trade is concentrated is Washington Market (which see), at the foot of Barclay st. Steamships and freight-boats succeed each other in long succession, until the Battery is reached. From the Battery along the front of the East River lies South st. The first piers encountered are crowded by large sailing vessels, then come canal-boats which are discharging the grain products of the West. Corn and wheat in bulk, flour, etc., are piled in and about these craft and the adjoining warehouses. In the vicinity of Wall st. Ferry are the docks in which gather the schooners and other vessels engaged in the fruit trade between domestic Southern ports, the West Indies, and New York. Fulton Market and Ferry (which see) passed, a succession of ferries are encountered, and north of them an extensive system of dry docks, maintained by private enterprise. These are crazy-looking structures devoid of special interest. Above them are found a number of iron foundries and lumber yards, and near the foot of E. 10th st. a collection of old steamships, laid up in ordinary. This brings us about to our journey's end. Along the whole of this distance on the land-side of the street may be found huge warehouses interspersed with junk-shops, sail lofts, riggers, outfitters, drinking places galore, and the other industries and vampires incident to every seaport. One of the

North River piers, No. 35, at Canal st., is occupied by the Ocean Steamship Company as a receiving depot for Southern fruit. It has a large building on it, heated by steam, capable of holding 15,000 boxes of oranges. There is only one other steam-heated wharf in America, that in Boston. The character of the Brooklyn water front is very similar to the above.

Piers, Location of.—The following is a list of the piers which are numbered on the North and East Rivers. On the North River new piers are in process of construction which are numbered according to a different order, causing in some instances duplicate numbers. These are indicated by "old" or "new," within parentheses.

NORTH RIVER.

- No. 1 (old).—Battery pl.
- 1 (new).—Battery pl.
- A.—Battery pl.
- 2.—Battery pl. and Morris st.
- 3.—Battery pl. and Morris st.
- 4.—Morris st.
- 5.—Morris and Rector sts.
- 6.—Morris and Rector sts.
- 7.—Morris and Rector sts.
- 8.—Rector st.
- 9.—Rector and Carlisle sts.
- 10.—Rector and Carlisle sts.
- 11.—Carlisle st.
- 12.—Albany st.
- 13 (old).—Albany and Cedar sts.
- 13 (new).—Cortlandt and Dey sts.
- 14 (old).—Cedar st.
- 14 (new).—Vesey st.
- 15 (old).—Liberty st.
- 15 (new).—Vesey and Barclay sts.
- 16.—Liberty and Cortlandt sts.
- 17.—Cortlandt st.
- 18.—Cortlandt st.
- 19 (new).—Warren st.
- 20 (new).—Chambers st.
- 21 (new).—Duane st.
- 23 (new).—Harrison st.
- 24 (new).—Franklin st.
- 25 (new).—N. Moore st.
- 26 (old).—Barclay st. and Park pl.
- 26 (new).—Beach st.
- 27 (old).—Park pl.
- 27 (new).—Hubert st.
- 28 (old).—Murray st.
- 28 (new).—Laight st.
- 29 (old).—Warren st.
- 29 (new).—Vestry st.

- No. 34.—Canal st.
- 35.—Spring st.
- 36.—Spring and Charlton sts.
- 37.—Charlton st.
- 38.—King st.
- 39.—W. Houston st.
- 40 (old).—Watts st.
- 40 (new).—Clarkson st.
- 41 (old).—Canal st.
- 41 (new).—Leroy st.
- 42 (old).—Canal st.
- 42 (new).—Morton st.
- 43 (new).—Barrow st.
- 44 (new).—Christopher st.
- 45 (new).—W. 10th st.
- 46 (new).—W. 10th st.
- 47 (new).—W. 10th st.
- 51 (new).—W. 21st st.
- 54 (old).—Perry st.
- 54 (new).—W. 24th st.
- 55 (new).—W. 25th st.
- 56 (old).—Gansevoort st.
- 56 (new).—W. 26th st.
- 57 (old).—Horatio st.
- 57 (new).—W. 27th st.
- 58 (new).—W. 28th st.
- 58 (old).—Bloomfield st.
- 59 (new).—W. 29th st.
- 59 (old).—Little W. 12th st.
- 60 (new).—W. 30th st.
- 60 (old).—W. 13th st.
- 61 (new).—W. 31st st.
- 61 (old).—Little 12th st.
- 62 (new).—W. 32d st.
- 62 (old).—W. 13th st.
- 63 (new).—W. 33d st.
- 63 (old).—W. 15th st.

EAST RIVER.

- No. 1.—Whitehall st.
- 2.—Whitehall st.
- 3.—Moore and Broad sts.
- 4.—Moore and Broad sts.
- 5.—Broad st. and Coenties sl.
- 6.—Broad st. and Coenties sl.
- 7.—Coenties sl.
- 8.—Coenties sl.
- 9.—Coenties and Old sls.
- 10.—Coenties and Old sls.
- 11.—Old sl.
- 12.—Old sl.
- 13.—Old sl. and Gouverneur lane.
- 14.—Jones's lane.
- 15.—Wall st.
- 16.—Wall st.
- 17.—Pine st.
- 18.—Maiden lane.
- 19.—Fletcher st.

- No. 20.—Burling sl.
- 21.—Burling sl.
- 22.—Fulton st.
- 23.—Beekman st.
- 24.—Beekman st. and Peck sl.
- 25.—Peck sl.
- 26.—Peck sl.
- 27.—Dover st.
- 28.—Dover and Roosevelt sts.
- 29.—Roosevelt st.
- 29 (new).—Market st.
- 30.—Roosevelt st.
- 31.—James sl.
- 32.—James sl.
- 32 (new).—Pike st.
- 33.—Oliver st.
- 34.—Catharine st.
- 35.—Catharine st.
- 35½.—Catharine and Market sts.
- 36.—Catharine and Market sts.
- 36 (new).—Jefferson st.
- 37.—Market st.
- 38.—Market st.
- 39.—Market and Pike sts.
- 40.—Pike st.
- 41.—Pike st.
- 42.—Pike and Rutgers sts.
- 43.—Rutgers st.
- 44.—Rutgers st.
- 45.—Rutgers and Jefferson sts.
- 46.—Jefferson st.
- 47.—Jefferson and Clinton sts.
- 48.—Clinton st.
- 49.—Clinton and Montgomery sts.
- 50.—Montgomery st.
- 51.—Gouverneur st.
- 52.—Gouverneur st.
- 53.—Jackson st.
- 54.—Corlears st.
- 55.—Grand st.
- 56.—Broome st.
- 57.—Broome st.
- 58.—Delancey st.
- 59.—Delancey st.
- 60.—Rivington st.
- 61.—Rivington and Stanton sts.
- 62.—Houston st.
- 63.—3d st.
- 64.—5th st.
- 65.—6th st.
- 66.—7th st.
- 67.—8th st.
- 68.—9th st.
- 69.—E. 10th st.
- 70.—E. 11th st.
- 71.—E. 12th st.
- 72.—E. 13th st.
- 73.—E. 14th st.

Pigeon-Shooting.—Trap-shooting has obtained considerable prominence in New York and vicinity. The clubs in New York and Brooklyn are the New York Gun Club, which shoots at Bergen Point, N. J.; the Long Island Gun Club, which shoots at Dexter's, near Jamaica, Long Island; Cobweb Gun Club, Manhattan Schuetzen-bund; New Utrecht Rod and Gun Club, which shoots at Woodlawn Park; and the Fountain Gun Club, which shoots at Woodlawn Park, Gravesend. Clay figures have now largely taken the place of live birds.

Pilots wishing to act as such in and around New York harbor must be licensed by the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, office 24 State st. The office of New York and Sandy Hook Pilots is at 40 Burling sl.; of New Jersey and Sandy Hook Pilots, 104 South st.; of Hell-Gate Pilots, 18 Coenties sl.

Plainfield.—A handsome residence and manufacturing city in Union County, N. J., 23 miles from New York, and accessible by the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Fare, 60 cts.; round trip, \$1. It contains many fine streets, beautifully shaded, and lined with handsome houses. Many New York business men make their home there. There are some fine drives in the suburbs of the city, and the place is much esteemed as a resort for health and pleasure. Population, over 15,000.

Players, the, a club having a house at 16 Gramercy Park, generously presented to the actors and friends of the drama in this city by Edwin Booth, the distinguished tragedian, at a cost to him of more than \$200,000. It was formally opened on New-Year's eve, 1888. On the first floor is a billiard-room and the various offices; the reading-room, lounging-room, and grill-room are upon the second story, and the third contains the library. This is a priceless collection of dramatic lore, the playbills gathered by Augustin Daly, the libraries of Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett, and books from many others. The Players is an incorporated club. Members must be American citizens, and a majority of the directors must be actually connected with the dramatic profession.

Plum Island.—A small, sandy island at the entrance to Jamaica Bay, on which the United States Government is erecting fortifications for the protection of New York harbor.

Plymouth Church, formerly known as BEECHER'S CHURCH, is in Orange st., between Hicks and Henry sts. It is a large brick building of extreme architectural simplicity within as well as without. It will seat about 2,800 persons, however, and contains one of the largest church organs in America. A similar though smaller building in the rear and fronting on Cranberry st. contains the Sunday-school room, lecture-room, and church parlors. There is also a mission, known as the Mayflower, which is a large church of itself. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, its famous pastor, died in 1887, Dr. Lyman Abbott succeeded him, and was succeeded in 1899 by Dr. Newell D. Hillis.

Poe Cottage.—Edgar A. Poe, the poet, lived several years in a small house at Fordham. It is on the north side of Kingsbridge road a short distance west of its junction with Highbridge road. The sides are shingled, and it is painted white. On the end next the street the present owner has had painted a raven and this inscription:

The EDGAR ALLAN POE Cottage
1844-1849

E. J. Chauvet, D. D. S.

The house is leased to a family, and is not shown to visitors.

Police.—The police force of New York is governed by a commissioner appointed by the Mayor. He holds office for four years, and receives an annual salary of \$5,000. The commissioner appoints all members of the force, and he has also power of dismissal. He is assisted by five deputy commissioners, one for each borough. The third grade is that of inspector, of which there are ten—six assigned to Manhattan, three to Brooklyn, and one to Queens. Exclusive of the principal officials, the full police force of the city, as prescribed by the charter, consists of 6,382 patrolmen, doormen not to exceed two, roundsmen not to exceed four, sergeants not to exceed four, and captains not to exceed one (except in the rural portion of the city) to each fifty patrolmen.

There are also forty surgeons, besides detective-sergeants and telegraph operators, as prescribed by law. For patrol service the city is divided into eighty precincts, each having its own building containing quarters for the men, cells for prisoners, and lodgings for homeless persons. There are also four sub-precincts in the borough of Richmond, seven court squads, and other squads for special service. Each precinct is in command of a captain and under him are several sergeants, one of whom is required to be on duty at all times. The force of a precinct, besides the captain and sergeants, consists of roundsmen and patrolmen, the latter doing the ordinary patrol duty and the former "going the rounds" to see that every patrolman is on his post, which is always a definite section of the precinct. The police stations are all connected with the central office by special telegraphic wires, and the latter must be at once notified of every occurrence of any importance in the precinct. The detective bureau is under command of a captain with headquarters at the central office. Two patrol wagons are provided for each precinct and five for headquarters. These wagons are held in readiness at the stations for emergency duty, and are each capable of transporting thirteen officers to any spot in a few minutes. In the up-town streets and drives and in the suburban districts many men are employed on horseback. For the regulation of bicycling and other traffic, a number of policemen were mounted on bicycles in the spring of 1896, to patrol the Boulevard, 8th av., and some other thoroughfares. The experiment proved highly successful, and the Bicycle Squad may now be regarded as an established feature of the Department. A patrolman's salary is graded from \$900 to \$1,400 a year. The charter of 1898 consolidated the park police and the Brooklyn Bridge police with the general force. The Central Police Office is at 300 Mulberry st. near Houston st. The precinct station houses are located as follows:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

- No. 1.—Old Slip near Front st.
- 2.—3 Church st.
- 3.—City Hall.
- 4.—Brooklyn Bridge.
- 5.—9 Oak st.
- 6.—19 Elizabeth st.

- No. 7.—247 Madison st.
 8.—19 Leonard st.
 9.—135 Charles st.
 10.—24 Macdougall st.
 11.—205 Mulberry st.
 12.—105 Eldridge st.
 13.—176 Delancey st.
 14.—Union Market, E. Houston st.
 15.—79 1st av.
 16.—253 Mercer st.
 17.—230 W. 20th st.
 18.—327 E. 22d st.
 19.—137 W. 30th st.
 20.—434 W. 37th st.
 21.—160 E. 35th st.
 22.—345 W. 47th st.
 23.—Grand Central Depot.
 24.—163 E. 51st st.
 25.—153 E. 67th st.
 26.—150 W. 68th st.
 27.—Arsenal Building, Central Park.
 28.—432 E. 88th st.
 29.—177 E. 104th st.
 30.—134 W. 100th st.
 31.—438 W. 125th st.
 32.—148 E. 126th st.
 33.—1854 Amsterdam av.
 42.—Pier A, North River.
 Detective Bureau.—300 Mulberry st.
 Central Office.—300 Mulberry st.
 Criminal Court Squad.—Franklin and Centre.
 2d Court.—125 6th av.
 3d Court.—69 Essex st.
 4th Court.—151 E. 57th st.
 5th Court.—170 E. 122d st.
 7th Court.—314 W. 54th st.
 Bicycle Squad.—1786 Broadway.
 Sanitary Squad.—300 Mulberry st.
 House of Detention.—203 Mulberry st.
 Tenement-House Squad.—Franklin and Centre.
 81.—Steamboat Squad, Pier A, N. R.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

- No. 34.—Sedgwick av., High Bridge.
 35.—257 Alexander av.
 36.—160th st. and 3d av.
 37.—1925 Bathgate av., Tremont.
 38.—Westchester.
 39.—Sub.
 40.—Kingsbridge.
 41.—Bronx Park.
 6th Court.—158th st. and 3d av.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

- Headquarters, Smith st.
 No. 43.—4th av. and 43d st.

- No. 44.—575 5th av.
 45.—Richard st.
 46.—6th av. and Bergen.
 47.—17 Butler st.
 48.—59 Amity st.
 49.—318 Adams st.
 50.—49 Fulton st.
 51.—Grand av. and Park pl.
 52.—1661 Atlantic av.
 53.—Liberty and Miller sts.
 54.—16 Ralph av.
 55.—627 Gates av.
 56.—338 Classon av.
 57.—130 Flushing av.
 58.—148 Vernon av.
 59.—2 Lee av.
 60.—273 Bedford av.
 61.—145 Greenpoint av.
 62.—43 Herbert st.
 63.—Stagg and Bushwick av.
 64.—179 Hamburg av.
 65.—211 E. Parkway.
 66.—Av. G, near 95th st.
 67.—35 Grand st.
 68.—19th av., near Bath av.
 69.—W. 8th st., Coney Island.
 70.—Sheepshead Bay.
 71.—86th st. and 7th av.
 72.—Coney Island road and Foster av.
 73.—Prospect Park.
 License Squad.—Borough Hall.
 Detective Squad.—Borough Hall.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

- Headquarters, East av. cor. 9th st.
 No. 74.—162 Grand av., L. I. City.
 75.—84 4th st., L. I. City.
 76.—Flushing.
 77.—Newtown.
 78.—Jamaica.
 79.—Rockaway.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

- No. 80.—Stapleton.
 1st sub.—19 Beach st., Stapleton.
 2d sub.—2 West st., New Brighton.
 3d sub.—Tottenville.
 4th sub.—New Springville.

Political Divisions.—The city of New York is divided into congressional, senatorial, and Assembly Districts, for purposes of representation. For convenience of voting, the Assembly Districts are subdivided into election districts. The present division was made in 1894-'95. A new division into congressional dis-

tricts, giving New York County two and Kings County one additional congressman, is to be made in 1901.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.—There are 61 Assembly Districts within the city limits, formed within Senate Districts, without breaking the boundaries of the latter. They are bounded as follows:

BOROUGHES OF MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

First Assembly District.—North River, Canal st., Hudson, Dominick, Varick, Broome, Sullivan, Spring, Broadway, Fulton, William, Wall, Broadway, Whitehall, East River, including Governor's, Ellis, and Bedloe's Islands.

Second Assembly District.—East River, Whitehall st., Broadway, Wall st., William, Fulton, Broadway, Canal st., Bowery, Division st., Market, Monroe, Catharine.

Third Assembly District.—North River, Canal st., Hudson, Dominick, Varick, Broome, Sullivan, Spring, Broadway, W. 3d st., 6th av., Cornelia, Bleecker, Grove, Hudson, Barrow.

Fourth Assembly District.—East River, Catharine st., Monroe, Market, Division, Grand, Jackson.

Fifth Assembly District.—Broadway, E. 4th st., 3d av., 14th st., 6th av., 15th st., 7th av., 13th st., Horatio, 8th av., Hudson, Grove, Bleecker, Cornelia, 6th av., W. 3d st.

Sixth Assembly District.—Canal st., Broadway, E. 4th st., Bowery, 3d av., St. Mark's pl., 2d av., 2d st., 1st av., Houston st., Eldridge, Stanton, Chrystie, Division, Bowery.

Seventh Assembly District.—North River, W. 20th st., 8th av., W. 19th st., 7th av., 13th st., Horatio, 8th av., Hudson, Barrow.

Eighth Assembly District.—Division st., Chrystie, Stanton, Eldridge, Houston, Ludlow, Broome, Norfolk.

Ninth Assembly District.—North River, 20th st., 8th av., W. 19th st., 7th av., W. 30th st.

Tenth Assembly District.—2d st., 2d av., St. Mark's pl., Av. A., 7th st., Av. B, Clinton st., Rivington, Norfolk, Broome, Ludlow, Houston, 1st av.

Eleventh Assembly District.—W. 30th st., 7th av., W. 37th st., 8th av., W. 38th st., 10th av., W. 36th st., North River.

Twelfth Assembly District.—Jackson st., Grand, Division, Norfolk, Rivington, Cannon, Stanton, East River.

Thirteenth Assembly District.—North River, W. 36th st., 10th av., W. 38th st., 8th av., W. 37th st., 7th av., W. 40th st., 8th av., W. 43d st., 10th av., W. 46th st.

Fourteenth Assembly District.—East River, 11th st., Av. C, 7th st., Av. A, St. Mark's pl., 3d av., 14th st.

Fifteenth Assembly District.—North River, 46th st., 10th av., W. 43d st., 8th av., W. 53d st., 9th av., W. 50th st., 10th av., W. 49th st.

Sixteenth Assembly District.—East River, Stanton st., Cannon, Rivington, Clinton, Av. B, 7th st., Av. C, 11th st.

Seventeenth Assembly District.—North River, 49th st., 10th av., 50th st., 9th av., W. 53d st., 8th av., W. 61st st., Columbus av., W. 60th st.

Eighteenth Assembly District.—East River, 14th st. to Irving pl., E. 19th st., 3d av., E. 23d st., 2d av., E. 25th st., 1st av., E. 26th st.

Nineteenth Assembly District.—North River, 60th st., Columbus av. to 61st st., 8th av., W. 81st st., Columbus av., 86th st., Amsterdam av., 89th st.

Twentieth Assembly District.—East River, E. 26th st., 1st av., 25th st., 2d av., 23d st., Lexington av., 39th st., 3d av., 37th st., 2d av., 38th st.

Twenty-first Assembly District.—North River, 89th st., Amsterdam av., 86th st., Columbus av., 81st st., 8th av., 97th st., and the Transverse road across Central Park at 97th st., 5th av., W. 110th st., 7th av., 120th st., Western Boulevard, 119th st.

Twenty-second Assembly District.—East River, 38th st., 2d av., 37th st., 3d av., 39th st., Lexington av., 53d st., 3d av., 52d st.

Twenty-third Assembly District.—North River, Spuyten Duyvil Creek, Harlem River, 5th av., W. 134th st., 8th av., 120th st., Western Boulevard, W. 119th st.

Twenty-fourth Assembly District.—East River, 52d st., 3d av., 53d st., Lex-

ington av., 64th st., 3d av., 65th st., including also Blackwell's Island.

Twenty-fifth Assembly District.—W. 15th st., 7th av., 36th st., Lexington av., 23d st., 3d av., 19th st., Irving pl., 14th st., 6th av.

Twenty-sixth Assembly District.—East River, 65th st., 3d av., 64th st., Lexington av., 75th st., 3d av., 76th st.

Twenty-seventh Assembly District.—36th st., 7th av., 40th st., 8th av., 53d st., 5th av., 54th st., Lexington av.

Twenty-eighth Assembly District.—East River, 76th st., 3d av., 75th st., Lexington av., 84th st., 2d av., 83d st.

Twenty-ninth Assembly District.—54th st., Lexington av., 96th st., 5th av., 97th st. and the Transverse road across Central Park, 8th av., W. 53d st., 5th av.

Thirtieth Assembly District.—East River, 83d st., 2d av., 84th st., Lexington av., 92d st., 3d av., 94th st.

Thirty-first Assembly District.—W. 110th st., 7th av., 120th st., 8th av., 134th st., 5th av., 129th st., Park av.

Thirty-second Assembly District.—East River, 94th st., 3d av., 92d st., Lexington av., 96th st., 5th av., 110th st., Madison av., 108th st., Harlem River.

Thirty-third Assembly District.—Harlem River, 108th st., Madison av., 110th st., Park av., 119th st.

Thirty-fourth Assembly District.—Harlem River, 119th st., Park av., 129th st., 5th av., together with that portion of the 23d Ward bounded by Harlem River, 149th st., Railroad av., 146th st., 3d av., 149th st., Buncay st., Long Island Sound, Bronx Kills; also North Brother Island.

Thirty-fifth Assembly District.—That part of the 23d and 24th Wards of the city of New York lying within the 21st Senate District, not hereinbefore bounded and described.

First Assembly District of Westchester County.—Includes part of city annexed in 1895, north of 15th av. and west of Hutchinson's River, an extension of Pelham Bay, together with part of Westchester County.

Second Assembly District of Westchester County.—Includes all that part of the city annexed in 1895 not included in First District, also part of Westchester County.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

First Assembly District.—Election Districts 2 to 15 inclusive of the 1st Ward; the 3d Ward and the 1st Election District of the 6th Ward.

Second Assembly District.—The 2d, 4th, and 5th Wards, and the 1st Election District of the 1st Ward.

Third Assembly District.—Election Districts 2 to 25 inclusive of the 6th Ward.

Fourth Assembly District.—The 7th Ward, and Election Districts 1 to 7 inclusive of the 19th Ward and Election Districts 1 to 3 inclusive of the 21st Ward.

Fifth Assembly District.—The 13th Ward, and Election Districts 8 to 24 inclusive of the 19th Ward.

Sixth Assembly District.—Election Districts 4 to 35 inclusive of the 21st Ward.

Seventh Assembly District.—Election Districts 7 to 23 inclusive of the 8th Ward, and the 30th and 31st Wards.

Eighth Assembly District.—Election Districts 1 to 22 inclusive of the 10th Ward.

Ninth Assembly District.—The 12th Ward, and Election Districts 1 to 6 inclusive of the 8th Ward, and Election Districts 23, 24, and 25 of the 10th Ward.

Tenth Assembly District.—The 20th Ward, and Election Districts 1 to 13 inclusive of the 11th Ward.

Eleventh Assembly District.—The 9th Ward, and Election Districts 14 to 17 inclusive of the 11th Ward, and Election Districts 1 to 3 inclusive of the 22d Ward.

Twelfth Assembly District.—Election Districts 4 to 34 inclusive of the 22d Ward.

Thirteenth Assembly District.—Election Districts 4 to 20 inclusive of the 15th Ward, and Election Districts 16 to 31 inclusive of the 17th Ward.

Fourteenth Assembly District.—Election Districts 1 to 15 inclusive of the 14th Ward, and Election Districts 1 to 15 inclusive of the 17th Ward.

Fifteenth Assembly District.—The 16th Ward, the 16th Election District of the 14th Ward, and Election Districts 1 to 3 inclusive of the 15th Ward.

Sixteenth Assembly District.—The 25th Ward, and Election Districts 30 to 34 inclusive of the 23d Ward.

Seventeenth Assembly District.—Election Districts 1 to 29 inclusive of the 23d Ward.

Eighteenth Assembly District.—The 24th, 29th, and 32d Wards, and Election Districts 35 to 37 inclusive of the 23d Ward.

Nineteenth Assembly District.—The 18th Ward, and Election Districts 1 to 12 inclusive of the 27th Ward, and the 1st Election District of the 28th Ward.

Twentieth Assembly District.—Election Districts 13 to 19 inclusive of the 27th Ward, and Election Districts 2 to 24 inclusive of the 28th Ward.

Twenty-first Assembly District.—The 26th Ward, and Election Districts 25 to 31 inclusive of the 28th Ward.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

First Assembly District.—Long Island City and Newtown.

Second Assembly District.—Flushing and Jamaica.

The part of Hempstead annexed to New York city is included in the Assembly District with Nassau County.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

The whole borough constitutes one Assembly District.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.—Twenty of the senatorial districts of the State are contained wholly or partly in New York city, and they are bounded as follows:

Second Senatorial District.—The borough of Queens, together with Nassau County.

Third Senatorial District.—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th Wards of Brooklyn.

Fourth Senatorial District.—7th, 13th, 19th, and 21st Wards of Brooklyn.

Fifth Senatorial District.—8th, 10th, 12th, 30th, and 31st Wards of Brooklyn.

Sixth Senatorial District.—9th, 11th, 20th, and 22d Wards of Brooklyn.

Seventh Senatorial District.—14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th Wards of Brooklyn.

Eighth Senatorial District.—23d, 24th, 25th, 29th, and 32d Wards of Brooklyn.

Ninth Senatorial District.—18th, 26th, 27th, and 28th Wards of Brooklyn.

Tenth Senatorial District.—1st, 2d, and 4th Assembly Districts of New York County.

Eleventh Senatorial District.—6th, 8th, and 10th Assembly Districts of New York County.

Twelfth Senatorial District.—12th, 14th, and 16th Assembly Districts of New York County.

Thirteenth Senatorial District.—3d, 5th, and 7th Assembly Districts of New York County.

Fourteenth Senatorial District.—18th, 20th, and 22d Assembly Districts of New York County.

Fifteenth Senatorial District.—25th, 27th, and 29th Assembly Districts of New York County.

Sixteenth Senatorial District.—9th, 11th, and 13th Assembly Districts of New York County.

Seventeenth Senatorial District.—15th, 17th, and 19th Assembly Districts of New York County.

Eighteenth Senatorial District.—24th, 26th, and 28th Assembly Districts of New York County.

Nineteenth Senatorial District.—21st, 23d, and 31st Assembly Districts of New York County.

Twentieth Senatorial District.—30th, 32d, and 33d Assembly Districts of New York County.

Twenty-first Senatorial District.—34th and 35th Assembly Districts of New York County.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.—Sixteen of the Congressional Districts of the State are included, partly or wholly, within the limits of this city. Their boundaries are as follows:

First Congressional District.—The borough of Queens, with Nassau County and Suffolk County.

Second Congressional District.—1st, 2d, 5th, 6th, 7th, 11th, and 20th Wards of Brooklyn.

Third Congressional District.—3d, 4th, 9th, 10th, 29th Wards, Election Districts 1 to 29 inclusive of the 22d Ward, and Election Districts 1 to 22 inclusive, and 36 and 37 of the 23d Ward of Brooklyn.

Fourth Congressional District.—8th, 12th, 24th, 25th, 26th, 30th, 31st, and 32d Wards, and Election Districts 30 to 34 inclusive of the 22d Ward, and Election Districts 23 to 35 inclusive of the 23d Ward of Brooklyn.

Fifth Congressional District.—18th, 21st, 27th, and 28th Wards, the 19th Election District of the 13th Ward, and the 1st to 23d Election Districts of the 19th Ward of Brooklyn.

Sixth Congressional District.—The 1st to 18th Election District inclusive of the 13th Ward, the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th Wards, and the 24th Election District of the 19th Ward of Brooklyn.

Seventh Congressional District.—Bounded by Houston, Hancock, and Bleecker sts., Broadway, Park Row, Spruce, Gold, and Ferry sts., Peck Slip, and Hudson and East Rivers; also Governor's Island and Richmond County (Staten Island).

Eighth Congressional District.—Bounded by Broadway, Bleecker, and Carmine sts., 6th av., W. Washington pl., W. 4th st., 8th av., W. 16th st., 7th av., W. and E. 23d st., 3d av., Bowery, Catherine st., East River, Peck Slip, Ferry, Gold and Spruce sts., and Park Row.

Ninth Congressional District.—Bounded by Catherine st., Bowery, Stanton st., and East River.

Tenth Congressional District.—Bounded by Houston, Hancock, Bleecker, and Carmine sts., 6th av., W. Washington pl., W. 4th st., 8th av., W. 16th st., 7th av., W. 23d st., 6th av., W. 25th st., 7th av., W. 40th st., and Hudson River.

Eleventh Congressional District.—Bounded by Stanton st., Bowery, 3d av., E. 14th st., and East River.

Twelfth Congressional District.—Bounded by E. 14th st., 3d av., E. and W. 23d st., 6th av., W. 25th st., 7th av., E. and W. 40th st., Lexington av., E. 42d st., and East River.

Thirteenth Congressional District.—Bounded by W. and E. 40th st., Lexington av., E. 42d st., East River, E. and W. 59th st., 7th av., W. 52d st., and Hudson River; also Blackwell's Island.

Fourteenth Congressional District.—Bounded by W. 52d st., 7th av., W. and E. 59th st., East River, E. 79th st., Transverse Road across Central Park to W. 79th

st., 8th av., W. 110th st., 7th av., Harlem River, Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and Hudson River.

Fifteenth Congressional District.—Bounded by E. 79th st., Transverse Road across Central Park to W. 79th st., 8th av., W. 110th st., 7th av., Harlem and East Rivers; also Ward's and Randall's Islands.

Sixteenth Congressional District.—Includes all that part of the city in Westchester County; also the remainder of Westchester County.

(See also ELECTIONS and WARD BOUNDARIES.)

Political Parties.—The chief political parties in New York City are the Tammany Democracy, the Republican, and, in local affairs, the Citizens' Union. Of minor parties there are many, such as the National Democratic, the Socialist, the Prohibitionist, the United Labor, etc. In recent years the vote of the city was as follows:

For President, 1896.

McKinley (Rep.).....	156,359
Bryan (Dem.).....	134,362
Republican majority.....	21,997

For Mayor, 1897.

R. A. Van Wyck (Tam. Dem.)..	233,997
Low (Cit. Union).....	151,540
Tracy (Rep.).....	101,863
Democratic plurality.....	82,457

For Governor, 1898.

A. Van Wyck (Dem.).....	293,179
Roosevelt (Rep.).....	209,173
Democratic plurality.....	84,006

For President, 1900.

McKinley (Rep.).....	281,406
Bryan (Dem.).....	309,533
Democratic plurality.....	28,127

Political Science, Academy of.—Meets in the Library Building, Columbia University, on the first and third Mondays of each month. Prof. William M. Sloane is secretary.

Polo.—There are many enthusiastic devotees of this sport in and about New York, although the feverish rage of its first popularity has passed away. The

prominent polo clubs and country clubs having polo teams are united in a national Polo Association, which establishes rules of the game and arranges tournaments. Water-polo is also played in gymnasiums where there are swimming tanks.

Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.—This is a long-established scientific school of the highest class, having also a classical course of collegiate rank. It is in Livingston st., near Court. The Institute has recently made important additions to its buildings. It has a preparatory department called the Polytechnic Academy. There are 54 instructors and 800 students in all departments.

Population. (See NEW YORK.)

Porters.—Every public porter must wear a badge bearing the number of his license. He may decline to carry any article more than 2 miles. He is allowed to charge for carrying any article half a mile or less 25 cts., if carried by hand, and 50 cts. if in a cart or wheelbarrow; and one half those rates additional for greater distances.

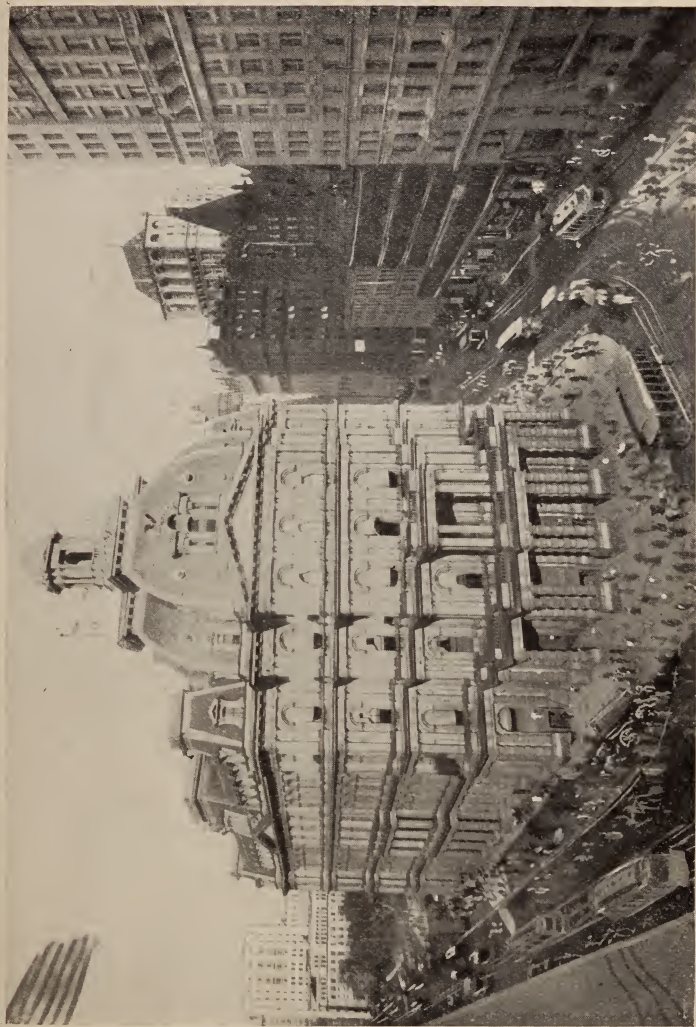
Port Monmouth, a minor summer resort on the mainland of New Jersey, adjoining Sandy Hook Bay. It is about 25 miles from New York, from which it is accessible by the New Jersey Central Railway (ferry foot of Liberty st.), or by boat from pier foot of Canal st., N. R.

Port Morris, a locality on the East River, north of the Harlem River. It derives its name from the old Gouverneur Morris mansion still standing. Accessible by the Harlem branch of the New Haven R. R. to station near E. 136th st., or by street-cars from Harlem Bridge.

Port Richmond is an important village on the north shore of Staten Island, eleven minutes by railroad from St. George, and reached also by trolley-cars. Its chief business street is lined with substantial brick stores. A ferry runs from here to Bergen Point, and a trolley-line to Westerleigh (Prohibition Park). The Jewett white-lead mills are here.

Port Wardens.—Office, 17 South st., open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

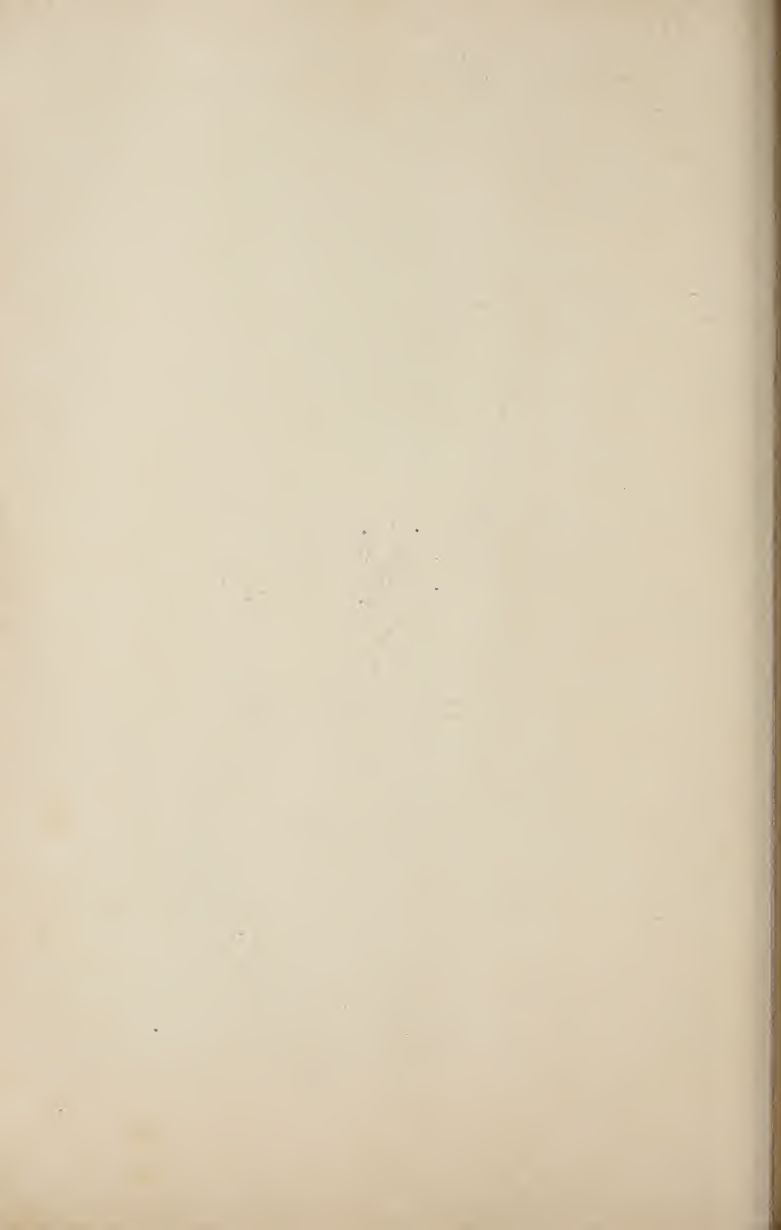
Post-Office.—The New York Post-Office building, standing where Park row diverges from Broadway, is one of the largest and most conspicuous structures in the city. It occupies what was formerly the southern extremity of the triangular City Hall Park, and has a frontage of 279 ft. to the north, narrowing to 144 ft. on the south, with 2 equal façades of 262½ ft. to the east and west. It is 5 stories high above the sidewalk—1 story being in the Mansard roof—besides a basement and a sub-basement. The architecture is a mixture of Doric and Renaissance. Several domes patterned after those of the Paris Louvre rise high above the sky-line proper. The material used in the construction of the walls is a light-colored granite from Dix Island, Me. The girders, beams, etc. are all of iron. It was completed at a cost of between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000, and first occupied on Sept. 1, 1875. The engines and other machinery used in heating the building and running the elevators connecting the different floors are placed in the sub-basement, while the basement is used for the reception and sorting of mails. The various "drops," letter boxes, delivery windows, and offices for the sale of stamps, are on the first or main floor. The Postmaster's and other offices are on the second floor, while the third and fourth floors are used by the Law Institute and by the United States Court and their officers. The fifth floor is given over to the janitors and to the storage of various articles. More than 3,000 persons are employed in the various operations of the office. In the year ending June 30 1896, there were delivered 505,283,955 pieces of ordinary mail matter, divided as follows: Letters through boxes, 74,621,589; by carriers, 253,460,153; postal-card through boxes, 6,744,181; by carriers 51,514,870; other mail matter through boxes, 58,032,515; by carriers, 60,910,643. The total number of pieces of mail matter of all kinds handled during the year was 1,361,356,465, a daily average of 3,729,744. The volume of money-order business was as follows; At the General Post-Office 2,273,437 money orders were issued and paid, amounting to \$12,386,685.71; at the branch post-offices and sub-stations the number of orders issued and paid was 495,587, amounting to \$5,131,025.94. The aggregate business of the money-order department for the year



Broadway.

POST-OFFICE BUILDING.

Park Row.



(including money orders certified to and from Europe) amounted to \$106,398,-683.41, an increase over the previous year of \$9,378,606.11. The total receipts of the office were \$7,780,292.36, and the total expenditures \$3,133,213.92, giving a net revenue of \$4,647,078.44. The total receipts of the office in 1900 were \$9,869,-458.35.

BROOKLYN LETTER DROP.—Park row side.

CARRIERS' DEPARTMENT.—Section 17, Park row side, ground floor; delivery of mail to applicants on Sundays, from 9 to 11 A. M.

GENERAL DELIVERY.—Sections 5, 6, and 7, Park row side, ground floor; 7.30 A. M. to midnight; Sundays, 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

LADIES' WINDOW.—Section 9, Park row side, ground floor; for delivery of mail.

MISSING LETTERS.—Inquiry department, room 14, 2d floor; 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

MONEY-ORDER DEPARTMENT.—Rooms 40 and 41, 2d floor; 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; closed Sundays.

REGISTERED LETTER DEPARTMENT.—Broadway side, Mezzanine floor; receiving, 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.; delivery, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; closed Sundays.

SHIP LETTERS.—Received at Section 26, Park row side, ground floor; 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

SPECIAL DELIVERY.—Letter-drops on Broadway and Park row sides, ground floor.

STAMPS, ETC.—Sold at all hours at south front, ground floor; also during business hours, week-days, on Broadway and Park Row sides.

POST-OFFICE of Brooklyn is in the Federal Building, at the corner of Washington and Johnson sts. This is a fine structure of granite, 165 feet square, and comprising four stories, a tall tower, and a basement. It was opened in 1892, and is occupied by the Post-Office and Federal courts. An elaborate system of mail-carrying to and from remote parts of the city in trolley-cars has been established. Receipts from stamps, etc., for the year ending June 30, 1900, \$1,427,437.55; from box rents, \$2,881.41; from waste, etc., \$478.93; total expenditures, \$976,619.11; money-orders issued or paid, \$51,069;

total amount, \$3,492,740.58. Pieces of mail matter handled, about 131,000,000. Although in the same city, this office is entirely distinct from the New York office.

Postal Facilities (*New York Post-Office*).—Besides the general Post-Office, there are 32 stations and 150 sub-stations at which stamps are sold, letters registered, and money-orders issued and paid, most of them located in drug-stores; also many agencies for the sale of postage-stamps. There are also about 1,600 lamp-post boxes, from which collections are made 12 to 25 times on week-days in all parts of the city below 59th st. on the west side, and 70th st. on the east side—the first at 5 A. M. and the last about 11 P. M. A system of collection in carts is now being introduced. The city mails are conveyed between the general Post-Office and the stations, and also between stations, by elevated railways, street-cars, and by wagons, making over 120 round trips daily. Mails are received and dispatched at the general Post-Office at all hours during week-days, and several times during the night. There is scarcely a point of any importance in the United States for which a mail is not made up at least twice a day during week-days, while there are places for which there are six or more. Foreign mails are dispatched by almost every steamer, and the time of closing is always advertised in the principal daily papers, as well as posted at the general office and the stations. Letters are delivered by carriers seven or eight times a day from 7.15 A. M. to 7 P. M. during week-days. On Sundays there are no deliveries, but two collections are made from the lamp-post boxes—one in the early afternoon and the other from 4 to 11 P. M., according to district. The indicator-plates attached to letter boxes will afford precise information. The general Post-Office is open at all hours during the day and night on week-days, and from 9 to 11 A. M. on Sundays. The city stations are open from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. on week-days, and from 9 to 11 A. M. on Sundays. Single stamps may be bought at the general Post-Office or at any of the stations or sub-stations. The following list gives the locations of stations. Each has its district in which it collects and distributes mail. Cards on the collection boxes tell what district they are in. Above Hous-

ton st. Broadway, and above 23d st. 5th av., forms a general dividing line between the east side and the west side districts. The general Post-Office serves the district south of those served by Stations *A* and *B* and north of *P*:

- A*, 136 Greene st.
- B*, 380 Grand st.
- C*, Hudson and Bethune sts.
- D*, 25 3d av.
- E*, 110 W. 32d st.
- F*, 401 3d av.
- G*, Broadway and 51st st.
- H*, Lexington av. and 44th st.
- I*, Columbus av. and 105th st.
- J*, 8th av. cor. 124th st.
- K*, 203 E. 86th st.
- L*, 141 E. 125th st.
- M*, 1965 Amsterdam av., near W. 157th

st.
N, Broadway and W. 69th st.
O, 122 5th av.
P, Produce Exchange Building.
R, 3d av. and E. 150th st.
S, Broadway and Howard st.
T, 3319 3d av.
U, 3d av. and 103d st.
V, W. Broadway and Canal st.
W, 498 Columbus av.
Y, 1160 3d av.
Foreign Branch, Morton st. cor. West.
Bedford Park, S. Boulevard near Webster av.

City Island, City Island.
High Bridge, Sedwick av. and Depot pl.
Kingsbridge, Broadway north of Kingsbridge railroad station.

Madison Square, Madison av. and 23d st. A lock-box station.

Tremont, 719 Tremont av.

University Heights, Cedar av. north of Burnside av.

Westchester, Main st., Westchester.

Williamsbridge, White Plains av. near Briggs av.

The sub-stations are as follows:

- 1.—63 Division st.
- 2.—7th av. and 134th st.
- 3.—563 Grand st.
- 4.—3 2d av.
- 5.—362 Hudson st.
- 6.—89 Avenue C.
- 7.—102 6th av.
- 8.—91 8th av.
- 9.—Riverdale railroad station.
- 10.—Lenox av. and 130th st.
- 11.—8th av. and 23d st.

- 12.—936 6th av., cor. 53d st.
- 13.—8th av. and 41st st.
- 14.—Park av. and 42d st.
- 15.—Columbus av. and 61st st.
- 16.—59th st. and Madison av.
- 17.—3d av. and 116th st.
- 18.—401 Pleasant av., cor. 121st st.
- 19.—961 Kingsbridge rd.
- 20.—Kingsbridge rd., Fordham.
- 21.—E. 113th st. and 1st av.
- 22.—Lexington av. and 76th st.
- 23.—173 Worth st.
- 24.—Herald Building, Broadway and 35th st.
- 25.—945 1st av., cor. 50th st.
- 26.—50 E. 110th st.
- 27.—Cortlandt av. and 158th st.
- 28.—295 Amsterdam av., cor. 74th st.
- 29.—236 Willis av.
- 30.—303 W. 145th st.
- 31.—Bowery cor. Canal st.
- 32.—White Plains av. near 11th st.
- 33.—Canal and Greenwich sts.
- 34.—52 Avenue A.
- 35.—2225 8th av., cor. 120th st.
- 36.—1370 1st av.
- 37.—Appraiser's Stores.
- 38.—White Plains av., Wakefield.
- 39.—Westchester av., Unionport.
- 40.—3d av. and 60th st.
- 41.—Lexington av. and 56th st.
- 42.—Amsterdam av. and 91st st.
- 43.—265 E. Broadway.
- 44.—1274 Tremont av.
- 45.—1734 Amsterdam av.
- 46.—357 E. Houston st.
- 47.—Woodlawn.
- 48.—962 2d av.
- 49.—1620 3d av., cor. 91st st.
- 50.—112 Manhattan st.
- 51.—2036 Madison av., cor. 129th st.
- 52.—1st av. and 11th st.
- 53.—Lexington av. and 96th st.
- 54.—10th av. near 28th st.
- 55.—171 Hester st.
- 56.—Columbus av. and 96th st.
- 57.—Broadway and 88th st.
- 58.—Siegel-Cooper Co. store, 19th st. near 6th av.
- 59.—59th st. and Avenue A.
- 60.—5th av. and 114th st.
- 61.—9th av. near 30th st.
- 62.—3d av. and 38th st.
- 63.—6th av. and 39th st.
- 64.—1st av. and 57th st.
- 65.—6th av. and 58th st.
- 66.—Amsterdam av. cor. Manhat-tan st.

67.—Park av. and 81st st.
 68.—7th av. cor. 112th st.
 69.—7th av. and 118th st.
 70.—Avenue A and 88th st.
 71.—149th st. and Trinity av.
 72.—2402 Amsterdam av.
 73.—117 E. Broadway.
 74.—127 Mulberry st.
 75.—191 Bowery, near Delancey st.
 76.—8th av. and 113th st.
 77.—8th av. and 34th st.
 78.—240 Elizabeth st.
 79.—977 8th av.
 80.—57th st. and 9th av.
 81.—2d av. and 62d st.
 82.—9th av. and 51st st.
 83.—162d st. and Fleetwood av.
 84.—116th st. and Amsterdam av.
 85.—102d st. and Manhattan av.
 86.—Broadway and 43d st.
 87.—8th av. and 135th st.
 88.—134th st. and St. Ann's av.
 89.—391 E. 144th st., near Mott av.
 90.—118th st. and 2d av.
 91.—8th av. and 130th st.
 92.—34th st. and Lexington av.
 93.—Broadway and 99th st.
 94.—Amsterdam av. and 81st st.
 95.—Water and Wall sts.
 96.—141st st. and Alexander av.
 97.—Rivington and Ludlow sts.
 98.—9th av. and 44th st.
 99.—Stanton and Clinton sts.
 100.—6th av. near 25th st.
 101.—E. 156th st. and Union av.
 102.—Wanamaker's store, Broadway
 and 9th st.
 103.—34th st. and 10th av.
 104.—29 Wall st.
 105.—3d av. near 59th st.
 106.—Amsterdam av. near 167th st.
 107.—Carmine and Bedford sts.
 108.—Amsterdam av. and 65th st.
 109.—2d av. and 56th st.
 110.—Amsterdam av. and 108th st.
 111.—Park av. and 64th st.
 112.—19th st. and 2d av.
 113.—West Farms rd., Van Nest.
 115.—2d av. and 6th st.
 116.—129 9th av.
 117.—10th av. and 123d st.
 118.—Union av. and 165th st.
 119.—3d av. and 169th st.
 120.—157 Avenue B, cor. 10th st.
 121.—1557 2d av., bet. 80th and 81st sts.
 122.—1186 Madison av., cor. 87th st.
 123.—1168 Ogden av.
 124.—2560 3d av., near 138th st.

125.—483 Brook av., cor. 147th st.
 126.—St. Ann's av., cor. 141st st.
 127.—2435 Jerome av., near 184th st.
 128.—Madison av., cor. 120th st.
 129.—Cedar av., opp. Dock st.
 130.—Washington av., cor. 172d st.
 131.—Unionport rd. near Morris Park
 av.
 132.—778 8th av.
 133.—Lexington av. and E. 79th st.
 134.—Amsterdam av. and W. 161st st.
 135.—555 11th av.
 136.—7th av. cor. 141st st.
 137.—Washington st. cor. Rector.
 138.—466 Grand st.
 139.—St. Nicholas av. and 126th st.
 140.—1207 Home st.
 141.—Madison av. cor. 92d st.
 142.—Madison av. cor. 75th st.
 143.—Edgecomb av. cor. 141st st.
 144.—3d av. cor. 48th st.
 145.—Morris av. near E. 150th st.
 146.—New Bowery cor. Madison st.
 147.—3d av. cor. 77th st.
 148.—Lenox av. cor. 111th st.
 149.—Broadway cor. 94th st.
 150.—114 University pl.
 153.—211 W. 125th st.
 154.—Lenox av. cor. W. 125th st.
 E. I.—Ellis Island.

In Brooklyn there are the following
 stations:

A, 14 Graham av.
B, 1266 Fulton st.
C, 1191 3d av.
D, 1923 Fulton st.
E, 2648 Atlantic av.
Flatbush, 830 Flatbush av.
G, 328 Manhattan av.
Bath Beach, Bath av. near 19th st.
Blythbourne, 13th av. and 55th st.
Canarsie, Rockaway av. near Av. F.
Coney Island, Arcade pl. near Surf
 av.
Fort Hamilton, 4th av. and 99th st.
Sheepshead Bay, Voorhies av. near
 22d st.
S, 1249 Broadway.
V, 301 9th st.
W, South 8th st. and Broadway.
Manhattan Beach (open during July
 and August only).

The sub-stations are as follows:

- 1.—Henry and President sts.
- 2.—19 Greene av.
- 3.—132 Flatbush av.

- 4.—586 Myrtle av.
- 5.—40 Union st.
- 6.—302 Van Brunt st.
- 7.—Myrtle av. and Cumberland st.
- 8.—33 Atlantic av.
- 9.—41 Flatbush av.
- 10.—Sands and Jay sts.
- 11.—Manhattan av. and Siegel st.
- 12.—DeKalb av. and Ryerson st.
- 13.—4 Wallabout Market.
- 14.—129 Hamilton av.
- 15.—692 Grand st.
- 16.—335 Metropolitan av.
- 17.—Bedford av. and N. 7th st.
- 18.—Lee av. and Rutledge st.
- 19.—Washington av. and Park pl.
- 20.—DeKalb and Tompkins avs.
- 21.—Fulton st. and Rockaway av.
- 22.—1076 Bedford av.
- 23.—64 Grand st.
- 24.—Myrtle and Wyckoff avs.
- 25.—Broadway and Halsey st.
- 26.—Reid av. and Hancock st.
- 27.—Myrtle and Hamburg avs.
- 28.—772 Halsey st.
- 29.—Foster av., Parkville.
- 30.—606 5th av.
- 31.—62 Coney Island av.
- 32.—252 5th av.
- 33.—592 3d av.
- 34.—159 7th av.
- 35.—Manhattan and Bedford avs.
- 36.—435 7th av.
- 37.—759 Gates av.
- 38.—1726 Fulton st.
- 39.—Clinton and Baltic sts.
- 40.—Eastern Parkway and Thatford av.
- 41.—Fulton and Crescent sts.
- 42.—2989 Fulton st.
- 43.—Schenck and Glenmore avs.
- 44.—Railroad and Liberty avs.
- 45.—1161 Myrtle av.
- 46.—Myrtle av. cor. Nostrand av.
- 47.—579 Broadway.
- 48.—DeKalb and Clermont avs.
- 49.—63 Morgan av.
- 50.—Barren Island.
- 51.—Bay Ridge.
- 52.—Borough Park.
- 53.—Ovington av. near 17th av.
- 54.—Van Pelt Manor.
- 55.—Bensonhurst.
- 56.—Gravesend Beach.
- 57.—Gravesend.
- 58.—Lawnwood.
- 59.—Flatlands.
- 60.—Vanderveer Park.
- 61.—Fort Hamilton.
- 62.—316 Court st.
- 63.—Bergen st. and Franklin av.
- 64.—422 Fulton st.
- 65.—484 Fulton st.
- 66.—3 Teet's row, Sheepshead Bay.
- 67.—345 6th av.
- 68.—36 Rockaway av.
- 69.—334 Broadway.
- 70.—161 Wythe av.
- 71.—1188 5th av.
- 72.—290 9th av.
- 73.—48 Broadway.
- 74.—Coney Island av. and Avenue D. West.
- 75.—1092 Flatbush av.
- 76.—495 Tompkins av.
- 77.—178 Albany av.
- 78.—725 Nostrand av.
- 79.—962 Lafayette av.
- 80.—E. 92d st. cor. Flatlands av.
- 81.—Broadway cor. Gates av.
- 82.—Broadway cor. Hart st.
- 83.—451 Graham av.
- 84.—70 Hamburg av.
- 85.—Evergreen.

RATES OF POSTAGE.—Rates of postage on various classes are as follows, prepayment in all cases necessary: *First class* letters weighing 1 oz. or less, 2 cts.; and 2 cts. additional for every extra oz. *Second class*, newspapers or periodicals when sent by publisher or news agents, 1 ct. a pound, or fraction thereof; transient newspapers or periodicals, 1 ct. for every 4 ozs. or fraction thereof. *Third class* printed matter, unsealed, 1 ct. each 2 ozs. or fraction thereof; this class includes books, circulars, handbills, engravings, music, photographs, proof-sheets and manuscript accompanying same, and pamphlets. Limit of weight, 4 lbs., except for a single book, which may be more. (Above rates apply to mail matter addressed to Canada, Mexico, and Cuba as well as in the United States.) *Fourth class*, all mailable matter not included in preceding classes, which must be so prepared for mailing as to be easily withdrawn and examined, 1 ct. per oz. or fraction thereof, except seeds, plants, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions, on which the postage is 1 ct. for each two ounces. Foreign postage is by general treaty 5 cts. for each 1/2 ounce for letters to all the countries belonging to the Postal Union. To countries not belonging to the union the rate varies, but they can be readily ascertained.

at the general Post-Office or at any of the stations.

Poisons, fresh fruits and vegetables, live animals, explosives, and other dangerous articles or substances, are unmailable.

Postal-cards, 1 ct. each; with coupon for reply, 2 cts.; foreign, 2 cts.

PARCELS POST.—Parcels of merchandise not over 11 pounds in weight may be sent by parcels post to Germany, Jamaica, Barbadoes, Bahamas, British Honduras, Mexico, Sandwich Islands, Leeward Islands, Colombia, Costa Rica, and Salvador. The rate is 12 cts. a pound or fraction.

MONEY-ORDERS.—Domestic money-orders can be obtained at the general Post-Office, and at the stations, also at many of the sub-stations, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. The applicant is required to fill up a blank form stating the amount he desires to send, the place on which he wishes to have it drawn, the name of the person to whom it is to be paid, and his own name. The fees range from 3 cts. on orders for \$2.50 or less to 30 cts. on orders for \$100. At present 2 cts. extra is charged on each order as a war tax. International money-orders can be obtained on nearly all foreign countries. But no order, domestic or foreign, is issued for more than \$100, and in the case of Great Britain and some British possessions the limit is \$50. Any amount may be sent by procuring a sufficient number of orders. Fees range from 10 cts. to \$1. Money-orders are paid at the general Post-Office, and at all the stations.

REGISTERED LETTERS AND PARCELS.—The registration of letters extends now to almost every part of the civilized world. The registration fee is uniform for both the United States and foreign countries to which the system extends, being 8 cts., attached to the article in postage stamps in addition to the regular postage. Not only can letters be registered in this way, but also books, parcels, etc., otherwise eligible to be sent through the mails. Registered letters and parcels when addressed to street and number are delivered by carrier. Delivery hours at general Post-Office are from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Receiving hours at general Post-Office and stations, 8 A. M. to 6.30 P. M.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.—Letters addressed to persons who can not be found are

advertised in some of the daily papers after being held one month. Printed lists of such letters are displayed in the corridor of the Post-Office. They are then delivered at the general Post-Office to the persons to whom they are addressed on payment of a fee of 1 ct. Letters directed to no definite street, number, box, or hotel are placed on general delivery to await calls, unless addresses are known to the assorting clerks, or are named in the Directory. If directed to a station, they are sent to such address as the party claiming them may give, but will not be delivered to callers at the station. Letters not called for within thirty days are forwarded to the dead-letter office in Washington.

CARRIER DELIVERY.—The bulk of the mail-matter is delivered by carriers, who are required to be prompt, to be courteous, to deliver no mail-matter except to the persons addressed or to their authorized agents, to receive all prepaid letters, postal-cards, and *small* packages handed them for mailing while on their routes, and to collect the postage due on any mail-matter delivered by them. Those assigned to duty on certain suburban districts are required to keep a limited number of postage-stamps for sale to the public. Carriers are *not* permitted to deliver any mailable matter which has not passed through the Post-Office, to exhibit, or to give information concerning any mail-matter to persons other than those addressed, to engage in any private business (on their own account or for others) during their hours of official duty, to offer for sale or to deliver (except as mail-matter) tickets or other articles, to issue New Year's or other addresses or cards, to solicit gifts of money or goods, to borrow money on their routes, or contract debts which they are unable to pay, or deliver mail-matter at unoccupied premises or on the street (except to persons known by them to be authorized to receive it). Carriers are not required to deliver packages the weight or bulk of which would tend to delay the delivery of letters or other mail-matter. When such packages are received for delivery, notice is sent to the addressees to send or call for them at the Post-Office.

GENERAL DELIVERY.—The General Delivery is primarily designed for the delivery of the mail-matter of transient residents

and casual visitors; and permanent residents (except for special reasons) should not make use of it by having their correspondence so addressed; one reason for this suggestion being the possibility of the delivery of their letters, etc., to transient residents bearing the same names. All mail-matter bearing no street or box address (and the proper address for which is not known and can not be found in the directory), and all mail-matter found undeliverable as addressed is placed in the General Delivery to await call. If bearing the name and address of the sender, with a request to return within a specified time, it is, if uncalled for, returned at the expiration of that time; if no particular time is named in the request, or if it bears the name and address of the sender only, without request to return, it is returned at the expiration of thirty days if not previously called for. No mail-matter bearing senders' names, addresses, or requests is advertised. All transient residents and others receiving or expecting to receive mail-matter at the General Delivery should instruct their correspondents to address their letters, etc., "*General Delivery*" or "*To be called for.*" Strangers should never cause their letters to be addressed "*In care of the Postmaster,*" as such an address will cause them to be placed with his personal and official correspondence and thereby delayed in delivery. In order to guard against misdeliveries or delivery to unauthorized parties (which in large cities can not otherwise be avoided), persons calling for mail-matter at the General Delivery, if not known to the delivery clerks, will be required to furnish some evidence of their right to receive the matter called for, and to answer necessary inquiries as to the points from which they expect to receive letters, etc.; and as these precautions are taken solely in the interest of the rightful owners of the correspondence called for, no objection to them can be made by intelligent and reasonable persons who apply in good faith for their own mail-matter. There is a special window at the General Delivery from which letters for ladies are delivered. No mail-matter addressed to a lady will be delivered to a gentleman except on his presentation of her written order, and *vice versa*. There is at the General Post-Office a window from which General Delivery mail-

matter of foreign origin (except that from Great Britain and Ireland and from British colonies) is delivered, and at which all persons expecting correspondence from those countries (addressed for that form of delivery) should call. Clerks familiar with most foreign languages are assigned to duty at this window. *Advertised* correspondence from the above countries should also be called for at this window.

LETTER-BOXES.—Boxes may be rented at the general Post-Office and at the larger stations for \$4 for three months. All letters for the party renting one should, if possible, bear the number of the box. Persons desiring to rent boxes must, however, satisfy the Postmaster that they are responsible and reputable. The use of a box is restricted to the person renting it, his family, partners, employees, etc.

SPECIAL DELIVERY.—Letters and packages requiring great haste will be delivered by special messenger, if a special delivery stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the full regular postage. The price of the special delivery stamp is 10 cts. Such letters may be mailed in any box, but their delivery will be expedited if they are placed in the special drop arranged for the purpose, on the Broadway side of the general Post-Office. From the smaller offices, special-delivery mail is delivered only on the regular carriers' trips.

TIME OF TRANSIT.—The following table shows the distance and approximate time of mail transit between New York and other important cities in the United States, the time being computed between railroad stations. On most trunk lines the time is being shortened year by year, and these figures represent the present maximum:

CITY.	Distance in miles from New York.	Time of mail transit.	
		Hours.	Min.
Albany, N. Y.....	142	4	35
Atchison, Kan.....	1,330	44	..
Atlanta, Ga.....	882	34	20
Augusta, Me.....	388	22	..
Austin, Texas.....	1,787	77	50
Baltimore, Md.....	180	5	..
Bismarck, N. Dak..	1,738	60	30

CITY.	Distance in miles from New York.	Time of mail transit.		CITY.	Distance in miles from New York.	Time of mail transit.	
		Hours.	Min.			Hours	Min.
Boisé City, Idaho...	2,736	120	30	Salt Lake City, Utah	2,452	89	30
Boston, Mass.....	217	7	..	San Francisco, Cal..	3,250	119	30
Buffalo, N. Y.....	410	11	30	Santa Fé, N. M.....	2,173	89	..
Burlington, Iowa...	1,089	30	30	Savannah, Ga.....	905	26	12
Cairo, Ill.....	1,083	42	..	Springfield, Ill.....	1,000	35	..
Carson City, Nev...	3,036	115	15	Springfield, Mass...	138	4	..
Charleston, S. C....	804	25	20	Tacoma, Wash.....	3,209	124	55
Charlotte, N. C....	615	22	20	Toledo, Ohio.....	681	20	35
Chattanooga, Tenn.	853	31	50	Topeka, Kan.....	1,370	46	..
Chicago, Ill.....	900	28	..	Trenton, N. J.....	57	6	..
Cincinnati, Ohio....	744	23	35	Vicksburg, Miss....	1,288	52	..
Cleveland, Ohio....	568	19	30	Washington, D. C..	228	6	30
Concord, N. H.....	263	13	25	Wheeling, W. Va...	496	16	15
Deadwood, S. Dak..	1,957	69	30	Wilmington, Del...	117	5	..
Denver, Col.....	1,930	66	30	Wilmington, N. C..	593	17	50
Des Moines, Iowa..	1,257	40	30	The approximate time of mail transit from New York to important foreign places is as follows:			
Detroit, Mich.....	743	30	05				
Dover, Del.....	165	5	..				
Duluth, Minn.....	1,455	32	..				
Fort Wayne, Ind...	751	25	..				
Frankfort, Ky.....	834	30	..				
Galveston, Texas...	1,789	76	30				
Harrisburg, Pa.....	182	6	..	Amsterdam.....	10	6	
Hartford, Conn.....	112	4	..	Bahamas.....	3	15	
Helena, Mon.....	2,423	81	..	Barbados.....	14	3	
Indianapolis, Ind...	808	24	..	Belfast.....	8	..	
Jackson, Miss.....	1,244	54	20	Berlin.....	10	2	
Jacksonville, Fla...	1,077	41	50	Bermuda.....	2	20	
Key West, Fla.....	1,568	69	40	Birmingham.....	7	..	
Lincoln, Neb.....	1,422	44	30	Bordeaux.....	10	2	
Little Rock, Ark...	1,298	Bremen.....	8	16	
Los Angeles, Cal...	3,107	126	..	British Columbia...	8	..	
Louisville, Ky.....	854	34	..	Brussels.....	8	..	
Memphis, Tenn....	1,163	40	..	Buda-Pesth.....	10	22	
Milwaukee, Wis....	985	28	20	Cadiz.....	12	12	
Mobile, Ala.....	1,237	40	30	Cairo.....	25	11	
Montpelier, Vt.....	327	10	15	Calcutta.....	40	11	
Nashville, Tenn...	1,004	34	40	Callao.....	19	15	
New Haven, Conn..	76	2	..	Cape Town.....	28	11	
New Orleans, La...	1,344	46	..	Carthage.....	19	17	
Newport, R. I.....	186	8	30	Colon.....	12	..	
Norfolk, Va.....	345	15	20	Congo.....	52	..	
Omaha, Neb.....	1,383	42	55	Constantinople.....	14	..	
Philadelphia, Pa...	90	3	..	Copenhagen.....	10	16	
Pittsburg, Pa.....	431	18	..	Curacao.....	6	14	
Portland, Me.....	325	19	..	Dresden.....	11	..	
Portland, Oregon...	3,181	121	30	Dublin.....	7	10	
Prescott, Ariz.....	2,724	136	..	Edinburgh.....	9	6	
Providence, R. I....	189	6	..	Florence.....	10	1	
Richmond, Va.....	344	11	40	Frankfort-on-the-Main...	11	13	
St. Paul, Minn.....	1,300	28	50	Geneva.....	9	4	
St. Louis, Mo.....	1,048	32	..	Glasgow.....	9	..	

	Days.	Hours.
Granada	14	3
Greytown.....	11	4
Guatemala.....	18	13
Guayaquil.....	17	..
Hamburg.....	8	6
Havana	4	..
Havre.....	8	..
Hayti.....	9	..
Hong-Kong <i>via</i> San Fran..	31	2
Hong-Kong <i>via</i> London...	40	..
Honolulu.....	11	8
Iceland.....	19	..
Jamaica.....	7	12
Leipsic.....	10	16
Lima	19	19
Lisbon.....	12	..
Liverpool	7	..
London	7	..
Lyons.....	9	14
Madeira.....	15	..
Madrid.....	11	..
Malta	18	11
Marseilles	10	2
Melbourne <i>via</i> San Fran...	32	17
Melbourne <i>via</i> London...	43	..
Mexico, city of.....	8	..
Milan.....	9	20
Montevideo.....	28	..
Moscow	12	..
Munich	10	16
Natal	35	11
Panama.....	8	2
Para	15	13
Paris.....	8	2
Porto Rico.....	8	5
Rio de Janeiro.....	24	15
Rome	10	5
Santo Domingo.....	15	23
St. Thomas.....	9	16
St. Petersburg.....	12	..
St. Vincent (Cape Verd)...	19	..
Samoa	22	14
Salvador	16	..
Shanghai <i>via</i> San Francisco	32	..
Sierra Leone.....	25	11
Singapore.....	44	11
Southampton.....	7	6
Stockholm.....	13	..
Tokio.....	24	6
Trieste.....	11	18
Valparaiso.....	33	..
Vera Cruz.....	8	..
Vienna.....	10	18
Warsaw.....	12	..
Yokohama	24	..

Potter's Field.—The unknown and pauper dead of the old city of New York are buried in City Cemetery, Hart's Island; those of Brooklyn at Kings County Farm, Clarkson st., Flatbush.

Poultry Show.—An exhibition of poultry, small birds, cats, guinea pigs, etc., is held each year in February at the Madison Square Garden.

Pratt Institute.—This school of science and the industrial arts was founded by the late Charles Pratt in 1887. It is in Ryerson st. near DeKalb av., Brooklyn. It comprises a high-school course and classes for thorough instruction in trades and useful arts, for both sexes, including carpentry and building, metal-working of all kinds, cooking, dressmaking, drawing, library work, etc., and for the training of teachers. Its tuition fees are \$45 to \$75 a year. It also maintains public lecture courses, and is one of the most complete and extensive institutions of the kind in America. It has about 130 instructors, 3,000 students, and a library of 65,000 volumes. (See LIBRARIES.) During his life Mr. Pratt gave to the Institute a fund of \$2,000,000, and at his death he left it a vast amount of valuable real estate, his total gifts amounting to \$3,690,774.68. In 1895 a new library and art building was erected, on the opposite side of Ryerson st., for the uses of the Institute. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday are visiting days.

Presbyterian Churches.—The first church in New York of this denomination was organized in 1716. The first building was erected in 1767 at Beekman and Nassau sts., and was called, from the material used, the Brick Church. The following list gives the names and locations of all those now in the city. The denominational headquarters in New York are at 156 5th av.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

ADAMS MEMORIAL, 207 E. 30th st.

ALEXANDER CHAPEL, 7 King st.

BOHEMIAN BRETHREN, 349 E. 74th st.

BRICK, 410 5th av.

CENTRAL, 220 W. 57th st.

CHINESE MISSION, 53 5th av

CHRIST, 228 W. 35th st.

- CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, 66th st. west of Broadway.
- CHURCH OF THE SEA AND LAND, 16 Henry st.
- CHURCH OF THE PURITANS, 15 W. 130th st.
- CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, 62d st., near 2d av.
- COVENANT, 310 E. 42d st.
- EAST HARLEM, 233 E. 116th st.
- EMANUEL CHAPEL, 6th st., near Av. A.
- FAITH, 359 W. 48th st.
- FIFTH AVENUE, 708 5th av. ; with chapels at 7 King st., 342 E. 63d st., and 420 E. 14th st.
- FIRST, 54 5th av.
- FIRST UNION, 147 E. 86th st.
- FOURTH, West End av. and 91st st.
- FOURTH AVENUE, 286 4th av. ; with chapels at 339 E. 4th st. and 340 E. 22d st.
- FOURTEENTH STREET, 225 2d av.
- FRENCH EVANGELICAL, 126 W. 16th st.
- GERMAN FIRST, 292 Madison st.
- GRACE CHAPEL, 22d st., near 1st av.
- HARLEM, 43 E. 125th st.
- HEBREW CHRISTIAN MISSION, 128 Forsyth st.
- HOPE CHAPEL, 341 E. 4th st.
- KNOX, 252 E. 72d st.
- LENOX, 308 W. 139th st.
- MADISON AVENUE, Madison av. cor. E. 73d st.
- MADISON SQUARE, 9 Madison av.
- MIZPAH CHAPEL, 420 W. 57th st.
- MORNINGSIDE, Morningside av., cor. W. 122d st.
- MOUNT TABOR, 122 E. 104th st.
- MOUNT WASHINGTON, Broadway cor. Dyckman st.
- NEW YORK, 7th av., cor. W. 128th st.
- NORTH, 374 9th av.
- PARK, 86th st. and Amsterdam av.
- PHELPS MISSION, 314 E. 35th st.
- ROMEYN CHAPEL, 420 E. 14th st.
- RUTGERS, Broadway cor. 73d st.
- ST. JAMES (colored), 211 W. 32d st.
- SCOTCH, W. 96th st. and Central Park West,
- SECOND GERMAN, 435 E. Houston st.
- SEVENTH, 138 Broome st.
- SEVENTH AVENUE CHAPEL, 7th av. cor. 18th st.
- SPRING STREET, 246 Spring st.
- THIRTEENTH STREET, 145 W. 13th st.
- UNIVERSITY PLACE, cor. E. 10th st. ; with chapels at 226 Thompson st., 108 Wooster st., and 735 6th st.
- WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, Amsterdam av. cor. W. 155th st.
- WELSH, 225 E. 13th st.
- WEST, 31 W. 42d st.
- WEST END, 105th st. and Amsterdam av.
- WEST FIFTY-FIRST STREET, 359 W. 51st st.
- WEST-SIDE CHAPEL, 439 W. 33d st.
- WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, 210 W. 23d st.
- ZION (German), 135 E. 40th st.
- BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.
- BEDFORD PARK, Bedford Park.
- BETHANY, 137th st. near Willis av.
- FIRST, OF MORRISANIA, Washington av. and E. 168th st.
- FIRST, OF TREMONT, Washington av. and E. 174th st.
- FIRST, OF THROGG'S NECK, Westchester.
- KINGSBRIDGE, Kingsbridge.
- RIVERDALE, Riverdale av. ; with chapel at Spuyten Duyvil.
- WEST FARMS, E. 180th st. near Boston av.
- WOODSTOCK, E. 165th st. and Boston road.
- BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.
- AINSLIE STREET, Ainslie st. near Ewen st.
- ARLINGTON AVENUE, Arlington av. cor. Elton st.
- BAY RIDGE, 81st st. and 2d av.
- BEDFORD, Dean st. cor. Nostrand av.
- BENSONHURST, Bensonhurst.
- BETHANY, McDonough st. and Howard av.
- CALVARY, Liberty av. near Crescent av.
- CENTRAL, Marcy and Jefferson avs.

CLASSON AVENUE, Classon av. and Monroec st. ; WYCKOFF HEIGHTS CHAPEL, Harmon st. near Wyckoff av.

CUMBERLAND STREET, Cumberland st. near Myrtle av.

DURYEA, Clermont av. near Atlantic av.

EBENEZER (German), Stockholm st.

FIFTH (German), Halsey st. and Central av.

FIRST, Henry st. near Clark st. ; CITY PARK BRANCH, 209 Concord st.

FIRST GERMAN, Leonard st. cor. Stagg.

FRANKLIN AVENUE, Franklin av. near Myrtle av.

FRIEDENSKIRCHE, Willoughby av. near Broadway.

GLENMORE AVENUE, Glenmore av. cor. Doscher st.

GRACE, Stuyvesant av. cor. Jefferson av.

GREENE AVENUE, Greene av. near Reid av.

HOPKINS STREET, 230 Hopkins st.

IMMANUEL, E. 23d st. cor Newkirk av.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE, Lafayette av. cor. S. Oxford st. : CUYLER CHAPEL, 358 Pacific st. ; OLIVET CHAPEL, Bergen st. near 6th av.

MEMORIAL, 7th av. cor St. John's pl.

MOUNT OLIVET, Evergreen av. cor. Troutman av.

NOBLE STEEET, Noble st. cor. Lorimer st.

PROSPECT HEIGHTS, 8th av. cor. 10th st.

ROSS STREET, Ross st. near Lee av.

SECOND, Clinton and Remsen sts.

SILOAM, Prince st. near Myrtle av.

SOUTH THIRD STREET, S. 3d st. cor. Driggs av.

SWEDISH, 301 Pacific st.

THROOP AVENUE, Throop and Willoughby avs. ; THROOP AVENUE MISSION, 157 Throop av.

WESTMINSTER, Clinton st. cor. 1st pl.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

ASTORIA, Astoria.

EAST WILLIAMSBURGH, East Williamsburgh.

ELMHURST, Elmhurst.

FIRST, OF FAR ROCKAWAY, Far Rockaway.

FIRST, OF JAMAICA, Fulton st. and Clinton av., Jamaica.

FIRST, OF WHITESTONE, Whitestone.

FIRST, OF WOODHAVEN, Woodhaven.

FRENCH, University st., Woodhaven.

RAVENSWOOD, Boulevard and Webster av., Long Island City.

SPRINGLAND, Springland.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

CALVARY, West Brighton.

FIRST, OF EDGEWATER, Stapleton.

Presbyterian, Reformed. — A list of the churches of this faith follows:

FIRST, 123 W. 12th st.

FIRST, OF BROOKLYN, 42 Prospect pl.

SECOND, 227 W. 39th st.

THIRD, 238 W. 23d st.

FOURTH, 334 W. 123d st.

Presbyterian Churches, United. — The following list gives the names and locations of those in New York City:

CHARLES STREET, 41 Charles st.

FIRST, 250 W. 34th st.

FIRST, OF BROOKLYN, S. 1st and Rodney sts.

FIRST, Richmond Hill, Greenwood av.

HARLEM, 302 E. 119th st.

SECOND, OF BROOKLYN, Bond st. and Atlantic av.

SEVENTH AVENUE, 29 7th av.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, Audubon av. and W. 172d st.

WESTMINSTER, Bainbridge st. and Hopkinson av., Brooklyn.

WEST FORTY-FOURTH STREET, 434 W. 44th st.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, 161 W. 25th st.

Presbyterian House. — All the Presbyterian societies for church work which are located in this city have been brought together in a large building at 156 5th av. They comprise the Church Erection, Home Mission, and Foreign Mission Societies, as well as two organizations controlled by ladies, the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions, and the Executive Committee for Home Missions.



City Hall.

Entrance to
Brooklyn Bridge.

World.

Sun.

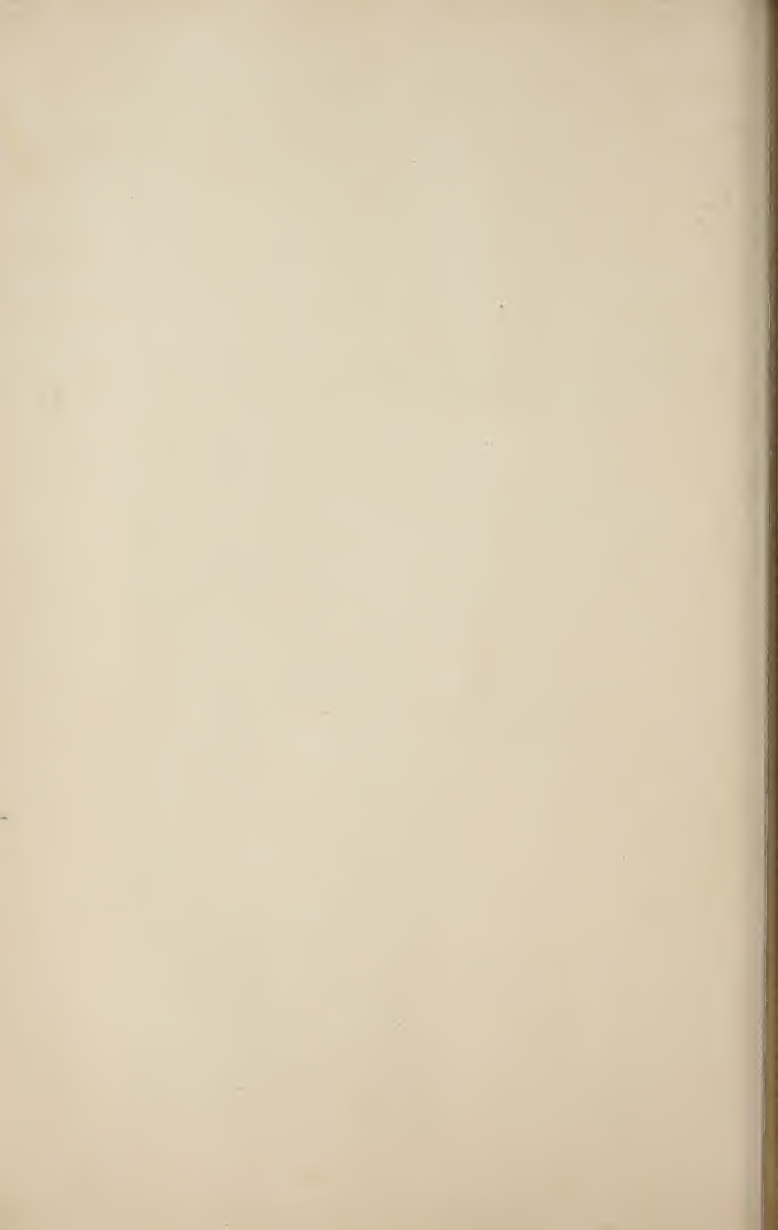
Tribune.

Times.

Press.

CITY-HALL PARK AND PRINTING-HOUSE SQUARE.

Looking east from Broadway.



Press Club, New York. (See NEW YORK PRESS CLUB.)

Printing.—There are over 1,000 book and job printing houses in New York, with a capital of \$12,000,000 and an annual output of \$21,000,000. Although there are large establishments in almost all parts of the city, the center of the industry on Manhattan Island is in the region between Duane and John sts. and both east and west of Broadway.

Printing-House Square.—This name is commonly applied to the triangle on the east side of City Hall Park. Nearly all the morning and evening papers have their business, editorial, and printing rooms here or in this vicinity. In about the center of the so-called square stands a bronze statue of Benjamin Franklin.

Prisons.—These, within the city limits, are only designed for the safe-keeping of prisoners awaiting trial. There is a prison connected with each police court, viz.: the Tombs, in Centre st. bet. Leonard and Franklin; Essex Market, in Essex st., bet. Grand and Broome; Jefferson Market, 6th av. and W. 10th st.; Yorkville, in 57th st., bet. 3d and Lexington avs.; Harlem, in 125th st., bet. 3d and Lexington avs.; and that in Fordham. The Tombs prison is also the city prison. (See TOMBS.) The only other prison is Ludlow st. jail, separated from Essex Market by an alley-way, where prisoners held on civil process issued by the State courts, or on civil or criminal process of the Federal courts, are kept. Ludlow st. jail is under the care of the Sheriff of New York County, and the other prisons are in charge of the Commissioners of Correction, to whom visitors should apply for passes. (See also CORRECTION, DEPARTMENT OF.)

Produce Exchange.—The Produce Exchange was organized in 1861, and is the largest organization of its kind in the world. Its membership is limited to 3,000, which is now full. During exchange hours it is the rendezvous of all the large merchants dealing in grain, lard, etc., and nearly all large transactions in these articles are effected on its floors. It removed in 1884 to its splendid new building on Bowling Green, and covering the

square bounded by Whitehall, Beaver, New, and Stone sts. This is a most imposing and noble structure, and is one of the architectural features of New York. It is of brick and terra-cotta, with granite for the base-course and porches. The style is modified Italian Renaissance. The dimensions of the building are 307 by 150 ft., with a clock-tower, or campanile, at the easterly end, covering a space of 40 by 70 ft. The average height of the facade is 125 ft., and the campanile reaches a height of 240 ft. The ground floor is devoted to large offices, the rooms of the Maritime Exchange, and a station of the New York Post-Office; on the second floor are the main exchange hall (220 by 144 feet, and 60 feet high), and the offices of the Exchange, committee-rooms, etc.; and the stories above are divided into some 300 offices. Dealings in 1896 covered 4,510,000 barrels of flour, 1,129,000,000 bushels of wheat, and 90,400,000 bushels of corn.

Professional Societies. (See SOCIETIES.)

Professional Women's League.—An important organization of women connected with the dramatic and other professions; formed in 1893. It has a fine club-house at 1509 Broadway.

Progress Club.—A German society, with an extremely large club-house at the corner of 5th av. and 63d st.

Prohibition Park. (See WESTERLEIGH.)

Prospect Park is in the central part of Brooklyn, and commands a magnificent view of Greater New York, the inner and outer harbor, Long Island, the Jersey shores, and the Atlantic. This location, and the natural advantages of the park, consisting of fine old shade-trees, wooded hills, and broad meadows, lead Brooklyn people to consider it finer than Central Park. Much of the battle of Long Island, in 1776, between the English and Americans, was fought here, and a tablet has been erected in the Battle Pass in memory of that event. On the side of Lookout Hill a fine monument was erected in 1895 in memory of the 400 Maryland troops who were killed in that

battle. The work of laying out Prospect Park was commenced in the month of June, 1866, when the ground was purchased at an outlay of \$5,000,000. The area of ground embraced within its limits covers 516 acres. The principal entrance, on Flatbush av., known as the Plaza, is paved with Belgian pavement, and bordered by grassy mounds and shrubbery. Here stands a fine memorial in honor of the sailors and soldiers of the late war, an imposing arch of masonry of colossal size, surmounted by a bronze quadriga, by Macmonnies. (See STATUES AND OTHER MONUMENTS.) In the plaza is a fountain provided with apparatus for electrical illumination. Fine stone gateways have been built at this and at the eastern and southeastern entrances. The eastern gate adjoining Flatbush is called the Willink entrance, after a former owner of the land. The "drives" extend over a distance of 8 miles, besides which there are $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of bridle-road. The pathways and rambles for pedestrians, of which there are 14 miles, are lined with trees, and amply supplied with drinking fountains, arbors, and rustic shelters. The lake covers an area of 61 acres, all of which is in winter allotted for skating, and in summer affords fine boating. The highest point—Lookout Carriage Concourse, $\frac{7}{8}$ of an acre in area—is 186 ft. above the ocean-level, and the view from its summit, on a clear day, is unsurpassed. At the Terrace, north of the lake, there are extensive and interesting flower-gardens. The variety of trees and shrubbery in the park is very great. A fine flock of sheep is kept on one of the meadows, and many swans and other water-fowl on the lake. There are a deer-paddock, with a small herd of deer, and a cage containing half a dozen bears. In the Long Meadow are grounds for various lawn games. At the southern end of the park is a parade-ground covering 25 acres, used in summer for base-ball, cricket, and polo grounds. Music on Saturday and Sunday afternoons is furnished by the city, and attracts many visitors. The park is accessible by street-cars from the Brooklyn side of Fulton, Wall st., South, and Hamilton av. Ferries, and Williamsburgh ferries, the route *via* the Flatbush av. cars from Fulton Ferry being preferable to any other. Park carriages, fare 25 cts., will

transport you to the principal points of interest in the park.

Protection of American Institutions, League for the.—Founded in 1889; for the separation of Church and State, and the prohibition of the use of public funds for sectarian institutions. Metropolitan building, Madison sq.

Protectory, Roman Catholic. (See CATHOLIC PROTECTORY.)

Protestant Episcopal Churches.—The following list gives the names and locations of all those in New York city. The residence of the Bishop of the diocese that includes Manhattan and the Bronx is at 10 North Washington sq., and his office at the Diocesan House, 29 Lafayette pl. The offices of most of the Church organizations, such as charitable, missionary, and publication societies, are at 281 4th av. Brooklyn and Queens are in the diocese of Long Island.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

ALL ANGELS, W. 81st st. and West End av.

ALL SAINTS, 286 Henry st.

ALL SOULS, 781 Madison av.

ANGLO-AMERICAN, 222 W. 11th st.

ARCHANGEL, 244 W. 116th st.

ASCENSION, 36 5th av.

ASCENSION MEMORIAL, 245 W. 43d st.

BELoved DISCIPLE, E. 89th st., near Madison av.

CALVARY, 273 4th av.

CALVARY CHAPEL, 220 E. 23d st.

CHAPEL OF CHRIST THE CONSOLER, foot of E. 26th st.

CHAPEL OF ST. ELIZABETH OF HUNGARY, 2 W. 106th st.

CHAPEL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, 110th st. and Amsterdam av.

CHAPEL OF THE COMFORTER (Ascension par.), 8 Horatio st.

CHAPEL OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, Blackwell's Island.

CHAPEL OF THE INCARNATION, 242 E. 31st st.

CHRIST, Broadway and W. 71st st.

CITY HOSPITAL CHAPEL, Blackwell's Island.

COENTIES SLIP STATION, 21 Coenties slip.
 EMMANUEL CHAPEL, 68 E. 7th st.
 EPIPHANY, 259 Lexington av.
 GALILEE MISSION, 340 E. 23d st.
 GOD'S PROVIDENCE MISSION, 330 Broome st.
 GRACE, Broadway near 10th st.
 GRACE CHAPEL, 410 E. 14th st.
 GRACE-EMMANUEL, 212 E. 116th st.
 HEAVENLY REST, 551 5th av.; chapel at 116 E. 47th st.
 HOLY APOSTLES, 28th st. and 9th av.
 HOLY COMFORTER, 341 West st.
 HOLY COMMUNION, 324 6th av.
 HOLY CROSS, Av. C and E. 4th st.
 HOLYROOD, Broadway near W. 181st st.
 HOLY SEPULCHRE, E. 74th st. near Park av.
 HOLY TRINITY, LENOX av. and W. 122d st.
 HOLY TRINITY, 312 E. 88th st.
 INCARNATION, Madison av. and 35th st.
 INTERCESSION, Broadway and W. 158th st.
 MESSIAH (Chapel), 206 E. 95th st.
 OUR SAVIOUR, foot Rutgers st., E. R.
 PRO-CATHEDRAL, 130 Stanton st.
 RECONCILIATION, 242 E. 31st st.
 REDEEMER, 153 W. 136th st.
 ST. AGNES'S CHAPEL, W. 92d st., near Columbus av.
 ST. AMBROSE, 217 Thompson st.
 ST. ANDREW'S, E. 127th st. and 5th av. Chapel at 218 E. 127th st.
 ST. ANN'S (for deaf-mutes), 148th st. near Amsterdam av.
 ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHAPEL (Trinity Par.), 105 E. Houston st.
 ST. BARNABAS'S CHAPEL, 306 Mulberry st.
 ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, 348 Madison av.
 ST. CHRISTOPHER'S CHAPEL, 213 Fulton st.
 ST. CHRYSOSTOM'S CHAPEL (Trinity Par.), 201 W. 39th.
 ST. CLEMENT'S, 108 W. 3d st.
 ST. CORNELIUS, 423 W. 46th st.

ST. CORNELIUS'S CHAPEL, Governor's Island.
 ST. EDWARD, 12 E. 109th st.
 ST. ESPRIT (French), 45 E. 27th st.
 ST. GEORGE'S, 7 Rutherford pl.
 ST. IGNATIUS, 56 W. 40th st.
 ST. JAMES'S, E. 71st st. cor. Madison av.
 ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, 222 W. 11th st.
 ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, 46 Varick st.
 ST. LUKE'S, 141st st. and Convent av.
 ST. LUKE'S CHAPEL (Trinity Par.), 481 Hudson st.
 ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL CHAPEL, 113th st. near Amsterdam av.
 ST. MARK'S, 10th st. and 2d av.
 ST. MARY'S, Lawrence st. near Amsterdam av.
 ST. MARY THE VIRGIN 139 W. 46th st.
 ST. MATTHEW'S, 28 W. 84th st.
 ST. MICHAEL'S, Amsterdam av. and 99th st.
 ST. PAUL'S, Broadway, cor. Vesey st.
 ST. PETER'S, 342 W. 20th st.
 ST. PHILIP'S (African), 161 W. 25th st.
 ST. STEPHEN'S, 122 W. 69th st.
 ST. THOMAS'S, 5th av., cor. W. 53d st.
 ST. THOMAS'S CHAPEL, 230 E. 60th st.
 SAN SALVATORE (Italian), 40 Bleecker st.
 SWEDISH CHAPEL, 121 E. 127th st.
 TRANSFIGURATION, 5 E. 29th st.
 TRANSFIGURATION CHAPEL, 221 W. 69th st.
 TRINITY, Broadway and Rector st.
 TRINITY CHAPEL, 15 W. 25th st.
 ZION CHAPEL, 418 W. 41st st.
 ZION and ST. TIMOTHY, 332 W. 57th st.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

CHRIST, Riverdale.
 FAITHFUL WITNESS, Ogden av., High-bridge.
 GRACE, Main st., City Island.
 GRACE, Vyse av., West Farms.
 HOLY FAITH, 870 E. 166th st.
 MEDIATOR, 2937 Church st., Kings-bridge.

ST. ANN'S, St. Ann's av. n. E. 140th st.
ST. DAVID'S, 611 E. 158th st.
ST. EDMUND'S, E. 177th st. and Fleet-wood av.

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, Park av. and 2d st., Williamsbridge.

ST. JAMES'S, St. James st. and Jerome av.

ST. MARGARET'S, E. 156th st.

ST. MARY'S, 342 Alexander av.

ST. PAUL'S, Washington av. near E. 170th st.

ST. PAUL'S, Eastchester.

ST. PETER'S, Westchester av., Westchester.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL, Woodlawn.

TRINITY, E. 164th st. near Boston road.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

ADVENT, Bath Beach.

ALL SAINTS, 7th st. cor. 7th av.

ASCENSION, Kent st., Greenpoint.

ATONEMENT, 17th st. near 5th av.

CALVARY, Marcy av. and S. 9th st.

CHRIST, Clinton and Harrison sts.

CHRIST, 3d av. cor. 68th st.

CHRIST, E. D., Bedford av. near Division.

CHRIST CHAPEL, Wolcott cor. Sullivan st.

EPIPHANY, McDonough st. and Tompkins av.

GOOD SHEPHERD, McDonough st. near Lewis av.

GRACE, Hicks st. near Remsen.

GRACE, E. D., Conselyea st. near Lorimer.

HOLY APOSTLES, Greenwood av., Windsor Terrace.

HOLY COMFORTER, Debevoise st. near Humboldt.

HOLY CROSS, St. Nicholas av. and Himrod st.

HOLY SPIRIT, Benson and 20th avs.

HOLY TRINITY, Clinton and Montague sts.

INCARNATION, Gates av. near Classon.

MESSIAH, Greene and Clermont avs.

OUR SAVIOUR, Clinton st. cor. Luqueer.

REDEEMER, 4th av. cor. Pacific.

ST. ALBANS', Conklin av. cor. E. 92d st.

ST. ANDREW'S, 50th st. and 4th av.

ST. ANN'S, Clinton and Livingston sts.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S, Canton st. near Myrtle av.

ST. BARNABAS'S, Bushwick av. near Greene.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, Bedford av. cor. Pacific st.

ST. CLEMENT'S, Pennsylvania av. cor. Liberty.

ST. GEORGE'S, Marcy av. cor. Gates.

ST. JAMES'S, St. James pl. and Lafayette av.

ST. JOHN'S, St. John's pl. near 7th av.

ST. JOHN'S, 99th st. and Fort Hamilton av.

ST. JOHN'S, Parkville.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL CHAPEL, Atlantic and Albany avs.

ST. JUDE'S, 55th st. near 13th av.

ST. LUKE'S, Clinton av. near Fulton st.

ST. MARGARET'S MISSION, Van Brunt st. near President.

ST. MARK'S, Adelphi st. near DeKalb av.

ST. MARK'S, Brooklyn av. and Eastern Parkway.

ST. MARTIN'S, 293 President st.

ST. MARY'S, Classon and Willoughby avs.

ST. MATTHEW'S, Throop av. cor. Pulaski st.

ST. MATTHIAS'S, E. 23d st., Sheepshead Bay.

ST. MICHAEL'S, 219 High st.

ST. MICHAEL'S, E. D., 160 N. 5th st.

ST. PAUL'S, Church av. and St. Paul's pl.

ST. PAUL'S, Clinton and Carroll sts.

ST. PETER'S, State st. near Bond.

ST. PHOEBE'S MISSION, DeKalb av. opp. Fort Greene pl.

ST. STEPHEN'S, Patchen and Jefferson avs.

ST. THOMAS'S, Bushwick av. cor. Cooper st.

ST. TIMOTHY'S, Howard av. near Atlantic.

TRANSFIGURATION, Fulton st. cor. Railroad av.

TRINITY, Arlington and Schenck avs.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

ALL SAINTS, Bayside.
 ANNUNCIATION, Glendale.
 EPIPHANY, Ozone Park.
 GRACE, Jamaica.
 GRACE, Whitestone.
 REDEEMER, Astoria.
 RESURRECTION, Richmond Hill.
 ST. GABRIEL's, Hollis.
 ST. GEORGE's, Astoria.
 ST. GEORGE's, FLUSHING.
 ST. JAMES's, Elmhurst.
 ST. JOHN's, Far Rockaway.
 ST. JOHN's, Long Island City.
 ST. JOSEPH's, Queens.
 ST. MARY's CHAPEL, Laurel Hill.
 ST. MARY's, Dunton.
 ST. PAUL's CHAPEL, College Point.
 ST. PAUL's, Woodside.
 ST. SAVIOUR's, Maspeth.
 ST. THOMAS's, Ravenswood.
 TRINITY, Rockaway.
 WILLETT'S POINT MISSION, Willett's Point.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

ASCENSION, West Brighton.
 CHRIST, New Brighton.
 GRACE CHAPEL, Richmond Road, Garretts.
 HOLY COMFORTER, Eltingville.
 OUR FATHER, CHAPEL, Mariners' Harbor.
 ST. ANDREW's, Port Richmond.
 ST. JOHN's, Clifton.
 ST. LUKE's, Rossville.
 ST. MARY's, West Brighton.
 ST. PAUL's MEMORIAL, Edgewater.
 ST. SIMON's, Clove Road, Concord.
 ST. STEPHEN's, Tottenville.
 TRINITY, New Dorp.

Protestant Episcopal, Reformed.—List of churches:

FIRST, Madison av. and E. 55th st.
 GRACE, Saratoga av. cor. Herkimer st., Brooklyn.
 INTERCESSION, Nichols av. near Etna, Brooklyn.

RECONCILIATION, Nostrand and Jefferson avs., Brooklyn.

REDEMPTION, Leonard st. near Norman av., Brooklyn.

ST. PAUL's, 236th st., Woodlawn.

Provident Loan Society.—A chartered organization for loaning money to the poor, on personal property, at a low rate of interest. It aims to do the work of pawnshops without their abuses. The unredeemed pledges are sold at auction in June and December. Its main office is at 279 4th av.; Branch A at 182 Eldridge st.; Branch B, 119 W. 42d st.

Psi Upsilon Club.—Psi Upsilon is one of the best-known and most important college fraternities. A large club of its alumni members has been formed in this city, with a club-house at 44 W. 44th st. There are chapters of the fraternity among the undergraduates of Columbia University and New York University.

Psychical Research, Society for.—Founded in 1882, for the purpose of investigating various phenomena, such as hypnotism, clairvoyance, etc. The aim of the society is to approach these problems without prejudice. Meetings are held in the Library building, Columbia University.

Public Administrator.—A county officer who takes charge of intestate estates when no friend of the deceased is available as administrator. In New York County he is appointed by the Mayor of New York city at a salary of \$4,000 a year. Office, 119 Nassau st. In Kings County, by the treasurer and the surrogate of the county. Office, 189 Montague st.

Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies.—A department created by the charter of 1898. At its head is a commissioner appointed by the Mayor for six years, at a salary of \$7,500. He is a member of the Board of Public Improvements. He has charge of the construction and maintenance of all public buildings, except school-, fire-engine, and police-station houses, penitentiaries, almshouses, and some others otherwise provided for. He also has charge of the

city's contracts for lighting streets and public buildings, of the management of public baths and comfort stations, and of the purchase of fuel, furniture, books, stationery, and other articles for the city offices. The transmission of gas, electricity, and steam over or under public streets and buildings also comes under his supervision. Present commissioner, Henry S. Kearney. Office, 13-21 Park Row.

Public-Comfort Stations, where the calls of nature may be attended to, are maintained by the city in many of the public parks. They are located as follows:

FOR MEN.

CENTRAL PARK. Near 5th ave. and E. 106th st.

CITY HALL PARK. Opposite the General Post-office.

RIVERSIDE PARK. Near 72d st.; near 117th st.

UNION SQUARE. Near E. 17th st., basement of cottage.

FOR WOMEN.

CENTRAL PARK. Near 5th ave. and E. 64th st.; near 5th ave. and 110th st.

CITY HALL PARK. Opposite the General Post-office.

MADISON SQUARE. Near E. 23d st.

RIVERSIDE PARK. Near 122d st.

UNION SQUARE. Near E. 17th st.

Public Improvements, Board of.—Created by the charter of 1898 in place of the Department of Public Works. It consists of the six commissioners in charge respectively of the departments of Water Supply, of Highways, of Street Cleaning, of Sewers, of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, and of Bridges, together with a President, appointed by the Mayor for six years, at a salary of \$5,000, and the Mayor, Corporation Counsel, Controller, and the presidents of the 5 boroughs, *ex-officio*. A borough president has a vote only on matters affecting his borough exclusively. The Board (jointly with the Municipal Assembly) has power to authorize public works falling within the control of the six departments above mentioned, and has general oversight of the work of these depart-

ments. It has control also of acquiring title to land for public uses, and of completing the final map of the city. Office, 13-21 Park Row.

Public Schools. (See SCHOOLS.)

Quarantine in the port of New York for the protection of the public health was established and is authorized by State laws. The laws in relation to quarantine are administered by three Commissioners of Quarantine, who are appointed for a term of three years, at a salary of \$2,500 each, by the Governor of the State by and with the advice of the Senate; and a Health Officer who is appointed for a term of two years, at a salary of \$12,500, by and with the consent of the Senate. The Commissioners of Quarantine are the custodians of the property of the quarantine establishment, and are authorized to make rules and regulations for the care and protection of each portion of the same, for the government of the employes therein; for the regulation of all persons under quarantine, and for preventing communication or intercourse with any vessel under or subject to quarantine. The Health Officer is required to reside at the boarding-station for vessels; to board every vessel subject to quarantine or visitation by him as soon as practicable after her arrival; to inquire as to the health of all persons on board, and the condition of the vessel and cargo by inspection and by examination of the bill of health, manifest, log-book, and otherwise; to send all sick to the hospital, and to determine what passengers and vessels are to be detained in quarantine. Arrangements were made in April, 1895, for the examination of vessels and passengers by night as well as by day. The property of the quarantine establishment consists of the hospital-ship "Illinois," which is anchored from the first day of May to the first day of November in the lower bay, 3 miles below Swinburne Island and in a direct line with Sandy Hook; Swinburne Island, which is situated in the lower bay, 8 miles below Manhattan Island, upon which is located the hospital for contagious diseases; Hoffman Island, situated 1 mile north of Swinburne Island, which is used for the detention and purification of well persons arriving in infected vessels; the quarantine burying-ground, situated at Seguin's, Staten Island, in which

are deposited the remains of all persons dying of infectious diseases; the upper boarding-station at Clifton, S. I., at which are the health officer and the deputy health officer's residences, and from which all vessels are boarded arriving from non-infected ports; and a small steamer, by means of which daily communication is kept up between all points of the quarantine establishment, supplies transported, the remains of deceased patients towed to the hospital burying-ground, and the mails and passengers released from vessels detained in quarantine brought to the city. The grounds at Clifton are distinguished on the landward side only by the letters S. N. Y. in yellow on the gate lamps. Swinburne Island is connected with the health officer's residence at Clifton, Staten Island, and the health officer's residence with the city of New York, making the communication complete between the hospital, Health Officer, and Commissioners of Quarantine. During the Asiatic cholera epidemic of 1892 a portion of Fire Island was occupied as a refuge for the healthy passengers on infected vessels. The office of the Commissioners of Quarantine is at 71 Broadway.

Queens, Borough of.—This is the largest of the five boroughs into which the city of New York is divided. It comprises all that part of the city on Long Island lying north and east of the borough of Brooklyn, together with about half of the lands in Jamaica Bay and Berrian's Island in the East River, having a total area of 124 sq. miles. It is for the most part a region of farms and market-gardens interspersed with villages of suburban homes, but Long Island City, on the East River opposite Manhattan Island, contains many factories. Extending across Long Island, it has two stretches of shore line, that on the ocean side being the fine beaches Rockaway and Far Rockaway. The borough has two members in the City Council, two aldermen, one member in the Board of Education, and a Borough School Board of nine members. The branch city offices for the borough are at Jackson av. and 5th st., Long Island City, and in the Jamaica town-hall. The population is 134,139. Assessed valuation of real estate in 1901, \$102,071,795; personal property, \$7,854,758.

Queens.—A village in the borough of Queens, with a station on the Long Island Railroad beyond East Jamaica.

Racing. (See TURF.)

Racquet and Tennis Club.—The successor of the Racquet Court Club, organized in 1875. It occupies a magnificent building at 27 W. 43d st., into which it moved in 1891. It covers a lot 142 feet front and 100 feet 5 inches deep. The building occupies the entire front, extending back on each side the full depth of the lot, with a courtyard in the rear 72 feet wide and 54 feet deep. The building contains all the equipments of a first-class social clubhouse. There are 775 members, of whom 100 are non-residents. Initiation fee \$1.00, and yearly dues \$100.

Rahway, a manufacturing city in New Jersey, about 20 miles S. W. from New York, and divided into two parts by the Rahway River, which is a small stream emptying into Staten Island Sound. It is accessible by the Pennsylvania Railway. Fare, 40 cents; round trip, 65 cts. Estimated population, 7,000.

Railways.—Of the railways starting from or terminating in New York only five have their depots proper in the city; all the others starting or arriving at the New Jersey side of the Hudson River, across which passengers are conveyed by ferry-boats. The three roads using the Grand Central Station (which see) from 42d st. to Mott Haven run over the same tracks, along 4th av. This is one of the most noteworthy pieces of railroad in the world. The total cost of its construction has been several million dollars a mile. It has four tracks, partly in tunnel and partly on an overhead steel viaduct, and it crosses the Harlem River at a high level on the only four-track drawbridge in the world. Tickets for nearly all points in the United States and Canada accessible by railway and steamboats can be bought at the principal hotels and express offices; but in buying there be sure to specify the particular line by which you wish to go, in case there be more than one running there, and see that you get the right ticket before paying. By purchasing a ticket at one of the offices of

the local express companies, a list of which is given under EXPRESSES, baggage can be checked to destination at once by paying the regular charge—ordinarily 40 cts. for a trunk—and 10 cts. extra. On all the leading lines agents of the express companies come on the trains before the city is reached, who will undertake to deliver baggage in any part of the city or Brooklyn. These agents always have some badge of authority, and on delivery of a check to them they are obliged to give their company's receipt therefor. It is optional whether to pay them or the person delivering the baggage. The following are the railways running out of New York, and the location of their passenger depots:

BALTIMORE & OHIO.—From depot of the Central New Jersey.

CENTRAL, OF NEW JERSEY.—Depot, Communipaw, Jersey City; from New York by ferry from foot of Liberty or Whitehall st.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN.—Depot, Hoboken; from New York by ferries from foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.

ERIE.—Depot, Pavonia av., Jersey City; from New York by ferries from foot of Chambers and W. 23d sts.

HARLEM.—See New York & Harlem.

HUDSON RIVER.—See New York Central & Hudson River.

LEHIGH VALLEY.—From foot of Cortlandt, Desbrosses, or W. 23d st., *via* Pennsylvania R. R.

LONG ISLAND.—All lines have their depots at Hunter's Point or at Flatbush and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn, except some of those running to Coney Island. From Manhattan take ferry from James sl., or from E. 34th st.

NEW HAVEN.—See New York, New Haven, and Hartford.

NEW JERSEY & NEW YORK.—Branch of Erie.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL.—See Central, of New Jersey.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN.—Division of Central of New Jersey.

NEW YORK & GREENWOOD LAKE.—Division of Erie.

NEW YORK & HARLEM.—From Grand Central Depot, 42d st. and 4th av.

NEW YORK & LONG BRANCH.—By way of Central of N. J., and Pennsylvania.

NEW YORK & PUTNAM.—Depot, 155th st., west side Elevated R. R.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER has two depots, namely, the Grand Central, at 42d st. and Park av., and the old Hudson River Depot at 30th st. and 10th av., the latter used by local trains for Spuyten Duyvil and intermediate stations. Ticket offices, 1216 Broadway and 133 W. 125th.

NEW YORK, LAKE ERIE & WESTERN.—See Erie.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD.—From Grand Central Depot, 42d st. and 4th av. Harlem branch to New Rochelle from east side Elevated R. R. station, 3d av. and 129th st.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN.—From Jersey City, Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and Weehawken by W. 42d st. and Franklin st.

NORTHERN, NEW YORK CITY AND.—Now New York & Putnam.

NORTHERN, OF NEW JERSEY.—Division of Erie.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Depot, Railroad av., Jersey City; from New York by ferries from foot of Cortlandt, Desbrosses, or W. 23d st.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING.—From depot of Central New Jersey.

PUTNAM.—See New York & Putnam.

WEST SHORE.—From Weehawken by ferry from W. 42d st. or Franklin st.

Randall's Island is situated in the East River, at the mouth of the Harlem River. It is divided from the Bronx mainland on the north by a narrow channel known as the Harlem Kills, on the south from Ward's Island by Little Hell Gate, and is the site of the House of Refuge, idiot asylum, nursery, and children's and infants' hospital, schools and the other charities provided by the city for destitute children. These are principally fine brick buildings of imposing size, and the island, which contains over 100 acres, is handsomely laid out, and shaded by fine trees. With the exception of the House of Refuge, these institutions are under the care of the Commissioners of Public Charities. On the south end of the Island is

the House of Refuge, under the care of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, for the use of which 30 acres are set apart. The buildings are of brick in the Italian style of architecture; the two principal buildings are nearly 1,000 ft. long. The boys and girls are kept separate; and those guilty of social crime, apart from the more youthful. Children brought before police magistrates are sentenced to this institution. The average number of inmates is 800, all of whom are taught to work as well as instructed in the common English branches. The total population of the island is about 2,500. Visitors must obtain a pass from the Commissioners at cor. 11th st. and 3d av. Reached by steamboat from the foot of E. 121st st.

Rapid Transit.—An additional system of local rapid transit is now under construction. The road is to run underground from the Post-Office under City Hall Park to Elm st., to Lafayette pl. to E. 8th st., to 4th av. to 42d st., to Broadway to 169th st., to 11th av. to Elwood st., to Broadway to Kingsbridge. A branch is to turn east from 104th st. to Central Park, to Lenox av., to and across Harlem River, to 149th st., to Westchester av., to Southern Boulevard, to West Farms rd., to West Farms. (See map, page 337.) It is expected to have trains running by the end of 1903. Another line is to run from the Post-Office to the Battery, and thence to Brooklyn. The Commissioners in charge of it have an office at 320 Broadway.

Raritan Bay is the designation of an arm of the lower New York Bay, indenting the coast of New Jersey, and into which empties the Raritan River, and from the north of which opens Staten Island Sound, which separates that island from the New Jersey coast. It is about 9 miles in length from east to west, and about 3 to 4 miles in breadth. At its extreme western end are the towns of Perth Amboy and South Amboy, on opposite sides of the mouth of the Raritan River.

Raritan River rises in the northern and western part of the State of New Jersey and flows east, emptying into Raritan Bay, which opens into New York Bay. It has a north and south branch, which unite at a town called Branchburg, just beyond

which it receives the waters of the Millstone River. The town of Raritan is on the upper waters of the south branch, New Brunswick on the main river, and Perth Amboy and South Amboy on opposite sides of its mouth. For a portion of its length its course is followed by the Delaware and Raritan Canal. It is navigable for some distance beyond New Brunswick for small vessels.

Ravenswood is on the east shore of the East River, in Queens borough, between Hunter's Point and Astoria, together with which it forms Long Island City, which see. It consists almost entirely of suburban residences, many of which are surrounded by handsome grounds. There is no ferry connecting it with New York directly. Take either James st. or 34th st. Ferry to Hunter's Point, and then street-cars northward.

Reading-Rooms.—The largest free newspaper reading-room in the city is at Cooper Union (which see). There are also periodical reading-rooms connected with all the principal libraries. Some associations which loan books only to members open their reading-rooms to the general public. (See LIBRARIES.)

Real Estate.—The Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, is located at 59 and 65 Liberty st. It occupies and owns a large and commodious building, specially adapted for the transaction of all kinds of business in realty. A bureau of information is provided for the use of its members, the records of transfer of property, the recording of deeds and mortgages, and other information necessary in the business. It has a membership of 550 well-known real estate brokers. Conveyances in 1896 were 13,975, involving money values of \$131,671,037. New buildings planned were 3,206, worth \$72,932,220.

There is also a large real-estate sales-room at 111 Broadway.

The Real-Estate Exchange in Brooklyn is at 148-150 Pierrepont st.

Recorder.—One of the chief criminal court judges of the city, who presides over one of the parts of the Court of General Sessions. He is elected by popular vote for a term of fourteen years, at a

salary of \$12,000 a year. He is also *ex-officio* a member of the Sinking Fund Commission and some other city boards, for his services on which he receives \$2,000 a year.

Recreation Piers.—The breathing places afforded by the small parks in the tenement-house districts have been supplemented by erecting elevated pavilions over the whole length of certain piers, upon which the people of the neighborhood may enjoy the breezes that come from the water. These pavilions are provided with seats and cheerfully lighted, and music is furnished on certain evenings. There are recreation piers at the foot of E. 3d st., E. 24th st., E. 112th st., Christopher st., W. 50th st., W. 129th st., and N. 2d st., Brooklyn.

Red Bank.—A village on the north branch of the Shrewsbury River, about 7 miles from the ocean. Chiefly known as a summer resort. Board and rents during the season moderately high. There are some handsome streets and good drive-ways, and the best of boating and fishing. Reached by Central Railroad of New Jersey. Fare, \$1; excursion, \$1.50. Distance, 39 miles. Time, 1 hour and 35 minutes. There are also steamboats from the city, whose hours of sailing are determined by the tide, it being necessary to cross Shrewsbury bar at high water. (See advertisements in daily papers.)

Red Cross Society.—This famous international benevolent organization has a hospital with 18 beds, a dispensary, and training-school for nurses at 259 W. 93d st.

Reform Club.—The Reform Club occupies the house at the corner of 5th av. and 27th st., the main entrance being in 27th st. Behind the main building is the kitchen, and over it a large hall, 25 ft. wide and 70 ft. long, for the lectures and meetings of the Club, with a separate entrance from the street. Over this is the library, already containing many thousand volumes upon political economy and kindred subjects. There are 800 resident members and 650 non-resident. The object of the society is the consideration of public questions, apart from politics.

Reformed German Church, or, Reformed Church in the United States.—This denomination has these churches in New York:

BETHANY, 235 E. 109th st.

HARBOR MISSION, 30 State st.

MARTHA MEMORIAL, 419 W. 52d st.

ST. PAUL'S, 874 E. 141st st.

Reformed Dutch Church, or, Reformed Church in America.—

The headquarters of this denomination are at 25 E. 22d st. The following list gives the names and locations of its churches in New York city:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

BETHANY MEMORIAL CHAPEL, 60th st. cor. 1st av.

BLOOMINGDALE, W. 68th st. cor. Broadway.

COLLEGIATE, FIFTH AVENUE, 5th av. cor. W. 48th st.

COLLEGIATE, MARBLE, 5th av. cor. W. 29th st.

COLLEGIATE, MIDDLE, 2d av. and 7th st.

COLLEGIATE, WEST END, 77th st. and West End av.

DUTCH REFORMED, PROTESTANT, E. 68th st. near 2d av.

FOURTH (German), 244 W. 40th st.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL MISSION, 141 E. Houston st.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL, OF YORKVILLE, 155 E. 91st st.

GERMAN REFORMED PROTESTANT, 131 Norfolk st.

GRACE, 845 7th av.

HAMILTON GRANGE, W. 145th st. cor. Convent av.

HARLEM COLLEGIATE, FIRST, 191 E. 121st st.

HARLEM COLLEGIATE, SECOND, 267 Lenox av.

HOLLAND, 279 W. 11th st.

KNOX MEMORIAL (Collegiate), 405 W. 41st st.

MADISON AVENUE, cor. E. 57th st.

MANHATTAN, 71 Avenue B.

MANOR CHAPEL, 348 W. 26th st.

NORTH CHURCH CHAPEL (Collegiate), 113 Fulton st.

PROSPECT HILL, Park av. cor. E. 89th st.

ROGERS CHAPEL (colored), 204 W. 18th st.

SOUTH, 245 Madison av.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET (Collegiate), 307 W. 34th st.

UNION, 25 6th av.

VERMILYE CHAPEL (Collegiate), 416 W. 54th st.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

ANDERSON MEMORIAL, E. 183d st. cor. Cambreling av.

COMFORTER, Bonner pl. and Morris av.

FIRST, OF FORDHAM, Kingsbridge road west of Jerome av.

MELROSE, Elton av. and E. 156th st.

ST. PAUL'S (Mott Haven), 3d av. and E. 146th st.

UNION, Ogden av. near Birch st.

WEST FARMS, Boston road and Clover st.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

BAY RIDGE, 2d av. and 80th st.

BEDFORD, Ormond pl. and Jefferson av.

BETHANY CHAPEL, Hudson av. near Myrtle.

BUSHWICK, Bushwick av. and N. 2d st.

BUSHWICK AVENUE, Bushwick av. and Himrod st.

CENTENNIAL CHAPEL, St. Marks av. near 3d.

CHILDREN'S MISSION, 125 Eagle st.

CHURCH OF JESUS, 64 Ralph st.

CHURCH ON THE HEIGHTS, Pierrepont st. near Henry.

EAST NEW YORK, New Jersey av. near Fulton st.

EDGEWOOD CHAPEL, 54th st. and 14th av.

FIRST, 7th av. and Carroll st.

FIRST REFORMED CHURCH OF WILLIAMSBURGH, Bedford av. and Clymer st.

FLATBUSH, FIRST, Flatbush and Church avs.

FLATBUSH, SECOND (German), Church av.

FLATLANDS, Kouwenhoven pl.

GERMAN EMMANUEL, Graham av. near Withers st.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL, Union av. and Scholes st.

GRACE, Lincoln road and Bedford av.

GRAVESEND, Neck road, Gravesend.

GRAVESEND NECK, Gravesend Neck.

GREENWOOD HEIGHTS, 41st st. near 8th av.

KENT STREET, Kent st. near Manhattan av.

NEW BROOKLYN, Herkimer st. near Saratoga av.

NEW LOTS, New Lots and Schenck avs.

NEW UTRECHT, 18th av. near 83d st.

NORTH, Clermont av. near Willoughby.

OCEAN HILL, Herkimer and Hopkinson sts.

SOUTH, 3d av. and 52d st.

TWELFTH STREET, 12th st. near 5th av.

WOODLAWN CHAPEL, E. 9th st., Woodlawn.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

ASTORIA (First), Remsen st., Astoria.

COLLEGE POINT, College Point.

FIRST, Broadway, Elmhurst.

FIRST, Fulton st., Jamaica.

FLUSHING, Flushing.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL, Jamaica.

GERMAN, SECOND, 2d. av., Astoria.

GERMAN, SECOND, Elmhurst.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Academy st.

MISSION CHAPEL, Winfield.

SUNNYSIDE, Long Island City.

UNION EVANGELICAL, Corona.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

BRIGHTON HEIGHTS, Brighton Heights.

STATEN ISLAND, Port Richmond.

ST. PETER'S (German), Kreischerville.

(See also COLLEGIATE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH SOCIETY.)

Reformed Presbyterian Churches. (See PRESBYTERIAN, REFORMED.)

Regattas. (See ROWING and YACHTING.)

Register.—The Register of Deeds for New York County is elected by the people, and gets a salary of \$12,000 a year. His office is in the Hall of Records, a two-story building standing just east of the City Hall within the City Hall Park. Open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. This was, during the Revolutionary War, one of the prisons in which Americans were confined by the British, and was afterward the debtors' prison.

The Register of Kings County has his office in the Brooklyn Hall of Records, and is paid by fees.

Republican Club.—This is an organization composed of about 700 members of the Republican party. It has a commodious club-house at 450 5th av.

Reservoir Park. (See BRYANT PARK.)

Reservoirs.—There are now three reservoirs on Manhattan Island—two in Central Park and a small high-service reservoir at High Bridge. The old granite-walled Distributing Reservoir at 42d st. and 5th av. has been torn down to make way for the New York Public Library building. In the Bronx borough there is a reservoir at Williamsbridge west of the Harlem Railroad, and a large one is being constructed on the site of the old Jerome Park racetrack. The principal reservoir of Brooklyn is the Ridgewood Reservoir, in the park of the same name, just north of the extreme eastern part of the borough, and there is a small one near the principal entrance to Prospect Park, from the parapets of which a splendid view is to be had in all directions.

Restaurants.—The peculiarly long and narrow shape of Manhattan Island removes the residences of New-Yorkers so far from their places of business that the habit of eating away from home is a very general one, and consequently restaurants and eating-houses of every grade abound in almost every part of the city. From the "coffee and cake" saloons, indigenous to basements in certain parts of New York, to the Waldorf-Astoria, in 5th av., is a wide range. Within this come oyster-saloons, chop-houses (which see), lunch-counters, 15-cent restaurants, commonly

called "hash-houses," foreign restaurants, the restaurants attached to first-class hotels kept upon the so-called European plan, dairies, and restaurants proper. Beginning at the top, the dining-rooms of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, 5th av. and 33d to 34th st., present probably the most perfect appointments to be found in the metropolis, and enjoy an excellent class of patronage. In addition to the regular dining-rooms of the hotel, for those who live in the hotel and those who merely come in for meals, there are various other apartments, large and small, in which parties of two or three, or of as many hundreds, can be privately served. The decorations of the rooms, the table-ware, the food, and the service are all of the finest character. Many private breakfast, lunch, and dinner parties are held there, together with a large share of the most important public banquets. These latter classes of custom are also shared by Delmonico; by the caterer, Sherry, whose new and elegant house is at 5th av. and 44th st.; by the Savoy Hotel, at 5th av. and 59th st.; and some other leading hotels. Delmonico's restaurant, which was for many years the most noted in New York, occupies a large new building at 44th st. and 5th av. Two persons can dine at the Waldorf or Delmonico's modestly for \$5, but unless one is prepared to spend at least that amount he should seek some less expensive place. This sum includes a bottle of good claret, although the cheapest on the list. It may be said here, however, that at all strictly first-class restaurants, the rule that what is enough for one is enough for two obtains. If the waiter on taking an order for two persons inquires whether you wish one portion or two, it is certain that one is enough. If the point is not raised by the waiter the inquiry should be made by the diner. The Arena, 31st st. near Broadway, is a much-frequented resort, where the fare is of the best and the prices reasonably low. Many college reunion and similar banquets are held there. Among the other strictly first-class restaurants are those connected with the Astor House, Broadway and Vesey st., the Manhattan, Madison av. and 42d st., the Netherland, 5th av. and 45th st., the Brevort, 5th av. and 8th st., the Holland House, 5th av. and 30th st., the Gilsey House, Broadway and 29th st., the Hoffman House, Broadway be-

tween 24th and 25th sts., the Marlborough, Broadway and 36th st., the Bartholdi, Broadway and 23d st., the Grand Union, cor. 42d st. and 4th av., the latter being especially convenient to the Grand Central Depot, and many other hotels. Clark's, 22 W. 23d st., Pursell's, Broadway near 20th st., the St. Denis Hotel, at Broadway and 11th st., and the Vienna Bakery, at Broadway and 10th st., are places frequented by ladies. Clark's and the St. Denis are often patronized by dinner parties, especially those composed chiefly of clergymen. The Vienna Bakery is noted for its coffee and rolls, which in the summer season may be partaken of *al fresco* in the awning-covered and flower-ornamented space before it. In the second story is a well-equipped restaurant. Gazzo's, Broadway and 40th st., is a popular place of high class. Among the best places in New York to breakfast or dine are a number of Italian restaurants, where a good *table-d'hôte* dinner, usually from 5 to 8 o'clock, consisting of five courses and accompanied by a pint bottle of fair claret, may be obtained. Some of the best of these are Morello's, 4 W. 29th st., at \$1, and Moretti's, 22 E. 21st st., at \$1, each including wine. The Hotel Hungaria, on the east side of Union sq., just above 14th st., where a good dinner is served at 75 cts., and Hungarian wines at very moderate prices, is much affected by the younger artists, actors, musicians, and journalists. *Table-d'hôte* dinners are served at the Manhattan Hotel, the Brevoort, the Murray Hill, the Hotel Martin, and various other first-class hotels. There are two caterers who supply a large portion of the great dinners of the city, their cooking and appointments being excellent. These are Pinard, 6 E. 15th st., and Sherry, at the corner of 5th av. and 44th st. Each has appropriate banquetting-rooms. In the lower part of the city the restaurants chiefly assume the character of lunch-rooms. Delmonico's at the junction of Beaver and William sts.; Sutherland's, 64 Liberty st.; Cable's, in Broadway, near Pine st., are of excellent repute. The Café Savarin in the Equitable Building is one of the best. Perhaps the most popular lunch-room in the city is in the rotunda of the Astor House. The vacant space in the center of the building is surmounted by a glass dome, and here at various stands around the room may be had

chops and steaks, oysters and fish, made dishes, salads, sandwiches, etc., and in the adjoining room a good dinner *à la carte*. Among the German lunch-rooms the best are the Rathskeller, in the basement of the "Staats-Zeitung" Building, in Printing-house sq.; Lüchow's, in E. 14th st.; the Postkeller, in a basement at the northwest cor. of Broadway and Barclay st.; and Hollender's, in the basement cor. of Broadway and Chambers st. The best lager beer and good German cookery are the features of these places, and all of them serve a *table-d'hôte* lunch from 12 to 3 p. m. at 35 to 40 cts., consisting of soup, a cut from a joint, vegetables, and a salad. The "15-cent eating-houses," so called because a cut from a joint, with "trimmings" of bread, butter, potatoes, and pickles, is served for 15 cts., and other dishes at corresponding prices, are very numerous in the lower part of the city. Among the best dairy restaurants are Childs's, with eight branches; Dennett's, on Park row facing the Post-Office, also with branches; Currier's in Fulton st., not far from Broadway; and Legget's in Park row near North William st. A favorite down-town hotel is Smith & McNell's in Washington st., opposite Washington Market. There are French restaurants in the lower part of the city, the largest and best of which is Mouquin's in Fulton st. east of Broadway and running through to Ann st. The prices are moderate, especially for wines, and the cooking excellent. Vianest's in Fulton st., just below William st., is a small but well-kept place, and a *table-d'hôte* dinner without wine or coffee is served daily from 12 to 8 p. m. at 40 cts. Delisle, on the roof of the Central Building, at Liberty and West sts., has an excellent place and good fare. The Chat Noir, 551 W. Broadway, with a branch at 32 W. 28th st., is also a well-kept place. There are oyster-saloons in all the avenues, Drolon's, at 6 and 7 E. 23d st., and Shanley's, at Broadway and 42d st., being among the most noted. The Columbia, 14th st. (Union sq.), is very popular with ladies during shopping hours. (See also CHOP-HOUSES.)

Revolutionary Relics, Museum of.—The old stone mansion in Van Cortlandt Park is used for the display of a collection of Revolutionary and colonial

relics in charge of the Society of Colonial Dames. A kitchen, dining-room, parlor, and two chambers are furnished with the relics in the style of Revolutionary times. In another room, miscellaneous smaller articles are displayed in cases. The building is open daily from 10 to 6 o'clock, except Sundays, when the hours are 2 to 6. Admission is free, except Thursdays, when 25 cts. is charged. Photographs of the house and of the old mill on the premises (75 cts. each) and a history of the house (25 cts.) are on sale.

Richmond, Borough of.—The five towns on Staten Island, constituting Richmond County, were consolidated with New York city, Jan. 1, 1898, becoming the borough of Richmond. The former towns of Castleton, Middletown, Northfield, Southfield, and Westfield became respectively Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of the borough. Richmond is the third of the boroughs in size, containing 57 sq. miles. It has two members in the Municipal Council, one alderman, one member in the Board of Education, and a borough School Board of nine members. The branch city offices for the borough are housed in the Richmond Building, New Brighton. Population, 67,703. Assessed valuation of real estate in 1901, \$40,950,130; personal property, \$8,037,998.

Riding Club.—The Riding Club of New York is the largest as well as the most exclusive in the country, having a membership of about 600. The association was formerly known as the Gentlemen's Riding Club, but in 1883 the name was changed and the society was incorporated. From small beginnings and no permanent abiding place the club has been much enlarged and now occupies the largest and finest club-house in the world devoted to riding. It is situated between Fifth and Madison avs., and runs through from 58th st. to 59th st. The structure is of brick, four stories high, and is elegantly furnished and arranged with every club convenience. A fine ring, 100 x 105 ft., and stables capable of accommodating nearly 200 horses, adjoin the house. The initiation fee is \$200, the dues each year being \$100. No women are admitted to membership, but more than half the building is given up to their use, and the whole establishment is patronized by the female

relatives of members fully as much as by the members themselves.

Riding-Schools.—The oldest riding-school in New York is Dickel's Riding Academy, for many years at the N. E. corner of 5th av. and 39th st., but removed to 124 56th st. near 6th av. The Central Park Riding Academy, at 7th av. and 58th st., is a fine school. Durland's Academy is a good one, at 7 W. 66th st. Other good schools are the West End Academy, 139 W. 125th st.; the Belmont Academy, St. Nicholas av. and 124th st.; the Fifth Avenue School, at 5th av. and 90th st.; and the Boulevard Academy, at 60th st. and Broadway. Evening classes and exercise riding are to be had at all these places, and music is furnished in the evening. A good knowledge of riding may be obtained in a course of 10 to 20 lessons, costing at a rough estimate from \$20 to \$30. Lessons on the road are given by special arrangement, and cost about double the former sums. A good riding-horse may be hired for an afternoon in the park for about \$3. In the summer the horses from these schools are taken to Long Branch and Saratoga, and kept for hire.

Riker's Island, some 12 miles up the East River, nearly opposite Hunt's Point, is one of many found in that channel. It was used for military purposes during the civil war. It now belongs to the city, and is being enlarged for the use of the Department of Correction.

Riverdale is on the Hudson, south of Yonkers and north of Spuyten Duyvil. It is a collection of finely situated, elegant suburban villas of New York business men, undefaced by a single shop. The population is about 200. It is accessible from New York *via* the Hudson River Railroad from Grand Central Depot about hourly. Fare, 24 cts.; distance, 12 miles.

Riverdale Avenue starts from Kingsbridge, and at once climbs the ridge above Spuyten Duyvil, along the top of which it winds to Yonkers. It runs through a tree-grown district, where scattered villas are almost the only buildings to be seen. Occasional cross-streets, or "lanes," lead down to groups of villas

on the shore of the Hudson River, which can not be seen from the avenue. After the top of the ridge is reached, only easy grades are met with, and the roadway is macadamized.

Riverside Park is a narrow and irregular strip of land lying between Riverside av. and the Hudson River, from 72d st. north to 130th st., the Hudson River Railway, however, passing between it and the river. The property was acquired by the city in 1872. The average width from east to west is about 500 ft., while the entire length is nearly 3 miles. The area is about 178 acres. The ground is considerably above the level of the Hudson River. The views from the drive are striking and picturesque, giving glimpses of the undulating, tree-covered park, stretches of the Hudson River, and the Weehawken hills opposite. It is believed that the vicinity of Riverside Park will in time become preëminently the aristocratic part of New York. The attractions are certainly very great. The upper part of this park has acquired a great and melancholy interest from being the burying-place of General U. S. Grant, who was interred there on the 8th of August, 1885, with military honors, the concourse of people along the line of march being the greatest ever seen in this city. The part in which the tomb is situated is locally known as Claremont, and is best reached by the elevated railroads to 125th st., thence going west and southward by surface cars to 123d st. and Broadway. An excellent restaurant, known as the Claremont, is near the tomb. A fine viaduct over Manhattanville valley, connecting Riverside Drive with the heights to the north, was completed in 1901, and another over the ravine which the Drive dips into at 96th st. is under construction. Visitors to the park will find it easily accessible from the elevated railway station at 9th av. and 72d st., or by coaches that connect with the 5th av. omnibuses at 72d st. and 5th av. (See GRANT'S TOMB, and DRIVES.)

Rockaway Beach, Long Island, is a narrow strip of sand separating Jamaica Bay from the Atlantic Ocean, and distant about 20 miles from Manhattan. It is easily accessible by the Long Island Railroad (round trip, 40 cts.), and is

also the objective point of a number of excursion steamers daily from New York. Elevated trains on the Broadway line also run to the Beach. Fare, 15 cts. Two or three of the largest excursion boats in the world run on the route to Rockaway Beach, and the fare for the round trip is only 50 cts. Sundays and holidays, 40 cts. other days. The hours of sailing, and the different piers at which the boats land in the city, can be found in the advertising columns of the daily papers. Selecting one of these boats, and going on board at the most convenient of their various landings, the excursionist will find himself among a crowd of people of all classes, mainly women and children, except on Sundays. A band of music plays popular airs, with a preponderance of brass and bass-drum. With flags flying and whistles blowing the huge steamer is swung out into the stream and her head turned down the bay. A better idea of the harbor can be obtained by taking this trip than in any other way. Landing at the Rockaway pier, which is on Jamaica Bay, at the inner side of the beach, a walk of five minutes along a wooden pavement brings the excursionist to the ocean side of the beach, where a splendid surf rolls in upon the beaten sand. Frail and fantastic wooden pavilions, for dancing, drinking beer, and eating clams, abound on every hand, and there is little to choose between them in point of excellence. The dancing-platforms are always in request by the class of people who visit the place, and the scraping of the fiddle and the tones of pianos, made wheezy by salt air, mingle incessantly with the roar of the surf. Life-lines extend into the water at intervals, and thousands of people in uncouth bathing-dresses are rolling, tumbling, and screaming with delight. Bathing-houses line the shore, where dresses and a room may be obtained for 25 cts. It is hardly necessary to state that it is preferable to take one's own bathing-dress. Clams and fish are plentiful and good, well cooked, but rather roughly served; but the prices are moderate. The beach is about 8 miles long, but the buildings are clustered in a space of about 3 miles. There is a mechanical museum, and street-venders sell toys and notions of many kinds. On the shores of the bay still-water bathing may be had

by those who prefer it to the surf, which is often dangerously heavy on the other shore. The successful reclamation of Coney Island, and the popularity which it achieved as soon as it was made an accessible and luxurious resort, led to the formation of the Rockaway Beach Pier Company and the Rockaway Beach Improvement Company. The former has erected a pier on the ocean side of the beach 1,200 ft. long and 30 ft. in width, except at the outer extremity, where for 100 ft. it is expanded to 80 ft. This section is protected by a wooden fender piling, making a triangle as a landing-place for steamboats. The depth of the water at the end of the pier varies with the tide, and is from 15 to 20 ft. There are no structures on the pier proper except a landing pavilion at the sea end, and railings with seats and ornamental gas-lamps are placed along the promenade.

At the eastern end, where the beach joins the mainland, is the village of Far Rockaway, with several good summer hotels, where board may be obtained at from \$8 to \$15 per week, and where no excursionists land. There is also a sanitarium at this point, where sick children are provided by charity with a week's seaside pleasure. Rockaway Park is a new and attractive cottage settlement at the western end. The people are usually well behaved at Rockaway Beach, and on the huge excursion boats, which sometimes carry 3,000 persons at one trip; on Sundays, however, there is less certainty of the prevalence of good order. The trip occupies about an hour and a half, and the steamers usually remain four hours at the beach. Excursionists taking their own lunch-baskets will find ample table accommodation, and the trip, with a clam dinner, etc., at one of the minor hotels, may be made for from \$1.50 to \$2 for each person. Rockaway is pre-eminently a popular beach. Fashionable people do not go there. As the city grows larger, and as the conveniences for leaving the heated streets grow greater, its patronage improves. Coney Island has lost much of its cheapest patronage, as the hotels there have not been built to accommodate them, and the beach has been to a great extent fenced off. But whatever is cheap, at the same time being attractive to the masses, is to be found at Rockaway.

Rogues' Gallery is a collection of photographs of persistent and notorious criminals, who have at one time or another fallen into the hands of the police. That in New York is in the keeping of the Detective office, at Police Headquarters, 300 Mulberry st., and consists of over a thousand cartes-de-visite of all sorts of faces, from that of the coarse, sensual felon to the sleek, sanctimonious confidence-operator. The majority evidently had little or no objection to being represented in the gallery—but the countenances of some of them are distorted in all sorts of ways, so that the pictures might not be of any aid in recognizing them again. The pictures are placed in folding frames, each frame containing about 50 pictures. Once there, a picture is only removed when its subject dies or disappears from the criminal world, or when he has given unmistakable proof of his intention to reform in the community by leading an honest life for at least five years. There is a duplicate set of the pictures in every station-house in the city.

Roman Catholic Churches.—

The first Roman Catholic priest settled in New York in 1683, but not until 1784 was full religious liberty established. The first church of this faith in New York was built in 1786, at Barclay and Church sts., where St. Peter's now stands. The following list gives the names and locations of all now in New York city. The Archbishop's residence is at 460 Madison av. St. Patrick's Cathedral is in 5th av., between 50th and 51st sts., and is described under its own head:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

ALL SAINTS, Madison av. cor. E. 129th st.

ANNUNCIATION B. V. M., Old Broadway cor. W. 131st st.

ASCENSION, Broadway and W. 107th st.

ASSUMPTION (German), 427 W. 49th st.

BLESSED SACRAMENT, 148 W. 71st st.

EPIPHANY, 373 2d av.

GUARDIAN ANGEL, 511 W. 23d st.

HOLY CROSS, 335 W. 42d st.

HOLY INNOCENTS, 126 W. 37th st.

HOLY NAME OF JESUS, Amsterdam av. cor. 97th st.

- HOLY ROSARY, 438 E. 119th st.
 HOLY TRINITY, 219 W. 82d st.
 IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, 505 E. 14th st.
 MARONITE CHAPEL (Syrian), 81 Wash-
 ington st.
 MARY STAR OF THE SEA, 7 State st.
 MOST HOLY AND IMMACULATE HEART OF
 MARY (Chapel), Lafayette pl.
 MOST HOLY REDEEMER, 165 E. 3d st.
 MOST PRECIOUS BLOOD (Italian), 115
 Baxter st.
 NATIVITY, 48 2d av.
 OUR LADY OF GOOD COUNSEL, 236 E.
 90th st.
 OUR LADY OF MOUNT CARMEL (Italian),
 443 E. 115th st.
 OUR LADY OF MOUNT LORETTO (Italian),
 305 Elizabeth st.
 OUR LADY OF PERPETUAL HELP (Bohe-
 mian and English), 321 E. 61st st.
 OUR LADY OF NEW POMPEII, 210
 Bleecker st.
 OUR LADY OF THE ROSARY, 7 State st.
 OUR LADY OF SORROWS (German), 105
 Pitt st.
 OUR LADY OF THE HOLY SCAPULAR OF
 MOUNT CARMEL, E. 28th st. near 1st. av.
 OUR LADY, THE QUEEN OF ANGELS
 (German), 228 E. 113th st.
 SACRED HEART, 447 W. 51st st.
 SACRED HEART (Chapel), Hart's Island.
 ST. AGNES, 143 E. 43d st.
 ST. ALOYSIUS's, W. 131st st. near 7th
 av.
 ST. ALPHONSUS, 312 W. Broadway.
 ST. AMBROSE, 517 W. 54th st.
 ST. ANDREW's, Duane st. cor. City
 Hall pl.
 ST. ANN's, 112 E. 12th st.
 ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA (Italian), 153
 Sullivan st.
 ST. BENEDICT THE MOOR (African), 342
 W. 53d st.
 ST. BERNARD's, 332 W. 14th st.
 ST. BONIFACE's (German), 882 2d av.
 ST. BRIDGET's, 123 Av. B.
 ST. CATHERINE OF GENOA, 502 W. 153d
 st.
 ST. CATHERINE OF SIENNA, E. 69th st.
 ST. CECILIA, 122 E. 106th st.
 ST. CHARLES BORROMEIO, 214 W. 142d
 st.
 ST. COLUMBA's, 335 W. 25th st.
 ST. ELIZABETH, Broadway cor. W. 187th
 st.
 ST. ELIZABETH OF HUNGARY, 345 E. 4th
 st.
 ST. FRANCIS DE SALES, 141 E. 96th st.
 ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISI (German), 139
 W. 31st st.
 ST. FRANCIS XAVIER, 36 W. 16th st.
 ST. GABRIEL's, 312 E. 37th st.
 ST. IGNATIUS LOYOLA, Park av. and E.
 84th st.
 ST. JAMES's, 32 James st.
 ST. JEAN BAPTISTE (French), 159 E.
 76th st.
 ST. JOACHIM (Italian), 26 Roosevelt st.
 ST. JOHN BAPTIST's (German), 209 W.
 30th st.
 ST. JOHN EVANGELIST, 351 E. 55th st.
 ST. JOHN NEPOMUC's (Slavonian), 289
 E. 4th st.
 ST. JOSEPH's, 59 6th av.
 ST. JOSEPH's (German), 408 East 87th st.
 ST. JOSEPH's (German), 401 W. 125th st.
 ST. LEO, 11 E. 28th st.
 ST. MARY MAGDALEN's (German), 527
 E. 17th st.
 ST. MARY's, 438 Grand st.
 ST. MICHAEL's, 408 W. 32d st.
 ST. MONICA, 409 E. 79th st.
 ST. NICHOLAS (German), 125 2d st.
 ST. PATRICK's, Mott and Mulberry sts.
 ST. PATRICK's CATHEDRAL, 5th av., 50th
 to 51st sts.
 ST. PAUL THE APOSTLE, 59th st. and
 Columbus av.
 ST. PAUL's, 121 E. 117th st.
 ST. PETER's, 22 Barclay st.
 ST. RAPHAEL's, 511 W. 40th st.
 ST. ROSE OF LIMA, 42 Cannon st.
 ST. STANISLAUS (Polish), 43 Stanton st.
 ST. STEPHEN's, 149 E. 28th st.
 ST. TERESA, Rutgers and Henry sts.
 ST. THOMAS THE APOSTLE, 118th st.
 near St. Nicholas av.

ST. VERONICA, 153 Christopher st.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL (French), 127 W. 23d st.

ST. VINCENT FERRER, Lexington av. and E. 66th st.

TRANSFIGURATION, 25 Mott st.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

HOLY FAMILY, 9th st. and Av. C, Unionport.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION (German and English), Melrose av. and E. 150th st.

ITALIAN, Bedford Park.

OUR LADY OF MERCY, Webster av., Fordham.

OUR LADY STAR OF THE SEA, City Island.

PORT MORRIS, Port Morris.

SACRED HEART (Chapel), Hart's Island.

SACRED HEART, 169th st., High Bridge.

ST. ADELBERT's (Polish), E. 156th st.

ST. ANGELA MERICI, E. 167th st.

ST. ANSELM's, E. 152d st. and Tinton av.

ST. AUGUSTINE's, E. 167th st. near Fulton av.

ST. FRANCES OF ROME, 88 Fulton st., Wakefield.

ST. JEROME, Alexander av. and E. 137th st.

ST. JOHN's, Church st., Kingsbridge.

ST. JOHN CHRYSOSTOM's, E. 167th st. cor. Hoe av.

ST. JOSEPH's, Washington av. near E. 176th st.

ST. LUKE's, E. 136th st.

ST. MARGARET's, Riverdale.

ST. MARTIN's OF TOURS, Fordham.

ST. MARY's, Williamsbridge.

ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL's, E. 160th st. cor. St. Ann's av.

ST. PHILIP NERI's (Italian), Bedford Park.

ST. RAYMOND's, West Farms rd. and Greene la., Westchester.

ST. ROCH's (Italian), E. 150th st. cor. Robbins av.

ST. THOMAS AQUINAS, 1271 Tremont av.

ST. VALENTINE's, 7th st., Williamsbridge.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

ALL SAINTS (German), Throop av. and Thornton st.

ANNUNCIATION B. V. M. (German), N. 5th and Havemeyer sts.

ASSUMPTION B. V. M., York and Jay sts.

BLESSED SACRAMENT, Fulton and Market sts.

FOURTEEN HOLY MARTYRS, Central av. and Covert st.

GUARDIAN ANGEL, Boulevard, opp. Brighton Beach.

HOLY CROSS, Church av. and Prospect st.

HOLY FAMILY, Rockaway av., Canarsie.

HOLY FAMILY (German), 13th st. near 4th av.

HOLY NAME OF JESUS, Prospect Park West and Prospect av.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION B. V. M., Leonard and Maujer sts.

IMMACULATE HEART OF MARY, Fort Hamilton av. and E. 4th st.

MOST HOLY ROSARY, Chauncey st. and Reid av.

MOST HOLY TRINITY (German), 132-136 Montrose av.

NATIVITY, Classon av. and Madison st.

OUR LADY OF ANGELS, 74th st. and 4th av.

OUR LADY OF CZESTOCHOWA (Polish), 25th st. near 4th av.

OUR LADY OF GOOD COUNSEL, Putnam av. near Ralph av.

OUR LADY OF LORETTO (Italian), Powell st. near East New York av.

OUR LADY OF MERCY, Debevoise pl. near DeKalb av.

OUR LADY OF MT. CARMEL, N. 8th st. and Union av.

OUR LADY OF PERPETUAL HELP, 59th st. and 5th av.

OUR LADY OF SORROWS (German), Morgan av. and Harrison pl.

OUR LADY OF VICTORY, Throop av. near McDonough st.

OUR MARY QUEEN OF THE ANGELS (Lithuanian), S. 4th and Roebbling sts.

PRESENTATION, Rockaway and St. Mark's avs.

SACRED HEART, Clermont av. near Park.

SACRED HEART CHAPEL, Villa de Sales, Parkville.

SACRED HEART OF JESUS AND MARY (Italian), 35 President st.

ST. AGNES'S, Hoyt st. cor. Sackett.

ST. ALOYSIUS (German), Onderdonk av. and Stanhope st.

ST. ALPHONSUS (German), 177 Kent av.

ST. AMBROSE, Tompkins av. cor. De Kalb.

ST. ANNE'S, Front st. cor. Gold.

ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA, Manhattan av. and Milton st.

ST. AUGUSTINE, 6th av. cor. Sterling pl.

ST. BARBARA, Bleecker st. and Central av.

ST. BENEDICT (German), Fulton st. near Ralph av.

ST. BERNARD'S (German), Rapelye st. near Hicks st.

ST. BONIFACE (German), Duffield st. near Myrtle av.

ST. BRIGID'S, Linden st. and St. Nicholas av.

ST. CASIMIR'S (Polish), Greene av. near Adelphi st.

ST. CATHARINE'S CHAPEL, Bushwick av. cor. Ten Eyck st.

ST. CECILIA, Herbert st. near N. Henry st.

ST. CHARLES BORROMEO, Sidney pl. cor. Livingston st.

ST. EDWARD'S, St. Edward's st. cor. Leo pl.

ST. ELIAS (Greek), 720 Leonard st.

ST. FINBAR'S, Bay 20th st. and Bath av.

ST. FRANCES DE CHANTAL, 57th st. and 13th av.

ST. FRANCIS ASSISI, Lincoln rd. cor. Nostrand av.

ST. FRANCIS DE SALES, Broadway and Hull st.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER, Cartoll st. and 6th av.

ST. JAMES'S PRO-CATHEDRAL, Jay st. cor. Chapel.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, Willoughby and Lewis avs.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, 5th av. cor. 21st st.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, Clermont av. near Lafayette.

ST. JOSEPH'S, Pacific st. and Vanderbilt av.

ST. LEONARD'S OF PORT MAURICE (German), Hamburg av. cor. Jefferson st.

ST. LOUIS (French), Ellery st. near Nostrand av.

ST. MALACHI'S, Van Siclen av. near Atlantic.

ST. MARK'S, E. 14th st. cor. Sheepshead Bay rd.

ST. MARY'S, 85th st. cor. 23d av.

ST. MARY, QUEEN OF ANGELS, Grand st. near Driggs av.

ST. MARY STAR OF THE SEA, Court st. cor. Luquer.

ST. MATTHEW'S, Utica av. and Degraw st.

ST. MICHAEL'S, 4th av. and 42d st.

ST. MICHAEL'S (German), 225 Jerome st.

ST. MICHAEL ARCHANGEL (Italian), 24 Lawrence st.

ST. NICHOLAS (German), Devoe and Olive sts.

ST. PATRICK'S, Kent av. cor. Willoughby.

ST. PATRICK'S, 95th st. and 4th av.

ST. PAUL'S, Court st. cor. Congress.

STS. PETER AND PAUL, Wythe av. near S. 2d st.

ST. PETER'S, Hicks st. cor. Warren.

ST. ROSE OF LIMA, Lawrence av., Parkville.

STS. SIMON AND JUDE, Van Siclen st. cor. Av. T.

ST. STANISLAUS (Scandinavian), 14th st. near 6th av.

ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA (Polish), Driggs av. and Humboldt st.

ST. STEPHEN'S, Summit st. cor. Hicks.

ST. TERESA, Classon av. and Butler st.

ST. THOMAS AQUINAS, 9th st. and 4th av.

ST. THOMAS AQUINAS, Flatbush av. and King's highway.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, 169 N. 6th st.

TRANSFIGURATION, Hooper st. cor. Marcy av.

VISITATION, Verona st. cor. Richards.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

B. V. M. HELP OF CHRISTIANS, Winfield.

B. V. M. OF MT. CARMEL, Astoria, Long Island city.

OUR LADY OF SORROWS, Corona.

PRESENTATION B. V. M. (German), Flushing and Shelton avs., Jamaica.

SACRED HEART, Bayside.

ST. ADELBERT (Polish), Elmhurst.

ST. BENEDICT JOSEPH, Morris Park.

ST. BONIFACE (German), Fosters Meadow.

ST. ELIZABETH, Woodhaven.

ST. FIDELIS, College Point.

ST. JOACHIM, Cedarhurst.

S.S. JOACHIM AND ANNE, Queens.

ST. JOSEPH's (German), Schutzen Park, Long Island City.

ST. LUKE's, Whitestone.

ST. MARGARET's, Middle Village.

ST. MARY's, Hunter's Point, Long Island City.

ST. MARY's, Roslyn.

ST. MARY'S STAR OF THE SEA, Far Rockaway.

ST. MICHAEL's, Flushing.

ST. MONICA's, Jamaica.

ST. PATRICK's, Dutch Kills, Long Island City.

ST. RAPHAEL's, Blissville, Long Island City.

ST. ROSE OF LIMA, Rockaway Beach.

ST. SEBASTIAN's, Woodside.

ST. STANISLAUS, Maspeth.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, Stapleton.

OUR LADY, HELP OF CHRISTIANS, Totenville.

OUR LADY OF GOOD COUNSEL, Tompkinsville.

SACRED HEART, West New Brighton.

ST. JOSEPH's, Rossville.

ST. MARY's, Rosebank.

ST. MARY's, Port Richmond.

ST. PATRICK's, Richmond.

ST. PETER's, New Brighton.

Roof-Gardens. (See SUMMER GARDENS.)

Rowing.—Amateur and professional rowing clubs are plentiful in the vicinity of New York. The headquarters of the rowing men of Manhattan Island are on the Harlem River, between the 3d av. bridge and the Harlem Railroad bridge. The banks are lined on either side with large and well-arranged boat-houses, and every day, at any time, the oarsmen may be seen practicing in shells or working-boats. The visitor interested in aquatics will always be hospitably received at any of these houses. Regattas are held here spring and fall, on Memorial Day and Labor Day. There are boat clubs in Brooklyn, having their headquarters in the vicinity of 65th st. The Argonauta Boat Club has its headquarters at Bergen Point. On the Passaic River, beyond New York, will also be found a fine, smooth sheet of water, the banks of which are lined with boat-houses. The upper end of this course is at Kearney. Fall and spring regattas are also held here. There are other clubs scattered along the water front and on the Hudson, but the two centers are on the Harlem and Passaic. (For further details, see BOATING.) A list of the principal clubs of the city follows:

BOROUGHS OF MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

ATALANTA, 152d st. and Harlem River.

BLOOMINGDALE, foot of W. 102d st.

BOHEMIAN, foot of E. 132d st.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, Hudson River, foot of W. 115th st.

CRESCENT ROWING, 132d st. and Harlem River.

DAUNTLESS ROWING, Lenox av. and 147th st.

EMPIRE, W. 153d st. and Harlem River.

FRIENDSHIP, 132d st. and Harlem River.

GRAMERCY BOAT, E. 132d st. and Harlem River.

HARLEM REGATTA ASSOCIATION, T. F. Heffernan, Secretary, 212 South st.

HARLEM ROWING, 132d st. and Harlem River.

HUDSON, foot W, 127th st.

LONE STAR, 153d st. and Harlem River.

METROPOLITAN, 132d st. and Harlem River.

NASSAU, 132d st. and Harlem River.

NONPAREIL ROWING, 149th st. and Harlem River.

TUSCARORA, foot of E. 109th st.

UNION, 149th st. and Harlem River.

WAVERLY, 156th st. and Hudson River.

WYANOKE, foot of E. 132d st.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.

BROOKLYN, 4th av. cor Shore rd.

FLUSHING, Flushing.

LONG ISLAND ROWING ASSOCIATION, T. J. Brennan, Secretary-Treasurer, 143 Liberty st., Manhattan.

NAMELESS, foot of 56th st. Club-rooms, 274 Bridge st.

NAUTILUS, foot of 65th st. Club-house, 7 Hanson pl.

RAVENSWOOD, boat-house, Steinway.

SEAWANHAKA, North Beach. Club-rooms, Carleton Hotel, S. 8th st. and Kent av.

VARUNA, club-house foot of 58th st.

WAHNETA, Flushing.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

CLIFTON, Bay st., Clifton.

STATEN ISLAND, West New Brighton.

Royal Arcanum.—This order is strongly represented in the city of New York, and especially in the borough of Brooklyn. Several councils meet in the Masonic Temple, 23d st. and 6th av., some in the Grand Opera-House, 23d st. and 8th av., while others are scattered throughout the city. At any of these council-rooms a member of the order from out of town, presenting proper credentials, will receive a fraternal welcome, and aid if he should need it.

Ruffle Bar is the name of an oblong island in Jamaica Bay, between Rock-away Beach and Canarsie.

Russian Baths. (See BATHS.)

Rutherford.—A scattered village composed of the suburban residences of New York merchants. It is in New Jersey, about 9 miles N. W. from New York, on the Erie Railway. Fare, 30 cts.; round trip, 40 cts. It is a very pretty and healthful locality, and rents are moderate.

Sacred Heart, Academy of the, Manhattanville, 128th st. nr. St. Nicholas av., is one of the oldest and best known of the convent-schools in this country, and is under the charge of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart. The buildings are large, commodious, and well arranged, stand in the midst of a large and elevated wooded park, and are of brown-stone. There are usually about 200 scholars of all creeds in attendance upon the school. All are obliged to wear a uniform dress of black made in the convent or in exact conformity with the style adopted. They are also obliged to attend service in the chapel twice daily, but Protestant children are allowed to carry their own Bibles and prayer-books. The common and higher English branches, with board and washing, cost for each pupil about \$375 per annum; music, drawing, and languages (except French, which is the language of the school) being charged extra. The pupils all sleep in two dormitories, which, like all the other rooms, are remarkably spacious and well ventilated. Private sleeping-rooms may be secured at an additional charge. Accessible by west side Elevated Railway to 125th st. There is a branch school in 17th st., between 5th and 6th avs., also under the charge of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart.

Safe-Deposit Companies are intended for the securing of perfect safety for valuables under guarantee. They have the most perfect system of burglar-proof vaults known, and special watchmen galore. A small vault can be hired for \$5 per year, and larger ones in proportion. One can make his own combination for the lock, and obtain access to his vault during banking hours. The following is a list of the principal vaults:

AMERICAN, 501 5th av.

BANK OF NEW AMSTERDAM, 1453 Broadway.

BANK OF NEW YORK, 43 Wall st.

BANKERS', 4 Wall st.
 CENTRAL PARK, 919 7th av.
 COLONIAL, 222 Broadway.
 FIFTH AVENUE, 190 5th av.
 FRANKLIN NATIONAL BANK, 187 Greenwich st.
 GARFIELD, 75 W. 23d st.
 GERMANIA, 190 Bowery.
 HUDSON RIVER BANK, 260 Columbus av.
 LIBERTY SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT, 143 Liberty st.
 LINCOLN, 34 E. 42d st. and 276 Columbus av.
 MANHATTAN STORAGE Co., Lexington av. and E. 42d st., 7th av. and W. 52d st.
 MARKET AND FULTON, 81 Fulton st.
 MERCANTILE, 122 Broadway.
 MERCHANTS', 260 W. Broadway.
 METROPOLITAN, 3 E. 14th st.
 MT. MORRIS BANK, 83 E. 125th st.
 NASSAU BANK, 9 Beekman st.
 NATIONAL, 32 Liberty st.
 NATIONAL PARK BANK, 216 Broadway.
 NEW YORK COUNTY, 79 8th av.
 NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE, Produce Exchange Building.
 NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, 10 Broad st.
 SAFE DEPOSIT Co. OF NEW YORK, 140 Broadway.
 STATE, 35 William st.
 TIFFANY & Co., 15 Union sq.
 WEST SIDE BANK, 485 8th av.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.

BROOKLYN, Fulton cor. Clinton st.
 BROOKLYN CITY, 177 Montague st.
 BROOKLYN WAREHOUSE AND STORAGE Co., 335 Schermerhorn st.
 EAGLE WAREHOUSE AND STORAGE Co., 28 Fulton st.
 FIRST NATIONAL BANK, 2 Broadway.
 FRANKLIN, 164 Montague st.
 LONG ISLAND, Fulton and Clinton sts.
 MANUFACTURERS, 84 Broadway.
 QUEENS COUNTY, foot of Borden av., Long Island City.
 SPRAGUE NATIONAL BANK, 8 4th av.

Sailors' Boarding-Houses are most numerous in the streets between the East River and Chatham sq. and New Bowery. The impositions which their keepers formerly practiced on seamen have now been almost entirely suppressed. They are licensed by the Board of Commissioners for licensing Sailors' Boarding-Houses, which has its office at No. 69 Wall st. This Board consists of one member each from the Marine Society, the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Marine Underwriters, the New York Court Society, the Seamen's Friend Society, and the Ship-Owners' Association.

Sailors' Snug Harbor.—An asylum for aged seamen, founded in 1801 by Captain Randall, who bequeathed to it on his death a large amount of real estate on both sides of Broadway below 14th st., which has greatly enhanced in value with the growth of the city. The asylum buildings are on the north shore of Staten Island, and can easily accommodate 1,000 persons, besides attendants. The usual number of inmates is from 800 to 900. The charity is in charge of a Board of Trustees, who interpret the word "seaman," as used in the bequest, so that only those who have served "before the mast" are entitled to admission, thereby excluding the large class of men employed on steamers in the capacity of engineers, etc. The revenue is about \$250,000 annually. The buildings on Staten Island are very extensive, and some of the old sailors are always on hand near the main entrance to show visitors about. The grounds consist of 160 acres of land pleasantly laid out. They are accessible by ferry and rail from the Battery. Fare, 10 cts. Office of trustees, 31 Nassau st., Manhattan.

St. Augustine's Chapel. (See TRINITY CHURCH AND PARISH.)

St. Francis Xavier's College is situated on the north side of W. 15th st. between 5th and 6th avs., and adjoins St. Francis Xavier's Church, the entrance to which, however, is on 16th st. It is in charge of the Jesuit Fathers. The college was opened in 1847, and includes among its alumni many distinguished members of the clergy and other professions. It is a day college, and numbers at present over 600 students, coming from all parts

of the city, as well as from near-by places. The college is not endowed, but relies for its support on the fees received from students, fixed at \$62 per annum. The library attached to the college contains 30,000 volumes; the students, moreover, have the benefit of a circulating library of over 5,000 choice books. Pupils in the grammar school and academic department have military drill.

St. George.—The place at the northern end of Staten Island, from which the ferry-boats to Manhattan ply regularly to and fro, taking twenty-five minutes each way. They stop at no other place, and passengers desiring to reach the other villages must take the railroad at this landing.

St. George's Church was formerly a chapel of Trinity Church, and stood on Beekman st. at the cor. of Cliff st. The present building on Stuyvesant sq., E. 16th st. and Rutherford pl., was erected in 1849, but the interior was completely destroyed by fire about 10 years later. St. George's was formed into an independent parish when the congregation left the Beekman st. chapel. The church is built of brown stone and is a large and imposing edifice. St. George's Parish Building, the gift of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan as a memorial of his mother and father-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Tracy, stands adjoining the church. It was dedicated June 7, 1888. The Rev. W. S. Rainsford, D. D., has been rector for many years.

St. George's Club.—Organized March 30, 1891, and composed exclusively of Englishmen. Rooms, 2 Washington st.

St. John's Chapel. (See TRINITY CHURCH AND PARISH.)

St. John's College is a Roman Catholic institution, under the direction of the Jesuit Fathers, founded in 1839 by Archbishop Hughes, Cardinal McCloskey having been its first president. It is located on the Rosehill farm, an estate of 75 acres, at Fordham, adjoining Bronx Park. Day students pay \$60 a year; resident students \$300. There are a Grammar and an Academic department. All students have military drill.

St. John's Guild.—Founded in 1867, for the purpose of assisting to health sick

mothers and babies, through trips down the harbor in their floating hospital barge, or food and nursing at their Seaside Hospital on Staten Island. Each year there are more than thirty trips, during the summer, of the floating hospital barge, and nearly 1,000 mothers and children are carried on each trip. At the Seaside Hospital, more than 1,000 children and mothers are admitted, and receive care. The expense of many of these fresh-air excursions is met by individuals, and the trips receive their names. The cost is over \$15,000 a year. The Guild received a gift of a second barge in 1899. Since the Guild's organization it has given about 500,000 sick children and mothers a trip down the bay. It also maintains the Children's City Hospital, 155 W. 61st st. Its office is at 1 Madison av.

St. Mark's Church is, both in its appearance and in its associations, one of the most venerable in New York. Its site at 10th st. and 2d ave. formerly formed part of the farm of Petrus Stuyvesant, the last of the Dutch Governors of New Amsterdam, whose remains rest in a tomb under the church. When the first building was erected—the present dates from 1826, and is the second—the locality, which now is in the heart of the older part of the city, was one of green fields and for a long time "St. Mark's in the Fields" was the recognized suburban Protestant Episcopal place of worship. Besides Stuyvesant, there are buried here Colonel Sloughter, one of the English colonial Governors, Governor Tompkins, one of the first of those of the State of New York, and a number of other old New York officials and citizens.

St. Mary's. (See SCHOOL-SHIP.)

St. Mary's Park.—This much-frequented breathing place lies in the thickly settled district in the southern part of Bronx borough. It contains 28½ acres, and is of an irregular rectangular shape, extending from E. 149th st. south to St. Mary's st.—about six blocks—and from Robbins av. on the east to St. Ann's av. Band concerts are given here on ten Sunday afternoons in summer.

St. Nicholas Club.—It was instituted in 1875 as a social organization, and

for the purpose of collecting and preserving information concerning the early history of the city of New York. No one eligible who is not a descendant of a person who was a native or resident of New York city or State prior to the year 1785. Members elected by the Board of Trustees after being proposed by two members and posted for two weeks in the club-house. Two black balls exclude, and the candidate is not eligible for six months thereafter. Entrance fee, \$100; annual dues, \$50. Clergymen and officers of the U. S. Army and Navy pay the entrance fee, but are exempt from annual dues, and may not hold office. The club is a representative of the oldest and most aristocratic Knickerbocker element in New York, and among the members, of whom there are about 300, occur such names as Beekman, de Peyster, Remsen, Vermilye, Livingston, Roosevelt, Irving, Knickerbocker, Rhineland, Schuyler, and many others. House, 7 W. 44th st.

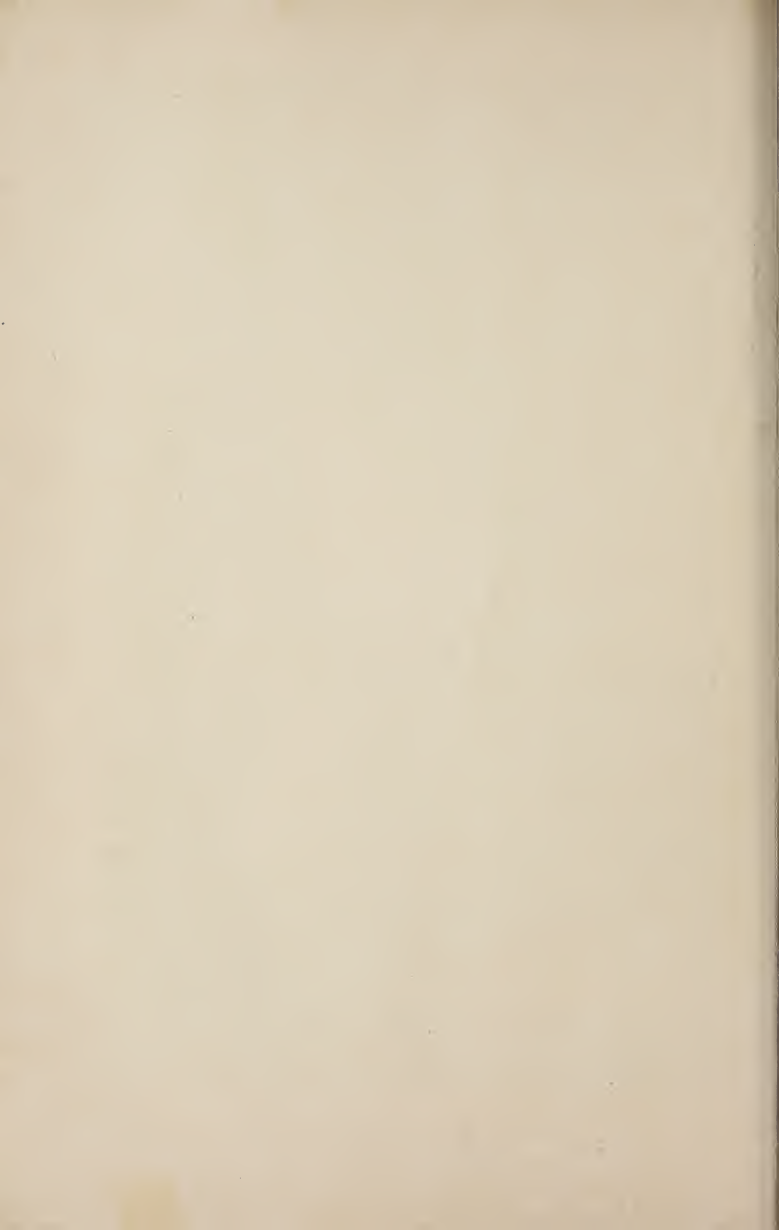
St. Nicholas Society.—At the meeting in February, 1835, at which the St. Nicholas Society was fully organized, its objects were stated to be to afford relief to indigent or reduced members, their widows and children; to collect and preserve information respecting the history, settlement, manners and customs of the city of New York, and to promote social intercourse among its native citizens. Its membership was limited to persons resident of the State before 1785, or their descendants. The society comes before the public prominently at least once a year, on St. Nicholas's day, when it meets to enjoy its annual dinner and listen to speeches by gentlemen of national reputation. The first dinner was eaten at the old City Hotel. At the second anniversary meeting there were reported the names of 270 members on the roll. The third anniversary meeting, held Dec. 6, 1837, was remarkable for the fact that the society then, for the first time, "dined at Delmonico's," at William and Beaver sts. In 1839 the society adopted a flag, hoisting the original Dutch tricolor of the House of Orange, with the city arms in the center. On June 16, 1841, a committee was appointed to procure "a room in a central situation for the laying of the foundation of a building to contain a library and museum, and also for the meet-

ings of the society and the use of its members." The long result of this effort appears to be the foundation of the St. Nicholas Club. From April, 1844, dates the origin of the Paas, or Easter Festival, which has continued yearly since that date, except that in 1865 it was omitted on account of the death of President Lincoln. Washington Irving was its first regular secretary, and held that position for many years. Among its members have always been numbered the most distinguished native New-Yorkers in literature and politics. Office, 1286 Broadway.

St. Patrick's Cathedral (Roman Catholic) is one of the finest and most imposing church buildings in the United States. It stands on 5th av., and occupies the entire front of the block on the east side, between 50th and 51st sts., extending back nearly to Madison av. When the Chapel of Our Lady which is embraced in the design is added, the building will occupy the entire square. The cathedral was projected by Archbishop Hughes about 1850, and soon after the plans were drawn by James Renwick. The corner-stone was laid on Aug. 15, 1858, in the presence of a vast multitude, estimated at 100,000 persons. At that time very few of the fine residences which now line 5th av. for miles above the cathedral had been built, and there was no house to be seen from 5th to 6th av. The architecture of the cathedral is of the decorated or geometric style that prevailed in Europe in the 13th century, of which the cathedrals of Rheims, Cologne, and Amiens on the Continent, and the naves of York Minster, Exeter, and Westminster, are also exponents. The ground plan is in the form of a Latin cross, and the dimensions are: Interior length, 306 ft.; breadth of nave and choir, 96 ft. without the chapels and 120 ft. with the chapels; length of the transept, 140 ft.; height, 108 ft.; height of side aisles, 54 ft. The 5th av. front consists of a central gable 156 ft. in height, with towers and spires each 330 ft. in height. The design of the grand portal also contemplates the statues of the 12 apostles to be placed within it, but this has not yet been done. The building is of white marble with a base-course of granite. The interior of the cathedral is as fine as its exterior. The massive columns which sup-



ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.
Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street.



port the roof are of white marble, 35 ft. in height, and clustered, having a combined diameter of 5 ft. The ceiling is groined with richly molded ribs and foliage-bosses. The springing line of the ceiling is 77 ft. from the floor. The organ gallery, in the nave between the towers, is 46 ft. wide and 28 ft. long, and is built of ash with richly molded front and ceiling. A temporary organ has been placed in this gallery, and a smaller one permanently built in the sanctuary. The high altar is 40 ft. high, and the table was constructed in Italy of the purest marble and inlaid with semiprecious stones. The bas-reliefs on the panels have for their subjects the Divine Passion. The tabernacle over the altar is of white marble decorated with Roman mosaics and precious stones, and with a door of gilt bronze. The altar of the Blessed Virgin is at the eastern end of the north side aisle of the sanctuary, and is of carved French walnut. The sacristy is placed in the east of the south aisle of the sanctuary, and St. Joseph's altar, of bronze and mosaic, is in front of it. The altar of the Sacred Heart is of bronze. The four altars cost about \$100,000. The Cardinal's throne is on the gospel (right) side of the sanctuary, and is of Gothic design. The altar of the Holy Family is of white Tennessee marble, and the reredos of Caen stone; over the altar hangs a painting of the Holy Family by Costazzini. There are 408 pews, of ash, having a seating capacity of 2,600, and the aisles will afford standing room for nearly as many more. The cathedral is lighted by 70 windows, 37 of which are memorial windows. They were mainly made at Chartres, France, cost about \$100,000, and were presented by parishes and individuals in various parts of the country. The following is a list of the subjects and donors of the windows (except six): The Life of St. Patrick (over south transept door)—old St. Patrick's Cathedral; the Life of the Blessed Virgin (over north transept door)—Diocese of Albany; the Sacrifice of Abel—Charles and John Johnston; the Sacrifice of Noah—the cathedral; the Sacrifice of Melchisedec—the cathedral; the Sacrifice of Abraham—Daniel Murphy; the Eating of the Paschal Lamb—the cathedral; the Sacrifice of Calvary—John Laden; the Raising of Lazarus—Mrs. Ann Eliza McLaughlin; the Last Supper—Miss Mamie Caldwell; the Resurrection of Our Lord—Diocese of

Buffalo; Giving of the Keys to St. Peter—Diocese of Brooklyn; Christ Reproving the Disciples—W. M.; James Renwick Memorial—John Kelly, Agnes Maillaud, Julia Coleman, Thomas O'Connor; St. Louis, King of France—Henry L. Hoguet; the Sacred Heart—Eleanor Iselin; St. Paul—Eugene Kelly; St. Matthew—Andrew Clarke; St. Mark—Bernard McGuire; St. Luke—Denis J. Dwyer; St. John—William Joyce; St. Bernard—Diocese of Rochester; Martyrdom of St. Lawrence—Diocese of Ogdensburg; Approval of their Constitution—the Christian Brothers; St. Columbanus—J. and W. Devlin; Three Baptisms—James McKenna; St. Vincent de Paul—James Olwell; Sts. Elizabeth, Andrew, and Catherine—J. A. and E. O'Reilly; the Annunciation—William and John O'Brien; St. Henry and the Slavonians—Henry J. Anderson; Proclaiming the Immaculate Conception—Diocese of Newark. The total cost of the cathedral up to this time has been \$2,000,000, and it is estimated that when completed its cost will reach \$2,500,000. The cathedral was solemnly dedicated on Sunday, May 25, 1879, by Cardinal McCloskey. On Sundays the cathedral is open all day, and on week days until 6 p. m. Services are held under the direction of the Very Reverend the Vicar-General on Sundays at 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.30 o'clock, and vespers at 4 o'clock, and on week days at 6.30, 7, 7.30, and 8 o'clock a. m. The music, by choir, organ, and orchestra, is very fine, especially at the great festivals of the Church.

St. Paul's Church. (See TRINITY CHURCH AND PARISH.)

St. Stephen's Church is one of the most fashionable of the Roman Catholic churches of New York. It is an Italian Renaissance building fronting on 28th st., bet. 3d and Lexington avs., running through to 29th st.

St. Thomas's Church is one of the handsomest churches in 5th av., and one of the most fashionable of the Protestant Episcopal churches in the city. It stands on the N. W. cor. of the avenue and 53d st. It is built of brown stone, in the Gothic style, and internally is full of pleasing effects and colors. It also contains paintings by La Farge

which are worthy of inspection. St. Thomas's church removed from the corner of Broadway and Houston st., and the present building was opened for public worship on the 1st of October, 1870. The parish is largely engaged in benevolent work, having erected a handsome and commodious chapel on E. 60th st.

Salem Field is a cemetery, embracing 65 acres, under control of the Temple Emanu-El, New York, immediately adjoining Cypress Hills Cemetery, Brooklyn. Four acres are reserved for the burial of Portuguese Jews.

Salmagundi Club.—A well-known artists' association, at 14 W. 12th st. All painters and true artists are eligible to membership, and these only.

Salvation Army.—An active religious and charitable organization, with headquarters in a fine new building on 14th st. west of 6th av., and many "barracks," or branch meeting-rooms, in other parts of the city.

Sandy Hook is a prolongation northward of the sandy shore of New Jersey, and consists of a strip of beach separated from the land behind it by Sandy Hook Bay and the Shrewsbury River. It is about 20 miles from Manhattan. The main ship channel lies directly across the end of the Hook, and through this is the entrance to the lower or maritime bay of New York. On the point of the Hook are three lighthouses. The United States ordnance proving-grounds and some powerful harbor defense works are here. Highland Beach, at the mouth of the Shrewsbury River, may be reached by steamboat from Pier 6, North River, to Atlantic Highlands, thence by train. Fare, 72 cts.; round trip, \$1.20. A steamer, for which a pass is required, leaves Pier 3, East River, daily at 7 A. M., for the Government landing.

Sandy Hook Bay lies just south of the lower or maritime bay of New York. It is triangular in shape, the shortest side being along Sandy Hook on the east and the longest along the New Jersey mainland on the southwest. The Navesink Highlands are at the corner formed by these two sides. Outward-bound vessels

detained by threatening weather frequently take advantage of the anchorage afforded by the upper part of the bay known as the Horseshoe. It is a favorite rendezvous for yachts, and affords excellent boating and fishing.

Savings-Banks.—A complete list will be found under BANKS. The Bank for Savings, formerly at 67 Bleecker st., but removed in 1894 to 4th av. and E. 22d st., is the oldest, and was organized Nov. 29, 1816, and chartered in 1819. It is the largest institution of the kind in the United States, having about 116,000 depositors, and \$48,000,000 deposits. The Bowery Savings-Bank, Bowery, near Grand st., is almost equal in extent of business to the first named, having rather fewer depositors but a larger amount of deposits. The Seamen's Savings-Bank has 70,000 depositors and \$30,000,000 deposits. The Greenwich, the Dry Dock, and the Emigrants', are also very large savings-banks; and in Brooklyn there are several of equal rank. The 49 savings-banks of New York had in 1900 resources of \$733,435,271.23; due depositors, \$648,566,930.37; number of accounts, or depositors, 1,388,008.

Schoolmasters' Association.—Organized in 1887, to promote fellowship among teachers, to aid in bringing about uniformity in the requirements for admission to colleges and scientific schools, and to advance the standard of preparatory work. Any person in New York or its vicinity engaged in the work of preparing boys for college is eligible for membership. The officers of the various colleges in this city and elsewhere have shown themselves in hearty sympathy with the work of the association, and often take part in the meetings, which are held on the second Saturday of each month.

School of Applied Design for Women.—Opened in September, 1892, at 7th av. and 23d st., with 74 pupils. It was founded by Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins, and has for its object the instruction of women in designing of all kinds, for carpet, wall-paper, etc., also architectural drawing. The course of instruction is divided into two departments or classes, an elementary or preparatory class and a class devoted to the application of design

to the manufacture of wall-paper, carpets, and in the application of elementary instruction to the work of architectural drawing and design. Each pupil is allowed to proceed as rapidly as she masters the successive steps in the process of education, and to pass from the elementary department to that of applied design whenever her attainments justify the promotion. The tuition fees are \$50 a year, or \$20 a term for students who do not wish to take the full course. Pupils may sell their designs, and prizes for good work have been offered by manufacturers.

School of Mines. (See under COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.)

Schools, Private.—In addition to the public-school system, New York is well supplied with excellent private schools, intended for and patronized largely by the wealthy classes. These are various in their character, and among them the most exacting parent will be fairly sure of finding one to suit his views. The scope of this work forbids the mention of more than the names of a few of the oldest and best known, which are given below. The rates for board and tuition in the English branches range between \$400 and \$800 per annum. The principal colleges and convent-schools will be found under their own heads.

AUDUBON, MARY E., 606 W. 152d st.

BARNARD SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 119 W. 125th st.

BARNARD SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, W. 147th St. and Convent av.

BERKELEY SCHOOL, Madison av. and 49th st.

BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, 25th st. and Broadway.

BRACKETT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 56 E. 54th st.

BREARLEY SCHOOL (girls), 17 W. 44th st.

BROWN, ANNIE, 711-717 5th av.

CHAPIN, H. B., 721 Madison av.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Dr. J. SACHS, (boys) 38 and (girls) 116 W. 59th st.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 241 W. 77th st.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, 34 E. 51st st.

COLUMBIA MILITARY INSTITUTE, 72d st. and West End av.

COMSTOCK, 32 W. 40th st.

CONDON, 741 5th av.

CUTLER, 20 E. 50th st.

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE, 108 W. 59th st.

DRISLER, 9 E. 49th st.

DWIGHT, 15 W. 43d st.

ELY, Misses, Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th sts.

ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS, 109 W. 54th st. and 669 Madison av.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, 226 E. 16th st.

GARDNER, Rev. C. K., SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 607 5th av.

GIOVANNINI, Madame, 103 E. 61st st.

GRAHAM SCHOOL (girls), 176 W. 72d st.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE, 45 W. 81st st.

HEYWOOD INSTITUTE, 18 W. 93d st.

HORACE MANN, 120th st. near Broadway.

IRVING, 54 W. 84th st.

KETCHUM, 331 Madison av.

LENOX INSTITUTE, 334 Lenox av.

MEARS, Madame, 222 Madison av.

MERINGTON, Misses, 183 Lenox av.

MODEL KINDERGARTEN, 7 E. 22d st.

MOELLER INSTITUTE, 336 W. 29th st.

PACKARD, S. S., 101 E. 23d st. (business college).

PEEBLES & THOMPSON, Misses, SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 32 and 34 E. 57th st.

REED, Mrs. SYLVANUS, 6 E. 53d st.

RUTGERS INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, 70 W. 55th st.

SACRED HEART (branch) ACADEMY, 49 W. 17th st.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, 6 E. 46th st.

TRINITY SCHOOL, 137 W. 91st st.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE, 280 W. 71st st.

VELTIN, Mlle., 160 W. 74th st.

WEST END AV. SCHOOL, Miss THOMPSON, 208 West End av.

WREAKS, Misses, 12 E. 73d st.

WILSON-VAIL, 622 5th av.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

BERKELEY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 102 Berkeley pl.

BERKELEY INSTITUTE, 183 Lincoln pl.

BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, 73 Court st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY, 138 Montague st.

BROOKLYN HILL INSTITUTE, 429 Classon av.

BROWNE'S BROOKLYN BUSINESS COLLEGE, 246-252 Fulton st.

BRYANT & STRATTON, 1182 Fulton st.

CONKLING & ESCHBACH, 272 Gates av.

FROEBEL ACADEMY, 686 Lafayette av.

HARRISON, CASKIE, 42 Monroe pl.

KISSICK, WILLIAM A., 47 Ashland pl.

MILLER, ERVIETTE, 182 Adelphi st.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Joralemon st.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Livingston st. near Court st.

PRATT INSTITUTE, Ryerson st. near De Kalb av.

READE, GERTRUDE, 553 St. Mark's av.

ST. AGNES'S SEMINARY, 283 Union st.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, Willoughby and Lewis avs.

ST. TERESA'S ACADEMY, 797 Classon av

VISITATION ACADEMY, Clinton and Willoughby avs.

WHITCOMB & GROSVENOR, 59 Remsen st.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

FAIRCHILD, E. A., Main and Amity sts., Flushing.

GERLACH ACADEMY, 1st av. near 13th st., College Point.

KYLE, PAUL, State st., Flushing.

MT. CARMEL, 60 Flushing av., Long Island City.

POPPENHUSEN INSTITUTE, 2d av. and 5th st., College Point.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, 685 Vernon av. Long Island City.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY, Jamaica and Sandford avs., Flushing.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

AYRES, SOPHIA H., Shore road, Rossville.

GERMAN-AMERICAN SCHOOL, Beach st. and St. Paul av., Stapleton.

HAWKINS, JOHN M., 52 Lafayette av., New Brighton.

HILLYER, J. BLAKE, 108 Broadway, West New Brighton.

PERRY, ELIZABETH, 38 Castin av., West New Brighton.

QUAILLE, GEORGE E., Bard av., New Brighton.

ST. AUSTIN'S ACADEMY, Livingston.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, New York av., Rosebank.

ST. PETER'S ACADEMY, 25 St. Mark's pl., New Brighton.

STATEN ISLAND ACADEMY, Stuyvesant pl., New Brighton.

WESTERLEIGH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, College av., Westerleigh.

(See also CONVENT SCHOOLS.)

Schools, Public.—The free-school system of New York city offers to all children the opportunity to acquire a finished education. Beginning with the primary schools, where the children are taught their A, B, C's, and to which kindergartens were added in 1893, the pupils are advanced on passing rigid examinations through the primary and grammar schools, and thence to the high schools, or, if they so elect, the girls into the Normal College and the boys into the College of the City of New York. The usual studies in English are supplemented in the grammar schools by the teaching of vocal music, drawing, and French and German. These languages are taken by permission, and are confined to pupils of the three higher grades in the grammar school. All other studies are obligatory. The evening schools give instruction to over 20,000 young persons who are obliged to work during the day. The attendance of pupils is necessarily irregular, but as a rule they appreciate keenly their privilege and opportunities. The discipline in the schools is excellent and severe, and the examinations are rigid to a degree that insures the proficiency of the pupil before his advancement.

The whole number of schools under the control of the Board of Education is 526, in which a daily average of about 375,000 children are taught by 8,000 teachers. The appropriations for 1901 are \$18,512,-817.69, not including the College of the City of New York and the Normal College, which get \$220,000 and \$195,000, respectively. The attendance at school

of children between the ages of eight and fourteen years is compulsory in the city by statute, and for the enforcement of this law 30 attendance officers, of whom 3 are women, are employed constantly in looking after delinquent children. These officers investigate about 30,000 cases annually. The number of the schools of each class is as follows: Colleges, 2; high schools, 12; public schools (primary, intermediate, or grammar grade, or two combined), 398; corporate schools (industrial schools, reformatories, orphan asylums, etc.), 58; evening schools (including the evening high schools), 55; nautical school (on board the ship St. Mary's), 1; truant schools, 2. There are 67 kindergarten classes in schools in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and 19 in Brooklyn.

The locations of the high schools are given in the following list:

DEWITT CLINTON, Boys', Manhattan, 60 W. 13th st.; branch in W. 46th st.

WADLEIGH, GIRLS, Manhattan, 36 E. 12th st.; branch in W. 82d st.

PETER COOPER, MIXED, 3d av. and E. 157th st., Bronx; branch at 3d av. and 173d st.

Boys', Brooklyn, Putnam and Marcy avs.

COMMERCIAL, Bedford av. and Jefferson st.

GIRLS', Brooklyn, Nostrand av. and Halsey st.

EASTERN DISTRICT, S. 3d st. and Driggs av.

ERASMUS HALL, Flatbush av. near E. Broadway.

MANUAL TRAINING, Court and Livingston sts.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Fulton av. near Monson st.

FLUSHING, Sanford av. and Union st.

JAMAICA, Hillside av.

Brooklyn has had for many years a training-school, for the instruction of those intending to be practical teachers, located in Ryerson st. near Myrtle av. In 1898 a training-school was organized for Manhattan borough, and is located at 120th st. and 2d av.

The following corporate schools participate by law in the school fund, and are,

therefore, under the general supervision of the Board of Education: Borough of Manhattan—The New York Orphan Asylum, Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum, Leake and Watts Asylum, Colored Orphan Asylum, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Ladies' Home Mission, Five Points House of Industry, New York Juvenile Asylum, Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums, New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, Nursery and Child's Hospital and its branch on Staten Island, the Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, the House of Refuge, the Children's Aid Society Schools, and the American Female Guardian Society Schools. Borough of Brooklyn—Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Church Charity Foundation, Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, E. D. Industrial School, Brooklyn Industrial School, German Orphan Home, Industrial School of Sisters of Mercy, and Sheltering Arms Nursery.

The salaries paid teachers vary between \$3,000 and \$300 per annum. Under their respective heads will be found particulars of the School-Ship, Normal College, and College of the City of New York. This last college is a part of the public-school system of the city, and the Commissioners of the Board of Education are its Trustees, but its statistics are not embraced in the figures given above.

The Board of Education maintains annual courses of "free lectures for the people" in a number of the public schools. The lectures are delivered on Monday and Thursday evenings, eighteen lectures at each of the schools. The total attendance at these lectures has reached 500,000.

Vacation schools are maintained during the summer by the Society for the Improvement of the Poor, the city merely giving the use of schoolhouses for the purpose. In 1899 there were ten of them, with 5,000 attendants. (See also EDUCATION, DEPARTMENT OF.)

School-Ship.—A training-school for the merchant marine in the United States is on board the school-ship St. Mary's, stationed in New York Harbor or at the foot of E. 28th st., and under the control of the Board of Education. The average number of pupils on board is 75. The officers of the school are detailed from the

United States Navy. The summer vacation is occupied by a long cruise, sometimes extending as far as Europe.

Schuetzen Park. (See HUDSON CITY.)

Scientific Alliance.—A union of scientific societies under the general direction of a Council composed of three representatives of each society. The societies composing it, mentioned separately elsewhere, are the Academy of Sciences, Chemical Society, Linnean Society, Microscopical Society, Torrey Botanical Club, Entomological Society, and Mineralogical Club. The Alliance issues a monthly bulletin giving the dates of the meetings of each society for the coming month and the subjects of the papers to be read. The members of each society are invited to attend the meetings of all the societies, and visitors interested in the subjects announced are also welcomed. N. L. Britton, Columbia University, is Secretary of the Council.

Seabright.—A summer resort on the beach of New Jersey, about 5 miles north of Long Branch. It is also on the Shrewsbury River and offers good surf bathing, besides fishing and boating on the river. Rents for the cottages and board for the summer season are moderately high. Accessible from New York *via* boat from Pier 8, N. R., to Atlantic Highlands, thence by New Jersey Southern Railroad. Fare, 81 cts.; round trip, \$1.35; distance, 26½ miles; time, 1 hour and 36 minutes. Also direct boats of Patten Line three times a day in summer season. Fare, 35 cts.; round trip, 50 cts.

Seamen's Friend Society, American, 76 Wall st.—Instituted in 1828 to improve the social and moral condition of seamen by promoting boarding-houses of good character, savings-banks, libraries, reading-rooms, and schools for them. Has homes for seamen at 36 ports in the United States and other countries. Supplies loan libraries to American vessels for the use of the officers and crews. Up to March 1, 1899, 10,575 new libraries, containing 561,811 volumes, have been sent to sea. As many libraries go out three times or more, there have been 12,459 reshipments. By first shipment and

reshipment these books have been accessible to 406,809 seamen; 1,060 libraries, with 45,580 volumes, have been put on United States naval vessels and in naval hospitals, accessible to 124,233 men; 160 libraries have been put in as many Life-Saving Stations, containing 6,250 volumes, accessible to 1,289 keepers and surfmen. The work is supported by voluntary contributions. The Countess of Aberdeen in 1874 endowed 100 libraries for seamen in memory of her son George, sixth Earl of Aberdeen, for three years a sailor on American vessels, and lost at sea, six days out from Boston, on the schooner *Hero* of that port.

Sedgwick Avenue.—One of the favorite avenues for driving and cycling in Bronx borough. Although on the city map reaching farther down, it begins at present at Central Bridge and runs northward on the slope of the ridge rising from the east bank of the Harlem River, past Highbridge, Morris Heights, and Kingsbridge, a distance of four miles, ending at Van Cortlandt av. just south of Van Cortlandt Park. The avenue passes over a number of hills, none of them steep, and the roadway, which is macadamized, is usually in good condition. The outlook across the river to Washington Heights, which rise steeply on the opposite side, and across the Dyckman Meadows farther up, is remarkably attractive. Late in the afternoon of a bright day this view is somewhat interfered with by the rays of the sun low in the west. Frequent cross-streets give access to the parallel avenues on the east—Aqueduct and Jerome. Bailey av., just above the Webb Home for Shipbuilders, is the usual turning-off point for Kingsbridge and Yonkers.

Sedgwick Park.—A choice residence locality on Fordham Heights overlooking the Harlem River. E. 183d st., from Sedgwick av. to Aqueduct av. is its principal street.

Servants.—Intelligence offices, at which servants may be obtained, are to be found in all the business avenues. Servants may also be obtained by applying to the Commissioner of Emigration, at Ellis Island (see IMMIGRANTS). Generally speaking, it is a mere cause of

vexation, as well as a waste of time and money to call upon those servants who advertise in the daily papers, and it should never be done under any circumstances, as it only encourages them in this practice to run after them. Added to this is the by no means small danger to a lady of being molested in the tenement houses and vile neighborhoods from which many of these impudent advertisements are put forth. The wages demanded by servants average at present about as follows: Females, to do chamber work, \$10 to \$14 per month; to do general house work, \$14 to \$18 per month; to cook, \$12 to \$20 per month for plain cooking; and for fine cooking from \$20 upward. Coachmen who board themselves, \$40 to \$60 per month. Male waiters from \$20 to \$25 per month, with board.

Seventh Regiment Armory.

—The armory of the Seventh Regiment fills the entire square bounded by 66th and 67th sts., 4th and Lexington avs., measuring 200 by 405 ft. The material is Philadelphia brick, with granite trimmings. Facing 4th av. is the administration building, which occupies the whole frontage, leaving the remaining space, 200 by 300 ft., for a drill-room. There are ten company rooms, a board of officers' room, a veterans' room, a library and reading-room, a reception room, a field and staff room, a gymnasium, an adjutant's room, a non-commissioned staff room, a colonel's room, a memorial room, six squad drill rooms, and a rifle range 100 yards in length in the basement.

Sewer-Gas.—If sewer-gas escapes into the air of hired rooms or apartments, the landlord or agent of the place should be notified at once; and if he fails to correct the evil, the Board of Health, 6th av. cor. 55th st., should be informed.

Sewing Schools, New York Association of.—Founded in 1893, with schools in connection with numerous churches, and more than 10,000 pupils, chiefly children. Address of secretary, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn.

Shakespeare Society.—This society was formed in 1885 for the purpose of studying and elucidating the works of the great dramatist, under the presi-

dency of Mr. Appleton Morgan. It has issued about 30 publications.

Sheepshead Bay, or The Cove, a village about 2 miles northeast of Coney Island, on the bay from which it is named. There are cottages and boarding-houses for summer residents, and a race-course, on which every season numerous races are run. Accessible by the Manhattan Beach R. R. *via* Bay Ridge from the Battery, or from Hunter's Point; also by the elevated railway, and the Flatbush, Nostrand, and Franklin av. trolley-cars from Brooklyn.

Sheriff.—There is a sheriff for each county. The one for New York County is elected by the people, and gets a salary of \$20,000 a year. His office is in the basement floor of the Court-House, Chambers st. Present incumbent, William F. Grell. The Sheriff of Kings County is paid by fees. His office is in the County Court-House. Present incumbent, William Walton.

Sherman Square.—The small open space at the junction of Broadway and W. 73d st.

Sherry's, at 5th av. and 44th st., is one of the most select and fashionable establishments in the city, comprising ball-rooms, supper-rooms, etc. It is the scene of many of the most aristocratic social gatherings. Many receptions, lectures, musical recitals, and meetings of various organizations are held there.

Ship News.—The approach of sea-going vessels to the harbor is telegraphed to the city from Fire Island, Sandy Hook, and Quarantine. The exchanges, dispatches, correspondence, etc., that they bring for the local newspapers, are gathered in the lower bay by agents of the Associated Press, who board them in small boats. Persons expecting friends from abroad may, by paying a dollar and leaving their addresses at any telegraph office, receive notice of the arrival at Quarantine of the vessel by which the absent ones are coming, giving them ample time to reach the wharf from any part of the city as soon as the vessel itself. Ship news is furnished also by the Maritime Exchange, at the corner of Beaver and New sts.

Shipping Commissioner.—An officer acting under the authority of the

United States and appointed mainly for the purpose of protecting sailors from imposition and ill treatment at sea and on shore. His duties include the supervision of the shipping of outgoing seamen, the paying-off and discharging of seamen arriving in port, the settlement of all disputes between seamen and shipmasters, the collection of wages due deceased seamen, and many minor details connected with sailors in port. Office in the U. S. Barge-Office Building.

Shrewsbury River rises in Monmouth county, N. J., at the junction of the Swimming River and Colt's Neck, two small streams, about 10 miles from its mouth, and runs northeast toward the Atlantic Ocean. The river has 2 branches, the Shrewsbury and the north branch of the Shrewsbury, properly called the Navesink River. The Shrewsbury and the north branch join each other at Seabright and empty into Sandy Hook Bay. Near the coast both branches widen into shallow lagoons, but the north branch is navigable for tidal steamers as far as Red Bank, 7 miles from the mouth. A portion of the south branch, lying behind the long strip of shore that terminates in Sandy Hook, is called Pleasure Bay. The north branch, or Navesink, runs along under the Navesink Highlands, and is similar in most respects to the Shrewsbury.

Sight-Seeing.—If New York is without great public buildings, venerable cathedrals, spacious art galleries, old museums, and historic structures, there are yet many things here likely to interest the sight-seer. The perplexed stranger inquiring what there is to see and where to go will not object to a rapid summary of the places that may be visited with pleasure. There are first, the museums and libraries, for which see METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, NATURAL HISTORY (AMERICAN MUSEUM OF), HISTORICAL SOCIETY (THE NEW YORK), ASTOR LIBRARY, LENOX LIBRARY, etc. Under ART GALLERIES is intimated where pictures may be seen in New York. Under FURNITURE, ART STORES, SILVERWARE, BRIC-À-BRAC, there are mentioned a large number of what may be called trade museums, shops and warerooms where commerce has brought together from all quarters of the globe innumerable artistic and beauti-

ful objects, and where examples of native art-skill may be seen. A stranger would find a tour of inspection among the places named of really fascinating interest. The churches are numerous and some of them beautiful. The Roman Catholic Cathedral is a fine example of Gothic architecture, while the altar and stained-glass windows are well worth curious attention. (See ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.) Trinity Church, which is always open, and its old graveyard; St. Paul's and its graveyard, St. Thomas's with its rich, carved woodwork, and paintings by Lafarge; St. George's with its polychromatic interior; Grace Church with its grand organs; the spacious 5th av. Presbyterian Church; the quaint and charming "Little Church around the Corner"; and the Moorish Jewish Synagogue at the corner of 5th av. and 43d st., should all be visited, and there are many others that should not be neglected. The public and various benevolent institutions are among the most noteworthy things of the kind in the world. The asylums, hospitals, reformatories, and prisons, on Blackwell's, Ward's, and Randall's Islands, are all well conducted and reflect credit upon the city. (See the islands named under their titles.) Bellevue, New York, Lenox, Roosevelt, St. Luke's, and some others of our hospitals, are handsome structures. The Deaf and Dumb Asylum, the Blind Asylum, the various orphan asylums—these institutions are all well worthy of a visit. A full list of these places will be found under HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, ETC., and CHARITABLE SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS. Among other places to be visited are the City Hall and the Governor's room therein, where are some historic portraits and relics; the Post-Office; the Court-House on Chambers st.; the City Prison (see TOMBS); the Custom-House, Assay Office, and the Treasury Building in Wall st.; and the new buildings of Columbia and New York Universities (see ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES); the Stock Exchange, Broad st., and the Produce Exchange at Bowling Green; the bank buildings in and near Wall st. The Equitable Insurance Building at the corner of Broadway and Cedar st., the Mutual Insurance Building, Nassau and Cedar sts., the Mills Building in Broad st., and the Temple, corner Nassau and Beekman sts., are fairly towns within themselves. The Produce

Exchange tower, the Bartholdi statue on Bedloe's Island, and the tower of Madison Square Garden afford fine views. The obelisk in Central Park should not be forgotten. A very interesting study is afforded by a tour around the wharves, which gives a succession of striking and novel features. The Belt street-railway encircles the city at the water's edge below 59th st., and the stranger who makes the tour in one of these cars will have disclosed to him an endless variety of picturesque scenes. (See PIERS AND DOCKS.) One should also cross Hamilton Ferry and visit the Atlantic Docks in Brooklyn. A visit to Washington Market (which see) in early morning discovers one of the most bustling scenes imaginable. The gigantic printing-presses in the newspaper buildings on Printing House Square are of great interest. Then there are the theatres and other public entertainments, for which consult the newspapers. (See also THEATRES.) There are the Brooklyn Bridge, the views from which are grand, being perhaps the best general ones showing the size of New York and Brooklyn to be obtained anywhere; Central Park, High Bridge, the new Washington Bridge, a very noble structure (which see), and the endless suburban places, all of which are described in these pages. (See CONEY ISLAND, LONG BRANCH, ROCKAWAY BEACH, HARLEM RIVER, HIGH BRIDGE, FORT LEE, HOBOKEN, STATEN ISLAND.) Those fond of driving can see upon the Speedway many noted trotting horses. (See DRIVES.) Greenwood and Woodlawn Cemeteries are among the finest in the world, and should be visited. One of the greatest points for sight-seers is now the tomb of General Grant, in Riverside Park (which see). Thousands visit it. To those not familiar with ocean travel, a visit to the great European steamships is full of interest. (See STEAMSHIPS.) The various forts (see HARBOR DEFENSE) and the Brooklyn Navy Yard have much to attract the visitor. Most of the points having historic associations are mentioned under HISTORIC SITES.

Silverware.—The United States now leads the world in the production of artistic objects in silver. The Gorham Co., cor. Broadway and 19th st., the Whiting Co., Broadway and 18th st., Tiffany & Co., and Reed & Barton, in Union sq.,

and the Meriden Britannia Company, 208 5th av., have costly and elegant objects in solid silver, both for pure ornament and for use; while the three last-named establishments expose on their counters a fine array of objects in silver-plated ware, and have noble ware-rooms filled with innumerable objects in silver and silver-plate, many of which are of an artistic character. There are also shops worth visiting in Maiden lane and in John street.

Sixth Avenue ranks next to Broadway in its importance as a business street devoted to retailers' shops. It extends from below W. 3d st. north to Central Park at 59th st. Below the Park it is solidly built up its entire length, and is devoted to retail stores, above which are tenements and flats. The Metropolitan Elevated Railway traverses it from 4th to 59th st., forming an arcade under which run the surface-cars. The street is everywhere noisy with the sounds of a large traffic. Its miles of stores, some of which are large and elegant establishments, offer every attraction to the shopper, with the added charm of everything being cheaper than it is on Broadway. The principal buildings on the avenue are the Jefferson Market Police Court at 10th st., and the Masonic Temple on the north corner of 23d st., east side; and after crossing Broadway at 34th st., where are the Union Dime Savings Bank, the *Herald* building, and the Tabernacle, one will encounter the charming Bryant Park, between 40th and 42d sts. The upper part of the avenue is filled with apartment-houses, many of them of a respectable if not fashionable character. Gambling-dens and houses of ill-fame are scattered along the lower part; and late in the evening its sidewalks are the favorite stamping-ground of the most dissolute and dishonest classes. North of Central Park it is continued as Lenox av. from 110th st. to the Harlem River at 149th st., and is entirely respectable.

Skating.—Among the favorite winter pastimes of the masses in New York skating takes high rank. The lakes in Central, Van Cortlandt, and Prospect Parks are thrown open to the public free of charge, and commodious temporary structures are erected for the sale of refreshments, the renting of skates, and for

resting and viewing the sport. The St. Nicholas Skating Club has a big rink on W. 66th st. near Central Park for real ice skating the year round, and there is a public rink—the Ice Skating Palace—at Lexington av. and E. 107th st.

Slaughter-Houses. (See ABAT-TOIRS.)

Society for Ethical Culture.—

This society was formed May 15, 1876, by persons desirous of cultivating morality without admixture of religious creed. It meets every Sunday morning, from October to May, to hear a lecture by its leader or some other speaker. These meetings, which are largely attended by non-members, have outgrown successively the capacity of Standard Hall and Chickering Hall, and have been held since 1892 in Carnegie Music Hall. The membership is about 850. The Society conducts schools at 109 W. 54th st. and at 669 Madison av. Moral instruction is a feature of these schools, and the Society also conducts classes in morality for children on Sunday. Several charities are carried on under the direction of its United Relief Works. Dr. Felix Adler has been leader of the Society from its organization. This is the parent society of the similar associations in Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and London, while the lectures of its leader were an important aid in establishing the first of the 16 societies in Germany. Its Secretary is Robert D. Kohn. The society will erect a building at Central Park W. and 63d st.

Society Library, New York.
(See NEW YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY.)

Society of American Artists

was instituted in the summer of 1877. Its objects are to afford to artists a second exhibition to that of the Academy, where they may display their canvases, and to encourage social intercourse between artists of similar views and ideas. All artists who agree with the principles of the Society and with its objects are eligible for membership, and are elected by a simple majority vote. The Society holds an annual exhibition. It is one of the three societies for which the Fine Arts Building, No. 215 W. 57th st., was primarily erected.

Society of Decorative Art, 8 E. 34th st., was instituted Feb. 24, 1877, by 5 persons. It was formed for the establishment of rooms for the exhibition and sale of women's work, the diffusion of a knowledge of decorative art among women, and their training in artistic industries. It aims (1) To induce art workers to master thoroughly the details of one kind of decoration, that they may make for themselves a reputation of commercial value. (2) To assist those who have worked unsuccessfully in choosing some practical and popular direction for their labor. (3) To open classes in various kinds of decorative work. (4) To establish a lending library of handbooks on subjects of decorative art and design, to be sent by post at the charge of one cent a day, for the use of persons who have not the benefit of classes or access to the museums and exhibitions of a large city. (5) To form connections with manufacturers and importers, to obtain orders from private individuals and from dealers in decorative pottery, china, tiles, cabinet work, carvings, draperies, embroideries, and other articles of household art. (6) To develop the art of needlework and assist in adapting it to the requirements of house-furnishing and decoration. These several aims have been successfully achieved. According to the last annual report, the Society has the names of 3,867 contributors of work on its books. All articles sent for sale must pass the committee on admission, and, if accepted as being up to the required standard, are exhibited in the sales-rooms free of charge. When sold, 10 per cent. is deducted from the price received. The Society is constantly extending its usefulness in an educational direction to women and children. Instruction is given in free-hand drawing, modeling, plain sewing, and fine needlework, wood-carving, practical designing, and light metal-work, at the Society's free studios. The Society is governed by a board of 12 managers, from whom the officers, except the secretary, are elected.

Societies, Historical and Commemorative.—A list of those in the city follows:

CANADIAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK, H. C. Hunter, Secretary, 160 Broadway.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, 156 5th av.

SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK, Bartholomew Moynahan, Secretary, 120 Broadway.

GAELIC SOCIETY, 64 Madison av.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, City Hall.

HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK, Theodore M. Banta, Secretary, 346 Broadway.

HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF AMERICA, 105 E. 22d st.

LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Clinton and Pierpont sts., Brooklyn.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES, 140 Nassau st.

NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY (Manhattan), George Wilson, Secretary, 32 Nassau st.

NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY (Brooklyn), Norman S. Dike, 166 Montague st., Corresponding Secretary.

NEW YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB, 846 7th av.

NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, 226 W. 58th st.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 170 2d av.

NEW YORK SCOTTISH SOCIETY, 241 5th av.

OHIO SOCIETY, E. L. Prentiss, Secretary, 10 Wall st.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, 45 William st.

SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS, Edward Wilkins, Secretary, 66 Broadway.

SOCIETY OF OLD BROOKLYNITES, Charles L. Young, Secretary, 21 Water st., Brooklyn.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Empire State Society, William W. Kenly, Secretary, 1123 Broadway.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, 146 Broadway.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY, George A. Morrison, Jr., Secretary.

ST. DAVID'S SOCIETY.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY, 2 Washington st.

ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY, 1286 Broadway.

ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY OF NASSAU ISLAND, William T. Lane, Secretary, 30 Court st., Brooklyn.

Societies, Missionary.—The principal home and foreign societies are as follows:

AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY, 111 5th av.

AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION, 182 5th av.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY. (See separate article.)

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS, 105 E. 22d st. Organized in 1810. Principal office in Boston. Has sent out 2,000 ordained missionaries, educated 500,000 pupils, organized 310 churches, and reduced 26 languages to writing, and is now working in 46 different tongues. Honorary members pay \$100, and clergymen \$50. Over half a million dollars are spent on the work yearly, which are received principally from collections taken up in the Congregational churches.

AMERICAN CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 281 4th av.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, 105 E. 22d st.

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY, 76 Wall st. (See separate article.)

AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, 158 Fifth av.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, 150 Nassau st.

BAPTIST CITY MISSION, 111 5th av.

BOARDS OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA, 25 E. 22d st.

BOARDS OF HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 156 5th av.

BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 281 4th av.

BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW, 4th av. and 22d st.

CATHOLIC MISSIONARY UNION, 120 W. 60th st.

CHURCH MISSION TO DEAF-MUTES, 114 W. 13th st.

CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 105 E. 22d st.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 281 4th av.

FEDERATION OF EAST SIDE WORKERS, 339 E. 4th st.

GERMAN MISSION HOUSE ASSOCIATION, 27 State st.

INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 118 E. 45th st.

LUTHERAN EMIGRANT HOME ASSOCIATION, 26 State st.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 150 5th av.

NEW YORK CITY CHURCH EXTENSION AND MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 5th av. and 20th st.

NEW YORK CITY MISSION AND TRACT SOCIETY, the principal missionary society engaged in local work, having its office in the United Charities Building, 4th av. and E. 22d st. It was established in 1827 and incorporated in 1866. It employs 30 missionaries, has 6 mission stations, 10 chapels, and 5 Sabbath-schools, and distributes considerable aid to the poor. Its expenses are about \$50,000 per annum.

NEW YORK LADIES' HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY (M. E.), 63 Park st.

NEW YORK PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CITY MISSION SOCIETY. Office 38 Bleecker st. Supports St. Barnabas' House, 304 Mulberry st., and 6 other chapels and charitable stations.

PAROCHIAL MISSIONS SOCIETY (P. E.), 281 4th av.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY FOR SEAMEN, 79 W. Houston st. Supports 3 missions and a Sailors' Home at 52 Market st.

SALVATION ARMY, national headquarters, 120-124 W. 14th st.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE GOSPEL AMONG SEAMEN IN THE PORT OF NEW YORK, 46 Catharine st.; West Side Branch, Washington and Charlton sts.

VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA, 398 Bowery.

WOMAN'S UNION MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 67 Bible House.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN CITY MISSION AND TRACT SOCIETY, Jay and Willoughby sts.

BROOKLYN CITY BIBLE SOCIETY, 383 Jay st.

VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA, Fulton and Concord sts.

WOMEN'S BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF LONG ISLAND, Mrs. George

A. Vaughn, Secretary, 441 Washington av.

WOMEN'S HOME MISSIONARY UNION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, Mrs. William Kincaid, President, 483 Greene av.

Societies, Professional.—The following are the principal professional societies in the city of New York, and the location of their offices:

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS 18 Broadway.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, 26 Cortlandt st.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS, 13 Burling sl.

AMERICAN SHIPMASTERS' ASSOCIATION 37 William st.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS 220 W. 57th st.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, 12 W. 31st st.

ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE, 215 W. 57th st.

ASSOCIATION OF THE BAR OF NEW YORK CITY, 42 W. 44th st.

BROOKLYN BAR ASSOCIATION, Room 16, Kings County Court-House.

BROOKLYN ENGINEERS' CLUB, A. J. Provost, Jr., Secretary, 191 Montague st.

GERMAN TECHNICAL SOCIETY, 194 3d av.

NEW YORK ELECTRICAL SOCIETY, 19 Astor pl.

NEW YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, 19 Park pl.

PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S LEAGUE, 1509 Broadway.

SCHOOLMASTERS' ASSOCIATION, T. C. Mitchell, The Alexandria, 51st st. and 6th av.

Societies, Religious.—The following list comprises the most prominent religious societies in the city of New York, with their offices. (See also MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.)

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CHRISTIAN UNION, 222 W. 23d st.

AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY, 111 5th av.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY, 6 Bible House.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION, 59 Bible House.

AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, 111 5th av.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, 10 E. 23d st.

ARYAN THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 64 Madison av.

BOARD OF CHURCH ERECTION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 156 5th av.

BOARD OF DELEGATES OF THE AMERICAN ISRAELITES ON CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS RITES, 115 Broadway.

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 156 5th av.

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE REFORMED CHURCH, 25 E. 32d st.

BROTHERHOOD OF ANDREW AND PHILIP, 93 W. 103d st.

BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW, 281 4th av.

CATHOLIC MISSIONARY UNION, A. P. Doyle, Secretary, 120 W. 60th st.

CHURCH SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONG THE JEWS, 281 4th av.

CHURCH TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, 281 4th av.

EPWORTH LEAGUE, W. A. Little, Corresponding Secretary, 83 W. 134th st.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE OF THE UNITED STATES, 105 E. 22d st.

KING'S DAUGHTERS, 156 5th av.

KING'S SONS, 156 5th av.

MANHATTAN BAPTIST SOCIAL UNION, 200 W. 52d st.

NEW YORK CITY MISSION AND TRACT SOCIETY, United Charities Building.

NEW YORK CITY SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY, cor. 9th av. and 34th st.

NEW YORK PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL PUBLIC SCHOOL SOCIETY, 281 4th av.

NEW YORK SABBATH COMMITTEE, 31 Bible House.

NEW YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION, 10 E. 23d st.

PRESBYTERY OF NEW YORK, 156 5th av.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF EVANGELICAL KNOWLEDGE, 281 4th av.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION AND CHURCH BOOK SOCIETY, 281 4th av.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL TRACT SOCIETY, 281 4th av.

STUDENTS' CLUB, 129 Lexington av.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 150 5th av.

TRACT SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 150 5th av.

UNITED STATES GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, 266 West st.

VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA, 398 Bowery.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION, and YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, see under separate heads.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

ARISTON LEAGUE, 304 Lewis av.

BROOKLYN CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR UNION, William L. Fish, Secretary, 159 Nassau st., Manhattan.

BROOKLYN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, J. R. Morris, Rec. Sec., 154 Dean st.

EPWORTH LEAGUE, South L. I. District, Harry King, Sec., 871 Atlantic av.

LUTHER LEAGUE, A. Ludwig, Secretary, 355 Manhattan av.

Societies, Scientific and Learned.—The following is a list of the principal scientific and learned societies in New York, with the location of their offices:

ACADEMY OF ANTHROPOLOGY, Cooper Union, room 24.

AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY, N. Y. Section, Chemists' Club, 108 W. 55th st.

AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY, American Museum of Natural History.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, 11 W. 29th st.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, 19 W. 44th st.

AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY, 501 W. 116th st.

AMERICAN METROLOGICAL SOCIETY, Columbia University.

AMERICAN MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Bellevue Hospital.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 17 W. 43d st.

AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 36 Cooper Union.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Amer. Museum of Nat. Hist.

LINNÆAN SOCIETY, Amer. Museum of Nat. Hist.

MINERALOGICAL CLUB, Amer. Museum of Nat. Hist.

NEW YORK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, 12 W. 31st st.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART, 39 Park Row.

NEW YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, 26 W. 28th st.

NEW YORK MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY, 64 Madison av.

SCIENTIFIC ALLIANCE, Prof. N. L. Britton, Secretary of the Council, N. Y. Botanical Garden.

TORREY BOTANICAL CLUB, 115 W. 68th st.

Societies, Secret and Benefit.

—The principal of these, the Freemasons and the Odd-Fellows, are spoken of under their respective heads. The total number of lodges, chapters, or councils of each of the important orders is given below. The location of their meeting-places must be sought for in the City Directory.

AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR, 90.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN, 94.

BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS, 2.

B'NAI BERITH, 40.

CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT LEGION, 128.

FORESTERS OF AMERICA, 208.

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, 306.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, 93.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN, 64.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS, 207; Rebekah lodges, 31; Encampments, 26.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR, 87.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, 80.

ROYAL ARCANUM, 128.

UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS, 32.

Societies, Miscellaneous. —

AMERICAN COPYRIGHT LEAGUE, R. U. Johnson, Secretary, 33 E. 17th st.

BROOKLYN LITERARY UNION, 500 members, Miss Sara L. Brown, Secretary, 894 Carlton av.

BROOKLYN MUNICIPAL CLUB, Charles Tompkins, Secretary, 139 Hooper st.

CITY CLUB, 372 5th av.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM ASSOCIATION OF BROOKLYN, George M. Avery, Secretary, 54 William st., Manhattan.

GERMAN AMERICAN REFORM UNION, 430 Lexington av.

GOOD GOVERNMENT CLUBS, W. M. Taussig, Secretary of Confederated Council, 84 Chambers st.

LAW ENFORCEMENT SOCIETY, Franklin Trust Building, Brooklyn. 1,000 members.

NEW YORK PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION, 12 W. 31st st.

NEW YORK SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF VICE, Times Building, Manhattan.

NEW YORK SOCIETY OF CERAMIC ARTS, 22 E. 16th st.

NINETEENTH CENTURY CLUB, Miss Lucia Purdy, Secretary, 17 E. 38th st.

SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY, Albert R. Frey, Secretary, 673 Greene av., Brooklyn.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME. (See separate article.)

SOROSIS, Mrs. Emma V. Townsend, Secretary, 218 W. 44th st.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 144 Madison av.

TREE-PLANTING AND FOUNTAIN SOCIETY, 177 Remsen st., Brooklyn.

TREE-PLANTING ASSOCIATION, Dr. J. Duncan Emmet, Secretary.

(See also ART CLUBS, CHARITABLE SOCIETIES, CLUBS, DRAMATIC, MEDICAL, and MUSICAL SOCIETIES.)

Sons of New York.—An important social club composed exclusively of men of African descent. Full members must be natives of New York State; associate members, having no vote, may be natives of any State in the Union. It was organized in 1884, and for some years had no fixed home. But in 1891 a committee was appointed to seek a house which might be purchased. This committee met with many difficulties and insults. People whom they went to see entertained for a while their proposition to purchase a certain house and lot, and then bluntly

informed them that "as they were colored they could not transact business with them." Finally, in November, 1891, they purchased a house at 153 W. 53d st., and it was transformed into a handsome and commodious club-house. It was opened on January 29, 1892.

Sorosis, a society of women, was organized with 12 members in March, 1868, at the residence of its founder, Mrs. J. C. Croly. Its objects, as stated, were and are "to promote pleasant and useful relations among women of thought and culture, and render them helpful to each other." The membership is now about 150. They are elected by ballot, and divided into 10 standing Committees, representative of the active interests of women, such as Education, Art, Science, Music, Philanthropy, the Drama, House and Home, Business, and Journalism. These committees have charge of the social meetings, and provide the papers for discussion, and so forth. The initiation fee is \$5; the annual dues \$5. The regular meetings of the club consist of social and business meetings, and are held on the first and third Mondays of each month.

South Amboy is on the south side of the Raritan River, at the point where that stream empties into Raritan Bay. It is directly opposite the southern point of Staten Island, about 25 miles from Manhattan in a southwest direction. It is the terminus of the Camden and Amboy division of the Pennsylvania Railway, and in former days freight and passengers to or from New York were carried by water from or to South Amboy, the place being then an important railway point. Population about 5,000. Accessible by Central R. R. of New Jersey, by Pennsylvania R. R., and by steamer from pier 42 North River, at 3 P. M. on week-days. The fare by either railway is 70 cts.; round trip, \$1.10; by boat, 25 cts. The Central R. R. of New Jersey is the more convenient of the two lines.

South Beach.—A small beach resort patterned after Coney Island. It is on the east shore of Staten Island and reached by the ferry and rapid transit trains; fare, 10 cents. Since the season of 1897 its buildings have been largely rebuilt, and it has been otherwise much improved.

South Brother Island.—A small island in the East River, near Port Morris, used for athletic sports.

Southern Boulevard was projected as a fine avenue for the district north of the Harlem River, but has never fulfilled the expectations entertained for it. It leaves 3d av. on the line of E. 133d st., and, after running east for a short distance, turns north, and afterward northwest, ending at Bedford Park on Jerome av. Its length is over five miles. The first half mile is paved with granite; for the rest of the distance it was once well macadamized, but the surface has never been good since the car-tracks were laid. Above the Boston road, where these turn off, it is much better. The lower part runs through a level district of abandoned country places and new cheap homes; above Tremont av. it skirts Bronx Park.

Special Agents' Club.—1252 Broadway. An organization of representatives of important out-of-town newspapers.

Speedway. (See HARLEM RIVER DRIVEWAY.)

Spiritualists.—There are several societies of these which hold meetings more or less regularly every Sunday, but they have no fixed quarters.

Spuyten Duyvil is a small village at the junction of Spuyten Duyvil Creek and the Hudson River, in the borough of the Bronx. The branch of the Hudson River Railroad from W. 30th st. joins the main line here. Fare, 20 cents.

Spuyten Duyvil Creek separates Manhattan Island from the mainland on the northwest, and connects the Harlem River with the Hudson. According to Washington Irving, it received its name from the fact that Antony Van Corlear, the trusty henchman of Pieter de Groot, one dark and stormy night swore that he would swim across the water in spite of the devil (Spyt den Duyvil), and was drowned in the attempt.

Star Theatre, corner 13th st. and Broadway.—This theatre was formerly Wallack's Theatre, but, after the removal

of the Wallack Company to Broadway and 30th st., was given up to "stars" and "star" companies.

Staten Island is in shape an irregular triangle, its base being bounded by the Kill Van Kull, which separates it from the mainland of New Jersey on the north and Newark Bay; its longest side on the east and south, by New York harbor and the lower or maritime bay respectively; and its shortest side on the west by Staten Island Sound, or Arthur Kill, which runs between it and New Jersey. Its area is about 60 square miles, its greatest length 13 miles, and its greatest breadth 8 miles. The island is very hilly, and its shores are almost everywhere dotted with the villas of New York business and professional men, many of whom make it their place of residence all the year round. On the eastern shore, at the point forming one side of the Narrows, is Fort Wadsworth (which see), and a line of water batteries, which, with Fort Hamilton and Fort Lafayette on the opposite shore, command the entrance to the harbor. On the north shore is the Sailors' Snug Harbor (which see). There is a complete system of railway on the island. One line extends from Tompkinsville to Tottenville, following the longest side of the triangle about a mile from the shore, and connects with Perth Amboy, New Jersey, by a steam ferry about every hour. Another line (the Rapid Transit Line) extends from Richmond Beach, on the east side, stopping at Stapleton and Tompkinsville, to St. George, and thence goes a little south of west to Elizabeth, New Jersey, where it connects with the Baltimore & Ohio road. A bridge has been built across the Arthur Kill for this purpose. The ferry-boats now touch only at St. George, instead of going on to other places. Fare to each of these villages from Whitehall st., New York, ten cents. Staten Island forms the county of Richmond, N. Y., the county village being Richmond, situated near the center of the island, and about 2 miles from the railway. The entire population is nearly 50,000. The island became a part of New York city on January 1, 1898.

Statues and other Monuments.

—All statues or other monuments in the public parks and squares of New York,

including Central Park, are comprised in the following list:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

ARTHUR.—A heroic statue of the late President Chester A. Arthur, by G. E. Bissell, stands on a pedestal of Quincy granite at the N. E. corner of Madison sq.

BEETHOVEN.—A bronze bust of Beethoven on a granite pedestal 15 feet high, in Central Park, on east side of the Mall near the music stand, unveiled July 22, 1884.

BOLIVAR.—An equestrian statue of Gen. Simon Bolivar, the Liberator, stands at the west side of Central Park, near 81st st. entrance. It is by R. De la Cora, and was a gift from the people and Government of Venezuela. It was unveiled June 17, 1884.

BURNS.—A bronze statue of Robert Burns, modeled by John Steele, of Edinburgh, was presented to New York by resident Scotchmen in 1880. It stands opposite the statue of Scott, at the southern end of the Mall, Central Park.

CERVANTES.—A bronze bust, in Central Park.

COLUMBUS.—A marble statue of Christopher Columbus, of colossal size, the work of Miss Emma Stebbins, was presented to the city in 1869 by Mr. Marshall O. Roberts. It is now stored in the Arsenal Building, in Central Park, no site having yet been selected for it. A Columbus monument, made in Italy to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, stands at the entrance to Central Park, at 8th av. and 59th st. It was unveiled on October 12, 1892. A bronze replica of Sunol's statue of Columbus, which stands in the Prado, Madrid, was erected on the Mall in Central Park by the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, and was unveiled on May 12, 1894.

"COMMERCE," an ideal figure cast in bronze, about 8 feet high, presented to the city in 1865 by Mr. Stephen B. Guion, stands in Central Park, near the 8th av. and 59th st. entrance.

CONKLING.—A bronze statue of Roscoe Conkling, designed by J. Q. A. Ward, was placed in Madison sq. in 1893.

COOPER.—A bronze statue of Peter Cooper stands in Cooper Union Park, at

the junction of 4th av. and the Bowery. It was paid for by popular subscriptions, executed by Augustus St. Gaudens, and unveiled on May 29, 1897.

COX.—A bronze statue of S. S. Cox stands in Astor pl. It was erected by the letter-carriers of the United States, in recognition of his interest in their welfare; executed by Miss Louise Lawson, and unveiled on July 4, 1891.

DE PEYSTER.—A bronze statue of Abraham de Peyster was placed in Bowling Green in 1895 by General John Watts de Peyster.

DODGE.—A bronze statue of William E. Dodge was erected by merchants of the city at the junction of Broadway, 6th av., and 36th st., Oct. 22, 1885.

EAGLES AND GOAT.—A bronze casting, east of the Mall, executed by Fratin, and presented to the city by Gordon W. Burnham in May, 1863.

ERICSSON.—A life-size bronze statue of John Ericsson was unveiled in Battery Park on April 26, 1893. It was designed by J. Scott Hartley.

FALCONER.—A bronze group placed on a high bluff, near the statue of Webster. It was presented by Mr. George Kemp, Feb. 28, 1872, and is the work of George Simonds.

FARRAGUT.—A statue of the late Admiral Farragut, executed by Augustus St. Gaudens, stands at the N. W. corner of Madison sq. park. It was presented to the city by the Farragut Memorial Association. It is the most admired of the city's collection, as a work of art.

FRANKLIN.—A large bronze statue of the famous American printer, philosopher, and patriot, was erected in Printing-House sq. in 1872, after the design of Plassman and at the expense of Capt. De Groot, formerly a steamboat commander on the Hudson.

GARIBALDI.—A bronze statue of Garibaldi, of heroic size, by Giovanni Turini, stands in Washington sq. It was presented to the city of New York by Italian residents, and unveiled June 4, 1888.

GRANT MONUMENT.—(See under head of GRANT'S TOMB.)

GREELEY.—A colossal bronze statue of Horace Greeley, the founder of the New York *Tribune*, stands at the entrance to

the *Tribune* office, at Nassau and Spruce sts. It was executed by J. Q. A. Ward. The cost was defrayed by private subscription, chiefly by the owners of the *Tribune*. The statue was unveiled on September 20, 1890. Another bronze statue of Horace Greeley stands in Greeley sq., at the junction of Broadway and 6th av. It was executed by Alexander Doyle, erected by a Grand Army post and Typographical Union, and unveiled on May 30, 1894.

HALE.—A fine bronze statue of Nathan Hale, who was put to death as a spy by the British in the War of the Revolution, stands in City Hall Park. It was executed by Frederick Macmonnies, erected by the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and unveiled on Nov. 25, 1893.

HALLECK.—A bronze statue of the poet Fitz-Greene Halleck was erected on the Mall in Central Park in 1877. The figure is seated, and placed on a granite pedestal. Modeled by Wilson MacDonald.

HAMILTON.—A granite statue of Alexander Hamilton, presented to the city by his son, John C. Hamilton, in 1880. It was executed by Ch. Conradts, and stands on the west side of the East Drive, N. W. of the Art Museum.

HANCOCK.—A bronze statue of Gen. W. S. Hancock, designed by Wilson MacDonald, was, on Dec. 31, 1893, presented to the city by the Grand Army of the Republic, and was unveiled in Hancock sq., at St. Nicholas av. and 123d st.

HOLLEY.—A colossal bronze bust of Alexander L. Holley stands in Washington Square. It was executed by J. Q. A. Ward, and was paid for by the mechanical engineers of America and Europe. It was unveiled on October 2, 1890.

HUMBOLDT.—A bronze bust of Alexander von Humboldt, by Gustave Blaesser, stands on a granite pedestal in Central Park, near the 5th av. and 59th st. entrance. It was presented to the city by a number of German residents on the 100th anniversary of the birth of the distinguished *savant*, Sept. 14, 1869.

HUNT.—A memorial to the architect Richard M. Hunt, consisting of a semi-circular bench adorned with a bust of Hunt by D. C. French, is recessed in the wall of Central Park on 5th av. above

70th st. It was the joint gift of several art societies to the city in 1898.

"INDIAN HUNTER."—An ideal figure of life-size by J. Q. A. Ward, stands a little west of the Mall in Central Park.

IRVING.—Mr. Joseph Wiener presented a colossal bronze bust of Washington Irving to the city in May, 1866. It was executed by Beer, a European sculptor, and stands in Bryant Park, facing 40th st.

LAFAYETTE.—A bronze statue of Lafayette, modeled by Bartholdi, was erected in Union sq. opposite Broadway, in 1876, by French residents.

LIBERTY ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD. (See elsewhere.)

LINCOLN.—The bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln, in the S. W. cor. of Union sq. was erected by popular subscription shortly after his assassination. It was modeled by H. K. Browne, the designer of the Washington statue on the other side of the square.

MAZZINI.—A bronze bust of the Italian agitator, of heroic size, on a pedestal 10 ft. in height, stands on the West Drive, near the Seventh Regiment monument, in Central Park. It is by Turini, and was presented to the city by Italian residents in 1878.

MOORE.—On the banks of the Pond, and near the 5th av. entrance, is a bust of Thomas Moore by Dennis B. Sheehan. It was given to the city, May 28, 1880, by the Moore memorial committee.

MORSE.—A life-size bronze statue of Prof. S. F. B. Morse, by Byron M. Pickett, stands in Central Park, near the 5th av. and 72d st. entrance. It was erected by the telegraphic craft in 1871.

OBELISK, THE EGYPTIAN, described under separate head.

SCHILLER.—A bronze bust of the poet stands on a sandstone pedestal in the Ramble of Central Park. It is by C. L. Richter, and was presented by German residents in 1859.

SCOTT.—A copy of the bronze statue of Sir Walter Scott, modeled by John Steele, and standing in Edinburgh, was presented to New York by resident Scotchmen in 1872. It is placed on an Aberdeen granite pedestal, on the Mall, near the southern end.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—A bronze figure of a private soldier of this command, modeled by J. Q. A. Ward, was erected in 1874, in commemoration of those members who fell in battle during the late civil war, in Central Park on the West Drive near 72d st.

SEWARD.—The bronze statue of William H. Seward in the S. W. cor. of Madison sq. was erected in 1876. Its designer is Mr. Randolph Rogers.

SHAKESPEARE.—The bronze statue of William Shakespeare at the lower end of the Mall in Central Park was placed in position May 23, 1872, on the 300th anniversary of the great dramatist's birth. It is the work of J. Q. A. Ward.

SIMS.—A bronze statue of Dr. J. Marion Sims was unveiled in Bryant Park October 20, 1894. It was modeled and cast by Müller, of Munich, Germany, and was paid for by dollar contributions from 10,000 of Dr. Sims's associates, friends, and patients.

STUYVESANT.—There is a marble effigy of Gov. Peter Stuyvesant in the outer wall of St. Mark's Church, 2d av. and 10th st.

THE PILGRIM.—This is a bronze statue, 9 feet high, by J. Q. A. Ward, to commemorate the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock in 1620. The costume is historically correct, and the statue is very picturesque. It is located near the lake in Central Park where the roadway leading from 5th av. at 72d st. crosses the Eastern drive, and is a gift from the New England Society.

"THE STILL HUNT," by Kemeys, represents a beast of prey ready to leap upon its victim. It is on a rock overlooking the East drive, near the Obelisk, in the Central Park.

THORWALDSEN.—A bronze statue of Thorwaldsen, cast from a mold made by himself, was in November, 1894, erected by the Danes of New York and Brooklyn at 59th st. and 6th av., on the border of Central Park.

TIGRESS AND YOUNG.—A fine group, presented to the Central Park in October, 1867, by twelve New York gentlemen. It is in bronze, is by Augustus Caine, and stands a few yards west of the terrace.

WASHINGTON.—An equestrian statue of George Washington is one of the most



STATUE OF WASHINGTON, U. S. SUB-TREASURY, WALL STREET.
U. S. Custom House beyond.

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prominent features of Union sq. It is of heroic size, and was modeled by H. K. Browne.

WASHINGTON.—A statue of Washington stands at the entrance of the Sub-Treasury Building, at the corner of Wall and Broad sts., this being the site of Federal Hall, where Washington took the oath of office as first President of the United States, April 30, 1789. The figure is in civic costume, and of colossal size. On the south wall in the interior of the Sub-Treasury is placed the stone on which Washington stood when he took the oath of office. The statue was unveiled on the day after Evacuation Day, Nov. 26, 1883. J. Q. A. Ward was the sculptor.

WASHINGTON.—A copy of the Houdon Statue is at Riverside Park, opposite the block between 88th and 89th sts. It is a gift of the children of the public schools of the city.

WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE.—A group by Bartholdi representing Washington and Lafayette was presented by Charles B. Rouss in 1899 and placed at Morningside and Manhattan avs.

WASHINGTON ARCH.—A grand triumphal arch at the foot of 5th av. on Washington sq. First erected in wood from a design by Stanford White, as one of the decorations of the city at the centennial of Washington's inauguration. Afterward reproduced in marble by popular subscription.

WEBSTER.—A heroic bronze statue of Daniel Webster is at the junction of 72d st. and the West Drive. It is the gift of Mr. Gordon W. Burnham, and was modeled by Thomas Ball.

WORTH.—A granite obelisk at the intersection of Broadway, 5th av., and 25th st., was erected by the corporation of the city in 1857, in honor of Maj.-Gen. Worth, who died in Texas in 1849, and whose body was here interred on Nov. 25, 1857, with imposing ceremonies. It is one of the conspicuous objects of Madison square.

Besides these in the public parks and squares, there are several monuments in Trinity and St. Paul's churchyards, the most prominent being the "Martyrs' Monument" in the northeast corner of Trinity churchyard, erected by the Trinity corporation in memory of the American pa-

triot who died in British prisons in this city during the Revolutionary War; the monument to Captain Lawrence, of the "Chesapeake," whose dying words, "Don't give up the ship!" are prominently cut thereon, standing to the left of the entrance to Trinity Church; that to Thomas Addis Emmet on the left of the Broadway end of St. Paul's Church, and that to General Montgomery under the Broadway portico of the church.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

HEINE.—A fountain commemorative of the German poet, Heinrich Heine, was placed in the small park at Mott av. and 161st st. in 1899.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

BEETHOVEN.—A bronze bust near the Italian flower-garden in Prospect Park. It was presented by the United Singers of Brooklyn.

GRANT.—A bronze equestrian statue in Bedford av. near Dean st., given to the former city of Brooklyn by the Union League Club, near whose house it stands. The statue is from a model by William Ordway Partridge, and was unveiled April 25, 1896.

IRVING.—Bronze bust of Washington Irving in Prospect Park, near the Italian flower-garden, presented by Demas Barnes.

LINCOLN.—A bronze statue erected by popular subscription and dedicated October 21, 1869. It formerly stood on the Prospect Park Plaza, but in 1895 it was removed to the Flower Garden overlooking the Lake.

MARYLAND SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.—A beautiful shaft standing on the slope of Lookout Hill, Prospect Park. It was erected in August, 1895, by the Sons of the American Revolution, in conjunction with the Brooklyn Department of Parks, in honor of the 400 Maryland soldiers who fell defending the rear of the American army on its retreat after the battle of Long Island.

MOORE.—Near the Italian flower-garden in Prospect Park is a bronze bust of the Irish poet, Tom Moore, presented by the St. Patrick's Society.

MOZART.—A bust of Mozart won as a prize by the United Singers of Brooklyn

in a Saengerfest held in Philadelphia was given by them to the city and unveiled October 23, 1897. It stands in the Flower Garden, Prospect Park.

PANTHERS.—A pair of remarkably life-like panthers in bronze, by A. P. Proctor, stand on high pedestals at the 3d st. entrance of Prospect Park.

PAYNE.—John Howard Payne is represented in bronze in Prospect Park. The bust was presented by the Faust Club, and stands near the farmhouse.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS MEMORIAL ARCH.—Commemorates those who gave their lives to their country in the civil war. It stands on the Plaza, facing the main entrance to Prospect Park. Additional bronze work is to be placed upon it.

STRANAHAN.—Prospect Park contains a bronze statue of James S. T. Stranahan, for twenty-one years President of the Prospect Park Commission.

WARREN.—In the Prospect Park Plaza is a bronze statue of Maj.-Gen. Gouverneur Kemble Warren of heroic size. It was designed by Henry Baerer, and was unveiled July 4, 1896.

Steamboats.—The waters adjacent to New York are traversed daily by a large number of steamboats of all sizes, but nearly all side-wheelers, with from one to three decks, and invariably painted white. The boats which ply between New York and Boston (Fall River, Stonington, or Norwich), Albany, and Atlantic Highlands are of colossal size, and are richly furnished and decorated. A list of the passenger lines and single boats running from New York to near-by landings is given below, with the starting-point and the times of sailing of each. Following this is a list of places with the names of the lines by which each may be reached, and the price of passage. The landings of minor lines are subject to changes, and so are the rates of fare. In winter, some boats stop running and the fares on others are reduced. Intending travelers will do well, therefore, to consult recent advertisements in the daily papers and periodical guide-books.

ALBANY DAY LINE.—Desbrosses st., 8.40; W. 22d st., 9 A. M. Annex from Fulton st., Brooklyn, 8 A. M.

AURORA (Str.).—W. 22d st., 1.30 P. M.; Battery, 1.45 P. M.; Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 2 P. M., including Sunday.

BEN FRANKLIN.—Franklin st., 3 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT STEAMBOAT CO.—Pike st., 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. (Saturday, 2 P. M.); E. 31st st., 3.15 (Saturday, 2.15). Sunday, 5 and 5.15 P. M.

CATSKILL LINE.—Christopher st., 6 P. M.

CENTRAL HUDSON STEAMBOAT CO.—Franklin st., 4 and 5 P. M.

CHRYSTENAH (Str.).—W. 10th st., 3.45 P. M. (Saturday, 2.30); W. 22d st., 4 P. M. (Saturday, 2.45).

CITIZENS' LINE.—W. 10th st., 6 P. M., except Saturday, and including Sunday.

C. W. CHAPIN.—Murray st., 5 P. M., Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

EAST CHESTER LINE.—Rutgers st., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 1 P. M.

FALL RIVER LINE.—Warren st., 5.30 P. M., daily. Annex boat leaves Brooklyn 4.30, Jersey City 5. In winter leaves Warren st. at 5 P. M., and Sunday boat does not run.

GLENVILLE.—Pike st., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 2 P. M.

HARTFORD LINE.—Peck Slip, 5 P. M.

HINGHAM LINE.—Pier 13, E. R.

HUNTINGTON (Str.).—Pike st., 1 P. M., Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

IDLEWILD (Str.).—Peck Slip, 4 P. M. (Saturday, 3 P. M.; Sunday, 9.30 A. M.); E. 21st st., 4.15 P. M. (Saturday, 3.15 P. M.)

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.—W. 22d st. every even hour from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.; Pier 1, N. R., half an hour later, including Sunday.

JOY STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Catharine st., Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 5 P. M.

MAGENTA (Str.).—Bloomfield st., 3.45 P. M. (Saturday, 2.45); Rector st., 4 (Saturday, 3). Sunday, Rector st. only, 9.30 A. M., 6.30 P. M., for Keyport; 2 P. M. around Staten Island.

MAID OF KENT.—Pike st., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 2 P. M.

MAINE STEAMBOAT CO.—Market st., 5 P. M., except Wednesday and Sunday.

MARY E. GORDON.—Clinton st., Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 12 M.

META (Str.).—Pier 19, E. R., 12 M.

MONMOUTH PARK STEAMBOAT CO.—Little W. 12th st., 8.45 A. M., including Sunday; Battery, 9 A. M.

MONTAUK STEAMBOAT CO.—Pike st., Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 5 P. M. (Saturday, 1 P. M. in summer.)

MORTON LINE.—Canal st., 2 P. M.

MOUNT MORRIS (Str.).—Fulton st., E. R., 11.30 A. M., 5.30 P. M.

NEW BRUNSWICK (Str.).—Rector st., 3 P. M. (Saturday, 2 P. M.).

NEW HAVEN LINE.—Peck Slip, 3 P. M., 12 P. M. Sunday, 9.30 A. M. and 12 P. M.

NORTHPORT (Str.).—Broome st., 2 P. M.

NORWICH LINE.—Spring st., 5.30 P. M.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.—Spring st., Saturday, 4 P. M.

PATTEN LINE.—W. 13th st., 8, 9, 11 A. M., 2.40 P. M. (Saturday, third boat 12.45 P. M.) Sunday, 8.40, 9 A. M. From Battery, on all trips, 30 minutes later.

PEOPLE'S LINE.—Canal st., 6 P. M.

PORT CHESTER (Str.).—Pike st., 1 P. M., Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

PROVIDENCE LINE.—Spring st., 5.30 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH LINE.—W. 22d st., 8.40, 10 A. M., 1.30 P. M.; W. 10th st., 8.50, 10.15 A. M., 1.40 P. M.; Battery, 9.15, 10.35 A. M., 2.05 P. M.; Jewell's Wharf, Brooklyn, 9.30, 11 A. M., 2.15 P. M., including Sunday.

ST. MICHAELS (Str.).—Pier 6, N. R., 10.45 A. M.

S. A. JENKS.—Franklin st., 3 P. M.

SANDY HOOK LINE.—Rector st., 4.30, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 2, 3.45, 4.30, 5.30 P. M. Sunday, 9.30 A. M., 1 P. M.

SAUGERTIES LINE.—Christopher st., 6 P. M. (Saturday, 1 P. M. in summer.)

SEA BIRD (Str.).—Franklin st. When tide serves in Shrewsbury River.

SOUTH NORWALK LINE.—Beekman st., 2.15 P. M. Saturday, 1.35 P. M.

STAMFORD LINE.—Pike st., 2.55 P. M.; Saturday, 2.30 P. M., Sunday, 5 P. M.; E. 31st st. 3.15 P. M., Saturday, 3 P. M.

STARIN'S NEW HAVEN LINE.—Dey st., 9 P. M., daily except Saturday.

STONINGTON LINE.—Spring st., 6 P. M.

TOLCHESTER (Str.).—Sundays only. S. 5th st., Brooklyn, E. D., 8.15; Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 8.30; W. 10th st., 9.15; W. 22d st., 9.30; W. 129th st. 10; Yonkers, 10.45 A. M.

ALBANY.—*Albany Day*, \$2, exc. \$3.50; *People's*, \$1.50, exc. \$2.50; *Citizens'* (Sunday only), \$1.50, exc. \$2.50.

ASBURY PARK.—*Patten*, 50c., exc. 80c.

ASTORIA.—*Mount Morris*, 10c. (See also FERRIES.)

ATHENS.—*Catskill*, \$1, exc. \$1.70.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS.—*Sandy Hook*, 60c., exc. \$1.

BARRYTOWN.—*Saugerties*, \$1, exc. \$1.50.

BAYVILLE.—*Northport*, 60c., exc. \$1.

BLOCK ISLAND.—*Montauk* (except Saturday), \$2, exc. \$3.50.

BOSTON. (See FALL RIVER, NEW LONDON, PROVIDENCE, STONINGTON, and OCEAN S. S. CO.)

BRANCHPORT.—*Patten*, 35c., exc. 50c.

BRIDGEPORT.—*Bridgeport*, 50c., exc. 75c.

CATSKILL.—*Albany Day*, \$1.50; *Catskill*, \$1, exc., \$1.70.

CENTER ISLAND.—*Portchester*, 50c.

COLD SPRING (L. I.).—*Portchester*, 50c.

COLD SPRING (on the Hudson).—*Central Hudson Steamboat Co.*, 50c., exc. 75c.

CONEY ISLAND.—*Iron Steamboat*, exc., 25c.

CORNWALL.—*Central Hudson Steamboat Co.*, 50c., exc. 75c.

COTTAGE CITY.—*Maine Steamship*, \$4, exc. \$7.

COXSACKIE.—*Catskill*, \$1, exc. \$1.70.

CRANSTON'S.—*Central Hudson Steamboat Co.*, 50c., exc. 75c.; *Tolchester* (Sundays), exc. 50c.

CROTON.—*Morton*, 30c., exc. 40c.

DEEP RIVER.—*Hartford*, \$1.50, exc. \$2.25.

DOBBS FERRY.—*Chrystenah*, 25c., exc. 45c.

EASTCHESTER.—*Eastchester*, 25c.

- EAST HADDAM.—*Hartford*, \$1.50, exc. \$2.25.
- ELIZABETHPORT.—*Meta*, 15c., exc. 25c.
- ESOPUS.—*Central Hudson Steamboat Co.*, 75c.; exc. \$1.25.
- FAIRHAVEN.—*Sea Bird*, 35c., exc. 50c.
- FALL RIVER.—*Fall River*, \$3.
- FISHKILL.—*Central Hudson Steamboat Co.*, 50c., exc. 75c.
- GERMANTOWN.—*Catskill*, \$1, exc. \$1.70.
- GLASTONBURY.—*Hartford*, \$1.50, exc. \$2.25.
- GLEN COVE.—*Idlewild*, 35c., exc. 50c.
- GRASSY POINT.—*Chrystenah*, 45c., exc. 60c.
- GREAT NECK.—*Idlewild*, 35c., exc. 50c.
- GREENPORT.—*Montauk*, \$1.50, exc. \$2.50.
- GREENWICH.—*Maid of Kent*, 35c., exc. 50c.
- HARLEM.—*Mount Morris*, 10c.
- HARTFORD.—*Hartford*, \$1.50, exc. \$2.25.
- HAVERSTRAW.—*Chrystenah*, 40c., exc. 60c.
- HIGHLAND BEACH.—*Patten*, 35c., exc. 50c.
- HIGHLAND.—*Central Hudson Steamboat Co.*, 75c., exc. \$1.25.
- HIGHLANDS.—*Sea Bird*, 35c., exc. 50c.; *Monmouth Park*, 35c., exc. 50c.; *Patten*, 35c., exc. 50c.
- HUDSON.—*Albany Day*, \$1.50; *Catskill*, \$1, exc. \$1.70.
- HUNTINGTON.—*Huntington*, 50c.
- HYDE PARK.—*Kingston*, \$1; *Saugerties*, 75c., exc. \$1.25.
- IRVINGTON.—*A. Brearley*, 25c.
- KEYPORT.—*Magenta*, 30c., exc. 50c.
- KINGSTON.—See RONDOUT.
- LINLITHGOW.—*Catskill*, \$1, exc. \$1.70.
- LINOLEUMVILLE.—*New Brunswick*, 20c., exc. 30c.; *Meta*, 20c., exc. 30c.
- LONG BRANCH.—*Patten*, 35c., exc. 50c.
- MALDEN.—*Catskill*, \$1, exc. \$1.70.
- MAMARONECK.—*Mary E. Gordon*, 25c.
- MARLBOROUGH.—*Central Hudson Steamboat Co.*, 75c., exc. \$1.25.
- MIDDLETOWN.—*Hartford*, \$1.50, exc. \$2.25.
- MILTON.—*Central Hudson Steamboat Co.*, 75c., exc. \$1.
- NEW BRUNSWICK.—*New Brunswick*, 50c., exc. 80c.
- NEWBURG.—*Albany Day*, 75c., exc. \$1; *Tolchester* (Sunday), exc. 50c.; *Central Hudson Steamboat Co.*, 75c., exc. \$1.
- NEW HAMBURG.—*Central Hudson Steamboat Co.*, 75c.; exc. \$1.25.
- NEW HAVEN.—*New Haven*, \$1, exc. \$1.50 (Sunday, \$1); *Starin*, 75c., exc. \$1.25.
- NEW LONDON.—*Norwich*, \$1.50.
- NEWPORT.—*Fall River*, \$3.
- NEW ROCHELLE.—*Mary E. Gordon*, 25c.
- NORTHPORT.—*Northport*, 75c., exc. \$1.25.
- NYACK.—*Chrystenah*, 30c., exc. 50c.
- OAK HILL.—*Catskill*, \$1, exc. \$1.70.
- OCEAN GROVE.—*Patten*, 50c., exc. 80c.
- OCEANIC.—*Sea Bird*, 35c., exc. 50c.
- ORIENT.—*Montauk*, \$1.50, exc. \$2.50.
- OYSTER BAY.—*Port Chester*, 50c.
- PEEKSKILL.—*Chrystenah*, 45c., exc. 60c.; *Morton*, 40c., exc. 50c.
- PERTH AMBOY.—*New Brunswick*, 25c., exc. 40c.; *Meta*, 25c., exc. 40c.; *St. Michaels*, 25c., exc. 40c.
- PLEASURE BAY.—*Patten*, 35c., exc. 50c.; *Monmouth Park*, 35c., exc. 50c.
- PORTCHESTER.—*Glenville*, 35c.
- PORTLAND.—*Maine Steamship*, \$5, exc. \$8.
- POUGHKEEPSIE.—*Albany Day*, \$1, exc. \$1.50; *Central Hudson Steamboat Co.*, 75c., exc. \$1.25.
- PROVIDENCE.—*Providence*, \$3; *C. W. Chapin*, 75c.; *Joy*, \$1, exc. \$1.50.
- RANDALL'S ISLAND.—*Mount Morris*, 10c.
- RED BANK.—*Sea Bird*, 35c., exc. 50c.
- RHINEBECK.—*Saugerties*, \$1, exc. \$1.50.
- ROCKAWAY BEACH.—*Rockaway*, exc. 30c. (Sunday, 50c.).
- ROCKLAND LAKE.—*Chrystenah*, 40c., exc. 60c.

RONDOUT.—*Central Hudson Steamboat Co.*, \$1, exc. \$1.50.

ROSLYN.—*Idlewild*, 35c., exc. 50c.

SAG HARBOR.—*Montauk*, \$1.50, exc. \$2.50.

SAUGERTIES.—*Saugerties*, \$1, exc. \$1.50.

SAYBROOK.—*Hartford*, \$1.50, exc. \$2.25.

SEABRIGHT.—*Patten*, 35c., exc. 50c.; *Monmouth Park*, 35c., exc. 50c.

SHELTER ISLAND.—*Montauk*, \$1.50, exc. \$2.50.

SING SING.—*S. A. Jenks*, 25c.

SMITH'S LANDING.—*Catskill*, \$1, exc. \$1.70.

SOUTH AMBOY.—*New Brunswick*, 30c., exc. 50c.

SOUTH NORWALK.—*South Norwalk*.

SOUTHOLD.—*Montauk*, \$1.50, exc. \$2.50.

STAATSBURG.—*Saugerties*, \$1, exc. \$1.50.

STAMFORD.—*Harlem*, 35c., exc. 50c.

STATEN ISLAND (around).—*Magenta*, 50c.

STOCKPORT.—*Catskill*, \$1, exc. \$1.70.

STONINGTON.—*Stonington*, \$1.75.

STUYVESANT.—*Catskill*, \$1, exc. \$1.70.

TARRYTOWN.—*Chrystenah*, 30c., exc. 50c.; *A. Brearley*, 25c.

TIVOLI.—*Saugerties*, \$1, exc. \$1.50.

TOTTENVILLE.—*New Brunswick*, 25c., exc. 40c.; *St. Michaels*, 25c., exc. 40c.

TROY.—*Citizens'*, \$1.50, exc. \$2.50.

ULSTER LANDING.—*Saugerties*, \$1, exc. \$1.50.

VERPLANCKS.—*Chrystenah*, 45c., exc. 60c.

WARD'S ISLAND.—*Mount Morris*, 10c.

WEST POINT.—*Albany Day*, 75c., exc. \$1; *Central Hudson Steamboat Co.*, 75c., exc. \$1; *Tolchester* (Sunday only), exc. 50c.

YONKERS.—*Albany Day*, 25c.; *Chrystenah*, 15c., exc. 25c.; *Ben Franklin*, 15c.

Steam Heat and Power.—Business buildings, hotels, apartment-houses, and many private dwellings, are now heated by steam. In the lower part of the city, steam for heating purposes and

for power is largely supplied from a central station, pipes for conveying it to the buildings being laid under the streets, like gas- and water-mains. In consequence, the streets are often torn up and travel much impeded; and it is charged that the heat from the steam-pipes has a bad effect upon the adjacent pipes, causing leakage of gas and occasional explosions.

Steamships.—There are often a half dozen European steamers that leave and arrive at the port of New York in a single day. In addition to the "great ocean ferry" from here to Europe, on which there are nearly a dozen different lines running, there are steamship lines to South and Central America, the West Indies, and the Windward Islands, and to Florida, New Orleans, Texas, Mexico, Cuba, Savannah, and other domestic and foreign ports. Permission may readily be obtained to inspect the interior of a steamer, as she lies at the dock, and the stranger will find no small degree of pleasure in visiting one of the steamers of a great ocean line on sailing day. The hours of sailing vary with the tides, and can be learned from the advertising columns of the daily papers. The fare to Europe varies from \$60 to \$150, according to the accommodation secured and the speed of the vessel.

In recent years the speed of steamships has been greatly increased, and there has been much competition between the principal lines to Southampton and Liverpool, to make the quickest passage. The speed-record from Southampton to New York is now held by the North German Lloyd's steamship *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*. That vessel made the run in September, 1897, in 5 days, 22 hours, 35 minutes. The *Deutschland*, of the Hamburg-American line, holds the eastward record for a passage of 5 days, 11 hours, 45 minutes, in August, 1900. Among the Liverpool steamers, the *Lucania* holds the record, with runs from Queenstown to New York of 5 days, 7 hours, 23 minutes, in October, 1894, and from New York to Queenstown of 5 days, 8 hours, 38 minutes, in September, 1894.

The following is a list of the domestic and foreign ports for which steamers leave New York, together with the starting-place and location of office:

STEAMSHIPS.

PORTS.	Start from	Offices or lines.
Alexandria, Va.	Foot Beach st.	235 West st.
Amsterdam.	5th st., Hoboken.	Hamburg-Amer.
Antwerp.	7th st., Hoboken.	Phœnix.
“	Foot Fulton st., N. R.	Internat. Nav. Co.
Baltimore, Md. (<i>via</i> Canal) ...	Piers 6 and 7, N. R.	N. Y. and Balto. Trans. line.
Bangor, Me.		Manhattan S. S. Co.
Barbados and Antigua.	Foot W. 10th st.	Quebec S. S. Co.
“ “ “	Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn..	Sloman's line.
Bermuda.	Foot W. 10th st.	Quebec S. S. Co.
Bordeaux.	Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn..	Bordeaux S. N. Co.
“	Manhanset Dock, Jersey Cy.	Comp. Gen. Trans.
Bremen.	Gansevoort st.	N. German Lloyd.
“	Congress st., Brooklyn...	N. German Lloyd.
Bristol (England).	Pier 56, N., R.	Bristol City line.
Charleston, S. C.	Foot W. 10th st.	Clyde line.
Colon.	Pier 57, N. R.	Panama R. R. S. S.
Copenhagen.	4th st., Hoboken.	Thingvalla line.
Curaçoa.	Roberts's Stores, Brooklyn.	Red D line.
Demerara.	Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn..	32 Beaver st.
Dominica.	Foot W. 10th st.	39 Broadway.
Eastport, Me.		Manhattan S. S. Co.
Galveston, Texas.	Burling sl.	Mallory line.
Genoa.	Union Stores, Brooklyn ...	Anchor.
“	2d st., Hoboken.	N. German Lloyd.
Glasgow.	Foot W. 24th st.	Anchor line.
“ (<i>via</i> Belfast).	Foot W. 21st st.	Allan-State line.
Halifax, N. S.	Richard st., Brooklyn...	Red Cross.
Hamburg.	1st st., Hoboken.	Hamburg-Amer.
“	Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn..	27 S. William st.
Havana.	Foot Wall st.	N. Y. and Cuba Mail.
“	Pier 10, E. R.	Co. Transatlantica.
Havre.	Foot Morton st.	Comp. Gen. Trans.
“	Pier 59, N. R.	11 Broadway.
“	Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn..	Barber & Co.
Hayti.	Foot W. 25th st.	24 State st.
“	Pier 15, E. R.	Clyde.
Hull.	Foot Montague st., Brkln..	Atlantic Trans. line.
Jacksonville.	Foot W. 10th st.	Clyde.
Jamaica, Kingston.	Foot W. 25th st.	Atlas.
Key West.	Burling sl.	Mallory.
Liverpool.	Foot Clarkson st.	Cunard line.
“	Foot W. 10th st.	White Star line.
“	Foot King st., N. R.	White Star line.
London.	Foot Houston st.	National line.
“	Prentice's stores, Brooklyn.	Atlantic Trans. line.
Manila.	Pier B, Jersey City.	Barber & Co.
“	Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn..	U. S., China, Japan.
Maracaibo (<i>via</i> Curaçoa).	Roberts's Stores, Brooklyn.	Red D.
Martinique and St. Lucia.	Foot W. 10th st.	39 Broadway.
Nassau.	Pier 12, E. R.	Bahamas S. S. Co.
“	Foot Wall st.	N. Y. and Cuba Mail.
New Orleans, La.	Foot Rector st.	Pier 9, N. R.
“ “ “	Foot Charlton st.	530 Washington st.

STEAMSHIPS.—(*Concluded.*)

PORTS.	Start from	Offices or lines.
Norfolk, Va.....	Foot Beach st.....	Old Dominion.
Portland, Maine	Foot W. 10th st.....	Maine S. S. Co.
Porto Rico.....	Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn	80 Wall st.
Port Royal, S. C.....	Burling sl.....	Mallory line.
Portsmouth, Va.....	Foot Beach st.....	Old Dominion.
Richmond, Va.....	Foot Beach st.....	Old Dominion.
Rotterdam.....	5th st., Hoboken	Hamburg-Amer.
St. Jago and Cienfuegos, Cuba	Foot Pine st.....	113 Wall st.
St. Johns, N. F.....	Richard st., Brooklyn....	Red Cross.
San Domingo.....	Foot Roosevelt st.....	Clyde.
Savannah	Foot Spring st.....	Ocean S. S. Co.
Southampton	2d st., Hoboken	N. German Lloyd.
"	Foot Fulton st., N. R.....	Internat. Nav. Co.
"	1st st., Hoboken	Hamburg-Amer.
Stettin	1st st., Hoboken	Scandia.
Trinidad	Union Stores, Brooklyn...	Trinidad.
Turk's Island.....	Foot Roosevelt st.....	Clyde
Washington, D. C.....	Foot Beach st.....	235 West st.
Wilmington, N. C.....	Foot W. 10th st.....	Clyde.
Windward Islands	Foot W. 10th st.....	Quebec S. S. Co.

Steam Vessels, Inspectors of.

—Office in Post-Office building. The inspectors of steam vessels and boilers act under the authority of the United States. All vessels must be inspected once a year; and the certificate of the inspectors setting forth the condition of the vessel and her machinery, and, if she be a passenger boat, the number of persons she may carry must be posted conspicuously in the saloon. Cases of overcrowding are now happily infrequent.

Steinway Hall is on the north side of 14th st., between 4th av. and Irving pl. It occupies a portion of the building erected by Steinway & Sons, the well-known pianoforte manufacturers.

Stenographers.—The Metropolitan Stenographers' Association, numbering about 350 persons of both sexes, has a club-house at 359 W. 22d st. There are parlors and dining-rooms, and classes in stenography and typewriting.

Stock Exchange.—The New York market for the purchase and sale of public stocks, bonds, and similar securities, is in Broad st. near Wall, running through to New st. Members only are allowed upon the floor. The Exchange opens at 10 A. M. and closes at 3 P. M., excepting

Saturday, when the closing hour is 12 M., and members are forbidden to make transactions in stocks in or near the Exchange except during those hours. The general list of stocks and bonds dealt in is called regularly, and there is a free list of stocks, etc., called at the request of members. Seats in the Exchange are transferable with the consent of the Committee on Admissions. The record price for a seat is now \$70,000. In case of the death of a member his seat is disposed of by the committee, and after paying any claims for dues or contracts against him the balance is handed over to his heirs. In addition to this, a gratuity fund has been established which pays to the heirs of the dead man the sum of \$10,000 without any deductions whatever. Any member who becomes insolvent or fails to meet his contracts is suspended, and can not be readmitted until he has settled with his creditors. In case he fails to do this his seat is sold for their benefit. There are 1,100 members. The chief transactions in 1896 were: Government bonds, \$27,-121,550; State and railway bonds, \$367,-943,550; shares of stock, 54,490,634. The scene upon the floor of the Exchange during business hours is one of indescribable noise and confusion, and during times of financial disturbance the place resembles Bedlam. Formerly there was a

good deal of "hazing" and "skylarking" indulged in by the members, especially on the days preceding holidays, but of late years the custom has been largely discontinued. The 15th of September is White Hat Day, and the smashing of the white hats worn by members during the summer is religiously attended to. The facilities for doing business offered by the Exchange are very great, its management excellent, and the work of settling disputes by the Committee on Arbitration much more speedily, intelligently, and satisfactorily accomplished than it could be by the law courts. Visitors are admitted to the gallery free at all times when the Exchange is open. The Exchange dates from May 17, 1792, when twenty-five of the brokers in "public stock" who met under the shade of a butternut-tree about opposite to what is now No. 60 Wall st., drew up an agreement pledging themselves to charge no commission to any person less than $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent "on the specie value," and to give a preference to "each other" in their negotiations. The Exchange will occupy temporary quarters in the Produce Exchange for a year from May, 1901, while a new 10-story marble front building is being erected for it on the site of its old one and adjoining lots. The new building will have frontages of 137.8 feet on Broad st., 152.1 feet on New st., and 14.8 feet on Wall st., and will cost about \$1,000,000. The upper part will be used for offices.

Storage.—Large warehouses where one can hire rooms, small enough to put in two or three trunks or large enough to receive the furniture of an entire building, have of late been established in every part of the city. Ordinarily the person hiring a room is furnished with a key, which gives him access at all reasonable hours. At these places also, wagons, trucks, and porters may be ordered for moving furniture from one part of the city to the other. Among the best of these places are the Manhattan Storage and Warehouse Co., cor. Lexington av. and 42d st., and the Lincoln Storage Co., 41st st., between Park and Madison avs.

Street-Cleaning, Department of.—Office at 13-21 Park Row. Under charge of a Commissioner appointed by the

Mayor for six years at a salary of \$7,500 a year. The streets are swept by uniformed laborers, and, when and where it is desirable, by machines constructed for that purpose. Broadway, the avenues, and principal streets are swept daily, and all other streets three times weekly. In case of a heavy fall of snow, a contractor is called in to remove it, besides which the entire force of the department is massed, from the different precincts, on the principal thoroughfares, which are divided into sections, the men from each precinct having certain sections to clean. When the main thoroughfares are cleaned, then the men and carts return to their own precincts and perform their regular work. However, the fact of massing the men, as mentioned above, is not allowed to interfere with the removal of ashes from the different precincts, as they must be taken up by the ash-cartmen before going to work on snow. After the ashes and garbage and street-sweepings have been collected from the streets and sidewalks, they are taken to the dumps of the department, which are situated from one half a mile to one mile apart, on both the East and North Rivers. At these dumps scows are at all times ready for the reception of the ashes, etc., which, when loaded, are towed away by the tugs of the department from the several dumps to about four miles at sea, where the scows are unloaded; or to Riker's Island, where the refuse is used for filling up submerged lands.

The following rules were adopted by the Department in 1896:

1. Garbage will be kept separate in such vessels as the Board of Health may prescribe, and will be collected by special carts.

2. Ashes and dust (free from paper and other rubbish) will be kept within the house, or in the back yard, in special cans. From these they will be removed in tied bags by department men, who will stand them on the edge of the sidewalk.

3. Street dirt will be placed in a bag (carried on a light truck) as fast as it is swept up. When the bag is filled it will be tied and stood on the sidewalk. The ash-carts will move slowly along the streets, with enough men attending to throw the bags into them as they pass.

4. All refuse, other than garbage, ashes, and dust, will be kept within the house until called for by the department "pa-

per carts," which will remove everything the householder wants to get rid of, from an envelope to a mattress or a cooking-stove. These things will be taken to central depots, where everything of salable value will be separated, and all else will be burned.

Present Commissioner, P. E. Nagle.

Appropriations for the Department in 1901, \$5,001,922.

Street Railway Routes.—The fare is commonly 5 cts., for any distance for an adult person; children under four years are carried free, and there are no half fares. At numerous points free transfers are granted from one line to another operated by the same company, so that a passenger may travel on several different cars for a single fare.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

A large number of surface lines in this borough are operated by a single corporation, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, main office, 621 Broadway, and transfers are exchanged between them at intersecting points. The Third Avenue Railroad, main office, 1119 3d av., also owns or leases a considerable number of lines, which exchange transfers among themselves. As the Metropolitan Company has recently obtained control of the Third Avenue system, new transfer arrangements may be expected. The lines controlled by the Third Avenue Company also sell transfers to the elevated railroad for 3 cts. The general direction of these lines is either from north to south, running parallel with the East and North Rivers, or from east to west, from river to river; and for convenience they are so divided here:

Lines running North and South.

AMSTERDAM AVENUE. (See SIXTH AVENUE AND AMSTERDAM AVENUE LINE.)

ASTOR PLACE BRANCH. (See FIRST AND SECOND AVENUE LINE.)

ASTOR PLACE BRANCH. (See FOURTH AVENUE LINE.)

ASTORIA FERRY BRANCH. (See FIRST AND SECOND AVENUE LINE.)

BELT LINE. (See CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINE.)

BROADWAY (*Cable*).—Starting at 7th av. and 59th st. on 7th av., to 45th st. and

Broadway, on Broadway to Bowling Green, to State st., to Whitehall st., to South Ferry. Returning on Whitehall st., to Bowling Green, thence by same route to 59th st.

Transfers at 59th st. and 7th av. on 59th st. (red) cars going east, with a re-transfer at 59th st. and Lexington av. on Lexington av. cars going north; 50th st. and 7th av. on 7th av. cars going south; 50th st. and 7th av. on Columbus av. cars going north; 34th st. and Broadway on 34th st. (red) cars going east or west; Houston st. and Broadway on Av. C cars going west; Prince st. and Broadway on Av. C cars going east; Spring st. and Broadway on Metropolitan Cross-town cars going east or west; Duane st. and Broadway on Chambers st. cars going east; Chambers st. and Broadway on Chambers st., cars going west; Fulton st. and Broadway on Fulton st. cars going east or west; from north-bound cars only on 28th and 29th st. Cross-town cars; Vesey st. (from north-bound cars only) on 6th av. cars or on 8th av. cars going north.

AVENUE B. (See CITY HALL, AVENUE B, AND THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.)

AVENUE D. (See DRY DOCK AND EAST BROADWAY LINE.)

CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER (*Western Belt Line*; *Horse*).—Starting at 59th st. and 10th av., on 10th av. to West st., to Battery pl., to State st., to Whitehall st., to South Ferry. Returning from South Ferry on Whitehall st., to Bowling Green, to Battery pl., to West st., to 10th av., to 59th st.

Transfers at 14th st. and 10th av. on 14th st. (green) cars going east; Charlton and West sts. on Av. C cars going east; Duane and West sts. on Chambers st. cars going east; Fulton and West sts. on Fulton st. cars going east; 59th st. and 10th av. on 59th st. Cross-town cars; on 28th st. and 29th st. Cross-town cars; on 34th st., and on 42d st. cars going west.

CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER (*Eastern Belt Line*; *Horse*).—Starting at 59th st., on 1st av., to 23d st., to Av. A, to 14th st., to Av. D, to 8th st., to Lewis st., to Houston st., to Mangin st., to Grand st., across Grand st. to Corlear st., to Monroe st., to Jackson st., to Front st., to South st., to Front st., to Whitehall st., to South Ferry. Returning from South Ferry to South st., to Broad st., to Water st., to

Old Slip, to South st., to Montgomery st., to South st., to Corlear st., to Grand st., to Goerck st., to Houston st., to Av. D, to 14th st., to Av. A, to 23d st., to 1st av., to 59th st.

Transfers at Fulton and South sts., on Fulton st. cars going west; on Chambers st. cars, and on 18th st., 23d st., 29th st., 34th st., 42d st., 59th st., and 86th st. Metropolitan Cross-town cars.

CITY HALL, AVENUE B AND THIRTY-FOURTH STREET LINE (*Horse*).—Leaves Ann st. and Broadway. Runs through Park row to E. Broadway, to Clinton st., to Av. B, to 14th st., to 1st av., to 34th st., to ferry. Returns by same route to 2d st., to Av. A, to Essex st., to E. Broadway, to Park row, to Ann st. and Broadway.

Transfers at Grand st. to Grand, Desbrosses, and Vestry st. line.

COLUMBUS AVENUE (*Cable*).—Starting at 109th st. and Columbus av., along Columbus av. to 9th av., to 53d st., to 7th av., thence following the route of the Broadway cars to South Ferry. Returning by the same route.

Transfers at 65th st. and Columbus av. on 9th av. cars going in the same direction; 65th st. and Columbus av. on Amsterdam av. cars going in the same direction; 59th st. and Columbus av. (from south-bound cars only) on 59th st. (red) cars going east with a retransfer at 59th st. and Lexington av. on Lexington av. cars going north; on 7th av. cars going south, 34th st. on 42d st. cars to go west, and on 34th st. cars going west, on 29th st. cars going west, on 28th st. cars going east; 109th st. and Columbus av. on Lenox av. electric cars going north, with a retransfer at 116th st. and Lenox av. on electric cars going east; and on Broadway same transfers as the Broadway Cable line.

DRY DOCK AND EAST BROADWAY LINE (*Horse*).—Leaves Ann st. and Broadway. Runs through Park row to E. Broadway, to Grand st., to Columbia, to Av. D, to 14th st., to Av. A, to 23d st. Ferry. Returns by same route to 14th st., to Av. B, to 10th st., to Av. D, to 8th st., to Lewis, to Grand, thence by same route to starting-point.

Transfers at Grand st. to Grand, Desbrosses, and Vestry st. line. Also to Av. B, 3d av., 10th st., and Central Cross-

town lines. Also to the elevated railroad at any station for 3 cts. extra.

EIGHTH AVENUE (*Horse and Electric*).—Starting at 157th st. on 8th av., to Hudson st., to Canal st., to West Broadway, to Vesey st., on Vesey st. to Broadway. Returning from Vesey st. and Broadway on Vesey st. to Church st., to Chambers st., to West Broadway, to Canal st., to Hudson st., to 8th av., to 157th st. Part of the cars diverge at 150th st. on MeComb's Lane, to Harlem River.

Transfers at 116th st. and 8th av. on Lenox av. cars going in the same direction with a retransfer at 109th st. on Columbus av. cars; on Amsterdam av. cars going in the same direction; 86th st. Cross-town cars going east; to 42d st. cars at 34th st. east or west; 59th st., 34th st., 23d st., 14th st., white, yellow, or blue cars, east or west; Bleecker st. cars at 12th st.; 8th st. cars at W. 10th st.; and to Broadway cable cars going south, at Vesey st.; Metropolitan Cross-town cars; west on ferry cars of the 6th av. line; west on Av. C cars; east and west on the 28th and 29th st. Cross-town cars.

FIRST AND SECOND AVENUE LINE (*Horse*).—Leaves foot of Fulton st. Runs through Fulton st. to Water st., to Peck slip, to South, to Oliver, to Chatham sq., to Bowery, to Grand st., to Forsyth, to Houston, to 2d av., to 129th st., Harlem. Runs all night. Returns by 2d av. to 23d st., to 1st av., to Houston st., to Allen, to Grand, etc., to Bowery, to Park row, to New Bowery, to Pearl, to starting-point.

Eighty-sixth Street Branch from cor. 86th st. and 2d av., to Astoria Ferry, foot 92d st.

Worth Street Branch.—From Park row, through Worth to Broadway. From Worth and Park row by same route to and from Harlem as main line.

Astor Place Branch.—From 1st av. and 127th st. to 59th st., to 2d av., to Stuyvesant st., to Astor pl. and Broadway.

FOURTH AVENUE LINE (*Electric*).—Leaves Broadway, opposite the Astor House. Runs through Park row to Centre st., to Grand, to Bowery, to 4th av., to Grand Central Station, on 42d st., to Vanderbilt av., to 44th st., to Madison av., to 138th st., Mott Haven. Returns through Madison av. to 42d st., to 4th av., to Bowery, to Broome st., to Centre st., to starting-point.

Astor Place Branch.—From Broadway, through Astor place to 4th av., thence same as main line northward, returning by same route.

Shoppers' Branch.—From Varick st. through 6th av. to 23d st., to 4th av., thence same as main line northward, returning by same route.

Thirty-fourth Street Branch.—From 4th av. through 32d st. to Lexington av., to 34th st., to East River, Hunter's Point ferry.

Transfers at 86th st. on Cross-town cars going east or west; at 59th st. on Cross-town (red) cars going east or west.

LENOX AVENUE AND COLUMBUS AVENUE (*Electric*).—Starting at 146th st. and Lenox av., along Lenox av. to 116th st., to Manhattan av., to 109th st., to Columbus av. Returning by the same route.

Transfers at 109th st. and Columbus av. on Columbus av. cable cars going south; 116th st. and 8th av. on 8th av. cars going in the same direction; 116th st. and Lenox av. on cars going east, with a retransfer at 116th st. and Lexington av. to north-bound cars and at 105th st. and Lexington av. on Lexington av. cars going south.

LENOX AVENUE AND LEXINGTON AVENUE (*Electric*).—Starting at 146th st. and Lenox av., along Lenox av. to 116th st., to Lexington av., to 105th st. Returning by same route.

Transfers at 105th st. and Lexington av. on Lexington av. cable cars going south; 116th st. and Lenox av. on cars going west, with a retransfer at 109th st. and Columbus av. on Columbus av. cars going south.

LEXINGTON AVENUE (*Cable and Electric*).—Starting at 130th st. and Lexington av., along Lexington av. to 23d st., to Broadway, thence following the route of the Broadway line to South Ferry. Returning by the same route. (Operated by electricity north of 105th st.)

Transfers at 105th st. and Lexington av. on cable cars going south; 86th st. and Lexington av. on Cross-town cars; 59th st. and Lexington av. (from south-bound cars only) on 59th st. (red) cars going west, with retransfers; 34th st. and Lexington av. on 34th st. (red) cars going east or west; 23d st. and Lexington av. (from south-bound cars only) on 23d st. cars going east, with a retransfer at 1st

av. and 23d st. on Av. C cars going south; 23d st. and Broadway (from south-bound cars only) on 23d st. cars going west; Lexington av. and 105th st. on electric cars going north, with a retransfer at 116th st. and Lenox av. on electric cars going west; and on Broadway same transfers as the Broadway Cable line.

SEVENTH AVENUE (*Horse*).—Starting from 50th st. and 7th av. on 7th av., to Greenwich av., across 6th av. to Clinton pl., to McDougal st., to W. 4th st., to Thompson st., to Canal st., on Canal st. to Broadway. Returning from Broadway on Canal st., to Sullivan st., to W. 3d st., to McDougal st., to Clinton pl., across 6th av. to Greenwich av., to 7th av., to 50th st.

Transfers at 34th st. and 7th av. on 34th st. (red) cars going east or west; 14th st. and 7th av. on 14th st. (green) cars going east or west; McDougal and W. 4th st. on Metropolitan Cross-town cars going north to 14th st. ferry, N. R., or south to Grand st. ferry, E. R.; Thompson and Broome sts. on Metropolitan Cross-town cars going west to Desbrosses st. ferry, N. R., or east to Grand st. ferry; Canal and Thompson sts. on 6th av. or on 8th av. cars going south; at 28th st. to the 28th st. cars going east; at 29th st. to the 29th st. cars going west; 50th st. and 7th av. on Broadway or Columbus av. cars going north.

SIXTH AVENUE (*Electric*).—Starting from 59th st. and 6th av., down 6th av. to Carmine st., to Varick st., to Canal st., to West Broadway, to Vesey st., along Vesey st. to Broadway. Returning from Broadway and Vesey st., on Vesey st. to Church st., to Chambers st., to West Broadway, to Canal st., to Varick st., to Carmine st., to 6th av., up 6th av. to 59th st.

Transfers at 59th st. and 6th av. on Amsterdam av. cars going north, or on 59th st. (red) cars going east, with a retransfer at 59th st. and Lexington av. on Lexington av. cars going north; 34th st. and 6th av. on 34th st. (red) cars going east or west; at 29th st. going west and at 28th st. going east on Cross-town cars; 14th st. and 6th av. on 14th st. (green) cars going east or west; Varick and Houston sts. on Av. C cars going west; Vesey st. and Broadway on Broadway cable cars going south; Canal and Thompson sts. (from north-bound cars only) on 7th av. cars going north.

SIXTH AVENUE AND DESBROSSES STREET FERRY (Electric).—Starting from 59th st. and 6th av., down 6th av. to Carmine st., to Varick st., to Watts st., to West st., to Desbrosses Street Ferry. Returning by same route.

Transfers at 34th st. and 6th av. on 34th st. (red) cars going east or west; 14th st. and 6th av. on 14th st. (green) cars going east or west; Houston and Varick sts. on Av. C cars going west; Watts and Varick sts. on 6th av. cars going south; 59th st. and 6th av. on Amsterdam av. cars going north, or on 59th st. (red) cars going east, with a retransfer at 59th st. and Lexington av. on Lexington av. cars going north.

SIXTH AVENUE AND AMSTERDAM AVENUE (Electric).—Starting at 125th st. and Broadway, along 125th st. to Amsterdam av., to Broadway, to Columbus av., to 59th st., to 6th av., along 6th av. to 8th st. The Fort George cars start on Amsterdam av. at 195th st. Returning by same route.

Transfers at 65th and Columbus av. on Columbus av. cable cars, from north-bound cars going north, or from south-bound cars going south; 59th st. and Columbus av. (from south-bound cars only) on 59th st. (red) cars going east, with a retransfer at 59th st. and Lexington av. on Lexington av. cars going north; 59th st. and 6th av. (from north-bound cars only) on 59th st. (red) cars going east, with retransfer at Lexington av. and 59th st. on Lexington av. cars going north; 34th st. and 6th av. on 34th st. (red) cars going east or west; 14th st. and 6th av. on 14th st. (green) cars going east or west; 8th st. and 6th av. on 6th av. cars going south; 8th st. and 6th av. on Desbrosses st. ferry cars going south.

SIXTH AVENUE (Shoppers' Line) (Electric).—Starting at 86th st. and Central Park West, along Central Park West to 59th st., to 6th av., along 6th av. to Varick st. Returning by same route.

Transfers at 34th st. and 6th av. on 34th st. (red) cars going east or west; 14th st. and 6th av. on 14th st. (green) cars going east or west; 8th st. and 6th av. on 6th av. cars going south; 8th st. and 6th av. on Desbrosses st. ferry cars going south; 59th st. and 6th av. (from north-bound cars only) on Amsterdam av. cars going north, or on 59th st. (red)

cars going east, with a retransfer at Lexington av. and 59th st. on Lexington av. cars going north.

THIRD AVENUE LINE (Electric).—Leaves Broadway, opposite Astor House. Runs through Park row, to Bowery, to 3d av., to 129th st. Returns by same route.

Transfers at Grand st. and Canal st. to the Dry Dock and E. Broadway line; at 42d st. to the 42d st. and Boulevard line; at 125th st. to the 125th st. line. Also to the elevated railroad at any station on payment of 3 cts. extra.

UNIVERSITY PLACE LINE.—Starting from Union sq. on University pl. to Wooster st., to Spring, to Bowery, to Delancey, to East, to Grand st. ferry. Returns by nearly same route.

Transfers at E. 14th st. on Br'dway cars.

FIFTH AVENUE STAGE LINE.—Public omnibuses run on 5th av., from 86th st. to Washington sq., through West Broadway to Bleecker st., returning by the same route.

Transfers at 5th av. and 14th st. to cross-town cars of 14th st. and Union sq. line.

Lines running East and West.

AVENUE C (Horse).—Starting from 34th st. and 1st av. on 1st av. to 23d st., to Av. A, to 17th st., to Av. C, to 3d st., to 1st av., to Houston st., to West st., to Chambers st. ferry. Returning from Chambers st. ferry on West st. to Charlton st., to Prince st., across Bowery to Stanton st., to Pitt st., to Av. C, to 18th st., to Av. A, to 23d st., to 1st av., to 34th st.

Transfers at 10th st. and Av. C on 10th st. ferry cars going east or south, and on 8th st. cars going east or west; Broadway and Houston st. on Broadway cars going north or south; Varick and Houston sts. on 6th av. cars going north or south; Hudson and Houston sts. on 8th av. cars going north or south; 1st av. and Houston st. to 1st av. cars north or south; Houston and West sts. on Belt Line cars going north; Prince st. and Broadway on Broadway cars going north or south; Av. C and Houston st. (from east-bound cars only) on Green Line cars going east; 23d st. and Av. A (from north-bound cars only) on 23d st. cars going west; 34th st. and 1st av. to 34th st. (red cars) going west, with a retransfer at 34th st. and Lexington av. on the Lexington av. cars going north; Houston

or Stanton st. on 4th av. cars north or south.

TENTH STREET FERRY AND PITT AND RIDGE STREET BRANCH (Horse).—Starting from 10th st. ferry on 10th st. to Av. D, to 11th st., to Av. C, to Pitt st., to Gouverneur st., to Madison st., to Montgomery st. Returning from Madison and Montgomery st. on Montgomery st., to Ridge st., to Houston st., to Av. C, to 10th st., to 10th st. ferry.

Transfers at 10th and Av. C on Av. C cars (main line) going north or south; Madison and Montgomery sts. on Chambers st. cars going east or west.

BLEECKER STREET AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE (Horse).—Starting at 23d st. ferry, N. R., on 23d st. to 9th av., to 14th st., to Hudson st., to Bleecker st., to Wooster st., to Canal st., across Broadway to Elm st., to Reade st., to Centre st., to Park row (Brooklyn Bridge). Returning from Brooklyn Bridge to Centre st., to Leonard st., to Elm st., to Canal st., to Greene st., to Bleecker st., to McDougal st., to W. 4th st., to W. 12th st., to Hudson st., to 9th av., to 23d st., to 23d st. ferry, N. R.

Transfers at 14th and Hudson sts. on 14th st. (green) cars going east or west; Wooster and Spring sts., on Metropolitan Cross-town cars going east or west; on 9th av. cars at 14th st.; on 8th av. cars at 12th st.; Brooklyn Bridge on Fulton Ferry cars to Fulton Ferry.

BOULEVARD. (See FORTY-SECOND ST. AND BOULEVARD LINE.)

BROOKLYN BRIDGE AND FULTON FERRY (Horse).—Starting from Brooklyn Bridge on Park row to Beekman st., to South st., to Fulton Ferry. Returning from Fulton Ferry, on Fulton st. to William st., to Ann st., to Park row, to Brooklyn Bridge.

Transfers at Brooklyn Bridge on Bleecker st. cars going north.

CENTRAL PARK CROSS LINE (Horse).—Starting from Astoria Ferry on E. 92d st. to Av. A, to E. 86th st., to Madison av., to E. 85th st. to Central Park, on Park Transverse road to Central Park West and W. 86th st., through W. 86th st. to Riverside drive. Returning by same route.

Transfers with Madison, Lexington, 7th, and 8th av. lines.

CHAMBERS STREET AND GRAND STREET FERRY (Horse).—Starting from Grand st. ferry on East st. to Cherry st., to Jackson

st., to Madison st., to New Chambers st., to Chambers st., across West st., to Pavonia Ferry. Returning from Pavonia Ferry through West st. to Duane st., to New Chambers st., to Madison st., to Jackson st., to Cherry st., to East st., to Grand st. ferry.

Transfers at Madison and Montgomery sts. on Av. C cars going north; Chambers st. and Broadway on Broadway cars going north or south; Chambers and West sts. on Belt Line cars going north or south; Duane st. and Broadway on Broadway cars going north or south; Chambers and Centre sts. on 4th av. cars; and Monroe and Jackson sts. on 1st av. cars.

CHAMBERS STREET AND ROOSEVELT STREET FERRY (Horse).—Starting at Roosevelt st. ferry through South st. to James Slip, to New Chambers st., to Chambers st., across West st. to Pavonia Ferry. Returning from Pavonia Ferry through West st., to Duane st., to New Chambers st., to James Slip, to South st., to Roosevelt st. ferry.

Transfers at Chambers st. and Broadway on Broadway cars going north or south; Chambers and West sts. on Belt Line cars going north or south; Chambers and Centre sts. on 4th av. cars, and Monroe and Jackson sts. on 1st av. cars.

CHRISTOPHER AND TENTH STREET LINE (Horse).—Starting at Christopher st. ferry, through Christopher st. to Greenwich av., to 8th st., to Av. A, to E. 10th st., to ferry foot E. 10th st. Returns by E. 10th st., to Av. A, to E. 9th st., to Stuyvesant, to 8th, to Greenwich av., to W. 10th st., to West, to Christopher st. ferry.

DESBROSSES, VESTRY, AND GRAND STREET LINE (Horse).—Starting at Grand st. ferry, through Grand st. to Sullivan, to Vestry, to Greenwich, to Desbrosses, to Desbrosses st. ferry. Returns by Desbrosses st., to Washington, to Vestry, thence by same route to starting-point.

Transfers to 3d av., Av. B, and Av. D cars.

FIFTY-NINTH STREET (Electric).—Starting at 59th st. and 10th av. on 59th st., to 1st av. Returning by same route.

Transfers at 59th st. and Lexington av. (from east-bound cars only) on Lexington av. cars going north; 59th st. and 6th av. (from west-bound cars only) on 6th av. cars going south; 59th st. and 7th av.

(from west-bound cars only) on Broadway cars going south; 59th st. and Columbus av. (from west-bound cars only) on Columbus av. cars, or on 9th av., or on Amsterdam av. cars going north; also on 1st, Madison, and 8th av. cars going north or south.

FORTY-SECOND STREET AND BOULEVARD LINE (*Electric*).—Cars run from the 34th st. ferry, E. R., to 1st av., to 42d st., to 7th av., to Broadway, to Manhattan st., to Fort Lee Ferry, at 129th st. Another branch (*Horse*) runs from the 34th st. ferry to 42d st., across the city to the West Shore Ferry, W. 42d st., cars continuing all night. A third branch (*Horse*) leads from 1st av. and 110th st., along 110th st. to St. Nicholas av., to Manhattan st., to Fort Lee Ferry, at 129th st.

Transfers to 2d av., 42d st., and 10th av. cars. Also to the elevated railroad at any station for 3 cts. extra.

FORTY-SECOND STREET AND GRAND STREET FERRY (*Green Line; Horse*).—Starting at 42d st. ferry, N. R., on 42d st. to 10th av., to 34th st., to Broadway, to 23d st., to 4th av., to 14th st., to Av. A, to 1st st., to Houston st., to Cannon st., to Grand st., to Grand st. ferry. Returning from Grand st. ferry, on Grand st. to Goerck st., to Houston st., to 2d st., to Av. A, to 14th st., to 4th av., to 23d st., to Broadway, to 34th st., to 10th av., to 42d st., to ferry, N. R. Note.—Between 23d st. and 34th st. every alternate car runs on 23d st. and on 6th av. instead of on Broadway.

Transfers at 10th av. on Belt Line cars; at 34th st. and 9th av. on 9th av. cars going north; on 8th av. cars; from east-bound cars on 6th av. cars going north or south; at 34th st. from east-bound cars on Broadway cars going north or south; from east-bound cars on Amsterdam av. cars going north or south; 14th st. and 4th av. on 14th st. cars going west; Av. A and 3d st. (from north-bound cars only) on Av. C cars going west; also on 1st and 4th av. cars.

FOURTEENTH STREET (*Green Cars; Horse*).—Starting at 23d st. ferry, N. R., on 23d st. to 11th av., to 14th st. ferry, N. R., along 14th st. to Union sq. Returning by same route.

Transfers at 14th st. and 10th av. on Belt Line cars going north or south; 14th and Hudson sts. on Bleecker st. cars go-

ing north or south; 14th st. and 9th av. on 9th av. cars going north; 14th st. and 7th av. on 7th av. cars going north or south; 14th st. and 6th av. on 6th av. cars going north or south; 14th st. and 4th av. on Green Line cars to Grand st. ferry; on 4th av. cars, north or south; 23d st. and 11th av. on 23d st. cars going east.

FOURTEENTH STREET AND UNION SQUARE LINE (*Horse*).—Leaves Christopher st. ferry. Runs to Greenwich st., to 9th av., to 14th st., to 4th av. Returns through 14th st., to 9th av., to Gansevoort st., to Washington st., to Christopher st., to ferry.

Transfers at 14th st. and 5th av. to 5th av. stage line.

FULTON STREET (*Horse*).—Starting at Fulton Ferry, on Fulton st. to West st., to Cortlandt st. ferry or to Barclay st. ferry. Returning by same route.

Transfers at Fulton st. and Broadway on Broadway cars going north or south; Fulton and Greenwich sts. on 9th av. cars going north; Fulton and West sts. on Belt Line cars going north or south; Fulton and South sts. on Belt Line cars going north or south.

HARLEM AND MANHATTANVILLE. (See ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET LINE.)

METROPOLITAN CROSS-TOWN TO DESBROSSES STREET FERRY (*Horse*).—Starting at Grand st. ferry on Grand st. to East st., to Delancey st., across Bowery to Spring st., to West Broadway, to Broome st., to Sullivan st., to Watts st., to West st., to Desbrosses st. ferry. Returning by same route.

Transfers at Broadway and Spring st. on Broadway cars going north or south; Greene and Spring sts. on Bleecker st. cars going north; Sullivan and Broome sts. on 7th av. cars going north; Canal and Hudson sts. on 8th av. cars; Delancey st. and Bowery on 4th av. cars.

METROPOLITAN CROSS-TOWN TO WEST FOURTEENTH STREET FERRY (*Horse*).—Starting at Grand st. ferry on Grand st. to East st., to Delancey st., across Bowery to Spring st., to West Broadway, to W. 4th st., to Macdougall st., to Waverly pl., to Bank st., to Greenwich av., to W. 13th st., to 13th av., to 14th st. ferry, N. R. Returning by same route.

Transfers at Delancey st. and Bowery on 4th av. cars; Broadway and Spring st. on Broadway cars going north or south; Greene and Spring sts, on Bleecker st. cars going north; McDougal and W. 4th st. on 7th av. cars going north.

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH ST. LINE. (See FORTY-SECOND ST. AND BOULEVARD LINE.)

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH STREET LINE. (See under BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.)

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET (*Electric*).—From East River on E. and W. 125th st. to Manhattan st., to Fort Lee Ferry on North River. Returning same route. Also on E. and W. 125th st. to Manhattan st., to Amsterdam av., to W. 187th st. (Fort George).

Transfers with 3d av. cable and 110th st., Amsterdam av., and Boulevard horse-cars. Also to the elevated railroad for 3 cts. extra.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET (*Horse*).—Starting at 34th st. ferry E. R., on 34th st. to 10th av., to 42d st., to 42d st. ferry, N. R. Returning by same route.

Transfers at 34th st. and 1st av. (from east-bound cars only) on Av. C cars going south; 34th st. and Lexington av. on Lexington av. cars going north or south; 4th av. on 4th av. cars; 34th st. and Broadway on cable cars going north or south; 34th st. and 6th av. on 6th av. cars going north or south; 34th st. and 7th av. on 7th av. cars going north or south; at 8th av. on 8th av. cars.

TWENTY-EIGHTH AND TWENTY-NINTH STREET (*Compressed Air*).—From foot of W. 23d st. on 13th av. to 24th st., to 11th av. to 28th st., to 1st av., to 34th st. ferry, E. R. Returns by same route, except 29th st. instead of 28th st.

Transfers at 12th av. on 14th st. (green) cars going south.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET (*Electric*).—Starting at 23d st. ferry, N. R., along 23d st. to 23d st. ferry, E. R. Returning by same route.

Transfers at 11th av. on 14th st. (green) cars going south; 9th av. on 9th av. cars; at 8th av. on 8th av. cars; at 4th av. on 4th av. cars; at Lexington av. on Lexington av. cars going north; at 2d av. on 2d av. cars; at 23d st. and 1st av. on Av. C cars going south.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET (*Thirty-fourth Street Ferry Branch; Electric*).—Starting at 23d st. ferry, N. R., along 23d st. to 2d av., to 28th st., to 1st av., to 34th st. ferry, E. R. Returning from 34th st. ferry, E. R., to 1st av., to 29th st., to 2d av., to 23d st., along 23d st. to 23d st. ferry, N. R.

Transfers at 11th av. on 14th st. (green) cars going south; at 9th av. on 9th av. cars; at 8th av. on 8th av. cars; at 4th av. on 4th av. cars; at Lexington av. on Lexington av. cars going north.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

Except those otherwise noted, all the lines in this borough are owned by the Union Railway Co.; main office, 204 E. 128th st. They are operated by the overhead trolley. All lines of the Union Railway Co. transfer to the elevated railroad at any station for 3 cts. extra.

BOSTON AVENUE LINE.—From 129th st. and 3d av. Crosses Harlem River, and runs *via* 3d av. to Boston av. to West Farms. Returns by same route.

Transfers at West Farms with Tremont av. line.

CITY ISLAND (*Horse*).—Marshalls to Belden Point and return.

FORDHAM AND BEDFORD PARK.—Leaves 3d av., near 130th st. (south of Harlem Bridge), for Tremont, Fordham, and Bedford Park. Time to Bedford Park, 50 minutes.

Transfers at 138th st. east and west on 138th st. cars; at 150th st. on Westchester av. cars; at 161st st. on High Bridge cars; at 177th st. on Tremont av. cars.

HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND WEST FARMS.—Leaves 3d av., near 130th st. (south of Harlem Bridge), at intervals varying from 20 to 40 minutes. Time to West Farms, 35 minutes.

Transfers to intersecting lines.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH STREET AND PORT MORRIS.—From 8th av. through 135th st. to Madison av. to 138th st., to Port Morris. Return by same route.

Transfers to intersecting lines.

HIGH BRIDGE.—From E. 129th st. on 3d av. to E. 133d st., to Willis av., to Melrose av., to E. 161st st. to Jerome av., to Sedgwick av., to High Bridge. Return by same route. Another branch starts from 3d av. on E. 161st st.

Transfers to intersecting lines.

PORT MORRIS.—Starts from 129th st. and 3d av. Crosses Harlem River and through 3d av. to 133d st., thence through Boulevard to Lincoln av., to 138th st., to Port Morris. Returns by same route.

Transfers to intersecting lines.

JEROME AVENUE.—From Central Bridge on Jerome av. to Yonkers. Returns by same route.

Transfers at 161st st. on cars to High Bridge and to E. 129th st.; at Burnside av. on Tremont av. cars.

TREMONT AVENUE.—From Unionport to West Farms, thence on Tremont av. to Webster av., to Burnside av., to Jerome av. Will be extended to Cedar av. Returns by same route.

Transfers at 3d av. on Fordham and Bedford Park cars; at Jerome av. on Jerome av. cars.

WEST FARMS AND MOUNT VERNON.—From West Farms, passing Morris Park Race-Track, through Williamsbridge to Mount Vernon.

WESTCHESTER AVENUE.—From 3d av. and E. 150th st. through Westchester av. to Southern Boulevard. Returns by same route.

Transfers at 3d av. and E. 150th st. on Fordham and Boston av. lines.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.

BATH BEACH AND BENSONHURST LINE. (See FIFTH AV., WEST END, CONEY ISLAND AND THIRTY-NINTH ST., THIRD AV., and the EIGHTY-SIXTH ST. LINES.)

BAY RIDGE. (See THIRD AV. and FORT HAMILTON.)

BERGEN BEACH. (See FLATBUSH AV.)

BERGEN ST. LINE.—Leaves Park Row via Brooklyn Bridge, Sands, Adams, Boerum pl., Bergen st., Buffalo av., to Douglass st.

Transfers at Sands and Adams for Fulton Ferry; at Concord and Adams sts. to Park, Vanderbilt, Central, and 9th av. lines; at Boerum pl. and Atlantic av. to Hamilton Ferry via Hoyt and Sackett sts.; also to Hicks st. and South Ferry.

BERGEN STREET LINE.—From South Ferry via Atlantic av., Boerum place, Bergen st., and Buffalo av. to Douglass st.

Transfers at Hicks and Atlantic to the Hicks st. line; at Boerum pl. and Atlantic to City Hall, Bridge and Park Row, Hamilton and Fulton Ferries; also to

all lines running east on Atlantic av.; at Bergen st. to Hoyt st. line; at 5th av. to 5th av. lines; at Flatbush av. to 7th av. line; at Vanderbilt av., Washington av., to Canarsie; at Rogers av. to Manhattan Beach; at Nostrand av. to Broadway Ferry via Marcy av. line; and at East New York av. and Rockaway av. to Liberty av. line and to Broadway Ferry and Canarsie via Rockaway av.

BERGEN STREET AND LIBERTY AVENUE LINE. (See BERGEN ST. LINE and DOUGLASS AND LIBERTY AV. LINE.)

BOWERY BAY, NORTH BEACH.—From Manhattan over Brooklyn Bridge via Fulton st., to Myrtle av., to Washington av., to Flushing av.; also from Broadway Ferry along Kent av. to Grand st., along Grand st. to Maspeth, Newtown, Corona, and Bowery Bay.

BROADWAY FERRY AND SHEEPSHEAD BAY LINE.—From Broadway Ferry via Marcy av., Fulton st., Nostrand av., Bergen st., Rogers av., Avenue F, Ocean av., to Sheepshead Bay.

Transfers to Canarsie and Liberty av., Park av., Bergen st., Butler st., Douglass st. lines, and at Rogers and Church av. to 39th st. ferry and Canarsie via the Cross-town line.

BROADWAY FERRY. (See BROADWAY & HAMILTON FERRY LINE, BROADWAY FERRY AND CONEY ISLAND AND CANARSIE LINES; also transfers from all lines of the above.)

BROADWAY AND HAMILTON FERRY LINE.—From Hamilton Ferry via Sackett, Hoyt, Bergen, Nostrand av., Fulton, Marcy av., Broadway and S. 8th to Broadway Ferry.

Transfers to Hicks st. line; at Hoyt and Bergen sts. to City Hall, Bridge, Park Row, South, Fulton and Wall st. ferries, to all 5th av. lines, both ways; to 7th av., to 9th and Vanderbilt avs.; Canarsie; to Manhattan Beach and Coney Island, to Bergen st., to Park av., and to Douglass st. and Liberty av. lines.

BROADWAY AND JAMAICA AVENUE LINE.—From Broadway Ferry to Jamaica. Every third car from the ferry goes through to Jamaica.

BUSHWICK-MEEKER.—From Ridgewood via Myrtle av. to Bushwick, to Meserole, to S. 4th, to Bedford, to Broadway ferries, along Kent to Grand, to Humboldt, to Meeker av., to Calvary Cemetery.

Transfers to Flushing av., Union av., Graham av., Cypress Hills, Fresh Pond, Richmond Hill, Lorimer st., and Cross-town lines. Night schedule, 1 to 5 A. M., every fifteen and thirty minutes.

BUTLER AND DOUGLASS STREET LINE. (See DOUGLASS AND LIBERTY AV. LINE.)

CALVARY CEMETERY LINE.—From Greenpoint Ferry *via* Greenpoint av. to Calvary Cemetery (new entrance).

CANARSIE AND HAMBURG AVENUE LINE.—From Broadway Ferry *via* Broadway, Marcy av., S. 5th st., Johnson av., Morgan av., Hamburg av., Cooper st. and Rockaway av., to Canarsie Landing.

Transfers to Marcy av. line, Park and Central av. line and Evergreen Cemetery; to Douglass st., Bergen st., and Liberty av. lines, and at Rockaway av. and New Lots road to the Church av. and Cross-town line.

CHURCH AV. LINE.—Leaves 39th st. ferry *via* 39th st., 13th av., 37th st., Church av., and E. Broadway and New Lots road to Rockaway av.

Transfers at 5th av. and 39th st. to all 5th av. lines; going to Fort Hamilton, Bath Beach, Bensonhurst, Coney Island, Fulton Ferry, South Ferry, and bridge; at 39th st. and 10th av. to Coney Island *via* West End route; at E. Broadway and Rogers av. to Manhattan Beach and Broadway Ferry; and at Rockaway av. and New Lots road to Canarsie and Broadway Ferry *via* Canarsie line.

CONEY ISLAND LINE (Sea Beach Route).—From Greenpoint, Grand, Houston st., and Broadway ferries (Grand, Roosevelt, and 23d st. ferries, New York); take Cross-town line, transfer to Court or 3d av. lines; from Fulton Ferry and bridge take Court or 3d av. line from Wall st. ferry *via* Montague st., and Court or 3d av. lines; from South Ferry Cross-town line, transferring at Hamilton av.; from 39th st. ferry, 2d av. line through Bay Ridge, Bath Beach, West Brooklyn, Homewood, Mapleton, Woodlawn, Kings Highway, and Gravesend.

CONEY ISLAND AND THIRTY-NINTH STREET LINE.—Leaves 39th st. ferry *via* 39th st., New Utrecht av. and Bath av. to Coney Island.

Transfers at 5th av. and 39th st. to all 5th av. lines, both ways; at 39th st. and New Utrecht av. to the Cross-town and Marcy av. line.

CORONA.—From Fulton Ferry and from Manhattan *via* Bridge through Fulton st. to Myrtle av., Washington av., to Flushing av., to Maspeth, to Newtown and Corona; also from Broadway Ferry, through Kent av., to Grand st., to Maspeth, to Newtown and Corona.

COURT STREET LINE.—From Fulton Ferry, and from Manhattan *via* Bridge through Fulton st., to Court st., to Hamilton av., to 3d av., to 25th st., to 5th av. (Greenwood Cemetery). Day cars on three and four minutes headway.

Transfers to Hamilton av., Cross-town, Montague st., Greenpoint, Myrtle av., Gates av., Putnam av., Fulton st., Flatbush av. and 3d av. lines.

CROSS-TOWN ANNEX.—From Manhattan av. and Box st., through Manhattan av., to Vernon, to Borden av., to 34th st. ferry. Night cars.

CROSS-TOWN LINE.—Passing Twelfth Ward Park, Hamilton and South ferries, City Hall, Wall st. ferry, Navy Yard, City Park, Wallabout Market, Broadway ferries, Grand st., Greenpoint av. and Newtown Creek. From Erie Basin, *via* Richards, Woodhull, and Columbia sts., to Atlantic av. (South Ferry), through Court, Joralemon, Willoughby, and Raymond sts. to Park av., to Washington av., to Kent av., to Broadway (passing Grand and Roosevelt st. ferries), thence through Driggs and Manhattan avs. to and across Newtown Creek to Long Island City, through Vernon and Borden avs. to 34th st. ferry and Long Island Railroad depot, Long Island City. In returning, the same route is followed, excepting Driggs av. and Raymond st. Instead of these, the cars pass through Bedford av. and Navy st. (red light). Night cars every twenty to thirty minutes.

Transfers to all Fulton st. lines (up or down), Court st. line, Furman st. line, Hamilton av. line, Meeker av. line, Nosstrand av. line (in the direction of Prospect Park), Nassau av. line.

CYPRESS HILLS.—To Ridgewood Park, Evergreen, U. S. Military, Salem Field, Maimonides, Mount Hope, and Cypress Hills Cemeteries, Broadway and Fulton ferries and Bridge to main entrance Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Transfers at Broadway and Fulton st. (East New York) to Broadway line and

Fulton st. line; at Alabama av. and Fulton st. to Broadway line, Fulton st. line, Jamaica line.

CYPRESS HILLS EXTENSION.—From Alabama av., East New York, to Fulton st., to Crescent, to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

CYPRESS HILLS LINE.—To Evergreen Cemetery, Ridgewood Park and reservoir, Union Field, Machpelah, Hungarian, Jeshurun and Cypress Hills Cemeteries. From city line to St. Nicholas av., to Myrtle av., through Ridgewood, to Cypress av., to Cypress Hills.

Transfers at Ridgewood to Gates av. line, Myrtle av. line, Union av. line, Bushwick av. line.

DEKALB AVENUE LINE.—From Fulton Ferry, through Water st., to Washington st., to Fulton st., to DeKalb av., to Wyckoff av.; also from Manhattan *via* Bridge to Washington. Night cars leave depot every 20 minutes from 12.25 to 4.20 A. M.

Transfers to Franklin av. and to Coney Island.

DOUGLASS AND LIBERTY AV. LINE.—From Park Row *via* Brooklyn Bridge, Washington, Concord, Adams, Boerum pl., Atlantic av., Washington, Butler, Adams, Douglass, East New York, Rockaway and Liberty av., to Woodhaven.

Transfers at Sands and Adams for Fulton Ferry; at Concord and Adams sts. to Park, Central, Vanderbilt, and 9th av. lines; at Boerum pl. and Atlantic av. to the Hamilton Ferry, and Hicks st. lines; at Atlantic and 5th avs. to the 5th and 7th av. lines; at Vanderbilt av. and Atlantic to the 9th and Vanderbilt av. lines in both directions; at Washington av. and Bergen st. to Bergen st. line in both directions; at Butler and Rogers av. to Broadway Ferry, Marcy av., Manhattan Beach, and 39th st. ferry; at Liberty and Rockaway avs. to Broadway Ferry, Canarsie, and Park and Central av. line.

EAST NEW YORK LINE.—From Broadway Ferry through Broadway to East New York; also from Fulton Ferry and Brooklyn Bridge *via* Fulton st. to East New York. Return same route. Night cars leave ferry every fifteen minutes.

Transfer at Broadway and Myrtle av. on Myrtle av. cars to Ridgewood or Fulton Ferry; at Lorimer st. and Broadway to Lorimer st. line; at East New York to Cypress Hills line; at East New York to Jamaica line.

EAST NEW YORK AND EASTERN PARK. (See DOUGLASS AND LIBERTY AV. LINE and BERGEN ST. LINE.)

EIGHTY-SIXTH STREET LINE.—From Park Row across Brooklyn Bridge *via* Sands, Adams, Boerum pl., Atlantic av., 5th av., 86th st., and Bath av., to Coney Island.

Transfer points same as 5th av. West End line as far as 39th st.; also at 5th av. and 86th st. to Fort Hamilton, and at Bath and New Utrecht avs. to West End Division, to Van Pelt Manor, Blythebourne, West Brooklyn.

EVERGREEN CEMETERY LINES. (See PARK AND CENTRAL AV. LINE, and *Transfers* from Canarsie and Hamburg av. line.)

FAR ROCKAWAY LINE.—From city line station of Kings County Elevated R. R., every 10 minutes for Jamaica and every 20 minutes for Locust av., Springfield, Jamaica Bay, Inwood, Cedarhurst, Lawrence, and Far Rockaway; time, 55 minutes; time from Brooklyn Bridge to Far Rockaway, 1 hour and 40 minutes.

FIFTEENTH STREET LINE.—Leaves Hamilton Ferry *via* Hamilton av., 15th st., 9th av. to Greenwood Cemetery.

Transfers at Hamilton av. and Hicks st. to Hicks st. line; at 5th av., to all 5th av. lines, in both directions; at 7th av., to the 7th av. lines, in both directions; at 9th av., to the Park and Vanderbilt av. line down.

FIFTH AVENUE SHORT LINE.—From South Ferry *via* Atlantic av. and 5th av. to 60th st. Also from Fulton Ferry on Water, Washington, Concord, Adams, Boerum pl., Atlantic and 5th avs. to 23d st.

(For transfer points, see EIGHTY-SIXTH STREET LINE.)

FIFTH AVENUE LINE TO CONEY ISLAND.—From Manhattan across Brooklyn Bridge, Sands, and Adams sts., Boerum pl., Atlantic av., 5th av., 39th st., New Utrecht av., Bath av., to West End; direct communication with Greenwood Cemetery and West Brooklyn, Blythebourne, Lefferts Park, Van Pelt Manor, Bath Beach, Bensonhurst, Unionville, Ulmer Park, to Coney Island.

Transfers at Adams and Concord sts. to the Park, Vanderbilt, Central, and 9th av. lines; at Boerum pl. and Atlantic av. to the Hoyt and Sackett and Hicks st. lines to South Ferry; at Atlantic av. to Butler

and Douglass st. line and Manhattan Beach; at Flatbush to 7th av. line; at Bergen st. to Bergen st. lines and Broadway Ferry; at 15th st. to 15th st. line and Hamilton Ferry; at 39th st. to the 86th st. line, 39th st. Ferry, and Church av. line.

FLATBUSH AVENUE LINE.—From Fulton Ferry and from Manhattan across Bridge, through Fulton st. to Flatbush av., to Electric Fountain, to Prospect Park, Flatbush, Flatlands, and Bergen Beach (green and red lights). After midnight, every thirty minutes.

Transfers to Cross-town, Montague st., Court st., Coney Island, Ulmer Park, Bath Beach, Nostrand av., 3d av. (in direction of Fort Hamilton or Bensonhurst), and Greenpoint lines.

FLATBUSH AND FLATLANDS. (See CROSS-TOWN, CHURCH AV., and MARCY AV. LINES.)

FLATLANDS. (See FLATBUSH AVENUE LINE.)

FLUSHING AVENUE LINE TO FLUSHING.—From Manhattan across Brooklyn Bridge to Sands, to Hudson, to Flushing av., to Maspeth, Newtown, Corona, and Flushing.

Transfers to Union av., Bushwick av., Tompkins av., Nostrand av., Lorimer st., and Greenpoint. 1.30 to 4.30 A. M.; run every hour.

FORT HAMILTON.—Operated on 3d av. line.

FORT HAMILTON LINE.—From Manhattan across Bridge, Sands, and Adams sts., Boerum pl., Atlantic av., 5th av., to Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton.

Transfers to 86th st. line at 5th av. and 86th st.; same as 5th av. to Coney Island.

FRANKLIN AVENUE LINE.—From Houston st. ferry at Grand st., through Kent av., connecting with Grand, 23d, and Roosevelt st. ferries at Broadway, through S. 8th st. to Wythe av., to Franklin av., to Malbone st. (Willink entrance Prospect Park), to Circle of Boulevard.

Transfers at DeKalb av. and at Circle for Coney Island, Bridge, Fulton, and Hamilton Ferries; at Hamilton Ferry to Van Brunt st., to Erie Basin, through Elizabeth st. to Columbia st., Erie Basin Dry Docks. Cars run every forty minutes after 1 A. M., connecting at Circle with Coney Island and Smith st. cars.

FRESH POND.—From Ridgewood *via* Lutheran Cemetery road to Fresh Pond road, to Flushing av., to Grand st., through Maspeth, Newtown, and Elmhurst to North Beach.

Transfers to Gates av., Myrtle av., Union av., and Bushwick av. lines.

FULTON STREET AND EAST NEW YORK LINE.—From Fulton Ferry and from Manhattan across E. R. Bridge along Fulton st. to Broadway, East New York. After midnight every 20 and 30 minutes.

Transfers to Cypress Hills, B., Q. C., and S. R. R., Tompkins av., Kingston av. (part of Tompkins), Nostrand av., Lorimer st., 3d av. (in direction of Fort Hamilton or Bensonhurst), Greenpoint (when coming up from ferry only), Cross-town, Court st., and Montague st. lines.

FULTON FERRY TO BOULEVARD.—From Fulton Ferry, through Water to Main, to Prospect, to Jay, to Smith, to 9th, to 15th, to Boulevard at Coney Island. Branch from Manhattan across Bridge, Washington st., through High to Jay, to Smith, to 9th, to Prospect Park West, to 15th, to Boulevard.

Transfers at Smith and 9th sts. to 9th st. or Hamilton Ferry lines; at Hamilton Ferry to Van Brunt st., to the Erie Basin, through Elizabeth to Columbia st., Erie Basin Dry Docks; at Boulevard for Flatbush av. Cars run every thirty minutes after 1 A. M.

FURMAN STREET LINE.—From Fulton Ferry along Furman st. to Atlantic av.

Transfers to Cross-town line at Atlantic av. and Columbia st. Day cars run on five and ten minutes headway. Last car leaves Fulton Ferry at 1 A. M.; leaves Atlantic av. at 12.45 A. M.

FURMAN STREET LINE.—Connects with Wall St. and South Ferry boats.

GATES AVENUE LINE.—From Fulton Ferry, through Fulton st. to Greene, to Franklin, to Gates av., to Myrtle av., Ridgewood. Night cars, after midnight, every thirty minutes.

Transfers to Cypress Hills, Sumner av., Tompkins av., Lorimer st., Nostrand av., 3d av. (in the direction of Coney Island, Fort Hamilton, or Bensonhurst), Cross-town line, Court st., Montague st., Fresh Pond, Richmond Hill line.

GRAHAM AVENUE LINE.—From 10th and 23d st. ferries, through Greenpoint

av. to Manhattan, to Van Cott, to Graham, to Flushing av., to Sands st., to Manhattan across Bridge, also to Fulton Ferry. Night cars half hourly.

Transfers to Meeker av., Bushwick av., Union av., Tompkins av., Nostrand av., Greenpoint, and Nassau av. lines.

GRAND STREET LINE.—From foot of Broadway, through Kent av. to Grand st., to Maspeth and Newtown. Every third car runs through to Corona.

GRAND STREET—RIDGEWOOD LINE.—From Grand and Houston st. ferries, New York (Kent av. and Grand st.) *via* Grand, to Graham, to Meserole, to Bushwick, to Flushing, to Knickerbocker, to Myrtle, to Ridgewood.

Transfers to Flushing av., Bushwick av., Graham av., Meeker av., Lorimer st., Cypress Hills, Richmond Hill, and Fresh Pond lines.

GREENPOINT LINE.—From South Ferry on Atlantic av. to Court st., to Joralemon st., to Willoughby st., to Raymond st., to Myrtle av. to Classon av., to Kent av., to Franklin st., to Commercial st., to Newtown Creek. Night cars every fifteen minutes from 12 midnight to 1 A. M., then every half hour.

Transfers to Court st., Fulton st., Graham av., and Flushing av. lines.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY LINE. (See SEVENTH AVENUE, VANDERBILT AVENUE, FIFTEENTH STREET, and all 5th av. lines.)

HAMILTON AVENUE LINE.—From Hamilton Ferry, through Hamilton av. to 3d av., through 3d av. to 65th st. Night cars, after 12 midnight, scheduled to meet boats at Hamilton Ferry about every ten and twenty minutes.

Transfers to Cross-town, Court st., 3d av., Greenwood Cemetery, 25th st., and 2d av. lines.

HAMILTON AVENUE AND PROSPECT PARK LINE.—From Hamilton Ferry, through Hamilton av. to 9th st., to Prospect Park West, to 15th st., to Boulevard. Last night car leaves depot 11.37 P. M.; ferry, 1 A. M.

Transfers at Smith and 9th sts. to 9th st. line; at Hamilton Ferry to Van Brunt st., to the Erie Basin, through Elizabeth to Columbia st., Erie Basin Dry Docks; at Boulevard for Flatbush av.

HAMILTON FERRY LINES. (See FIFTEENTH STREET and BROADWAY and HAMILTON FERRY LINES.)

HICKS STREET LINE.—From Boerum pl. *via* Atlantic av., and Hicks st. to Hamilton av.

Transfers at Boerum pl. and Atlantic av. to all intersecting lines.

HOLY CROSS CEMETERY AND NOSTRAND AVENUE EXTENSION LINE.—Vernon av. to Holy Cross Cemetery.

Transfers to Nostrand av. line at Vernon av.

HOYT AND SACKETT STREET LINE. (See BROADWAY AND HAMILTON FERRY LINE.)

HUNTINGTON R. R.—From L. I. R. R. depot, Huntington, to Huntington Harbor.

JAMAICA AND BROADWAY LINE.—From Broadway Ferry, in Brooklyn, to Alabama av. for National, Salem Field, Cypress Hills, Mount Hope, and Maimonides Cemeteries, Forest Park, Woodhaven, Clarenceville, Morris Park, Richmond Hill, and Jamaica. Night cars every twenty minutes.

Transfers to Ralph av., Myrtle av., Lorimer st. (in direction of Greenpoint ferries only), Cypress Hills line, Jamaica line (when Jamaica cars do not run through), Richmond Hill line, Broadway (when Jamaica cars do not run through to ferry), Myrtle av., Lorimer st., Cypress Hills (B. C. and S.).

KINGSTON AVENUE LINE.—From Butler st. *via* Kingston av. to Fulton st.

Transfer to Tompkins av. and Fulton st. lines.

LIBERTY AVENUE LINE.—(See CANARSIE AND HAMBURG AVENUE LINE and DOUGLASS STREET and LIBERTY AVENUE LINE.)

LORIMER STREET LINE.—From Greenpoint Ferry (10th and 23d sts., N. Y.) *via* Greenpoint av. to Manhattan, to Nassau, to Lorimer, to Gwinnett, to Nostrand, to Malbone, to Prospect Park; also continuing *via* Nostrand av. to Bergen Beach. Connects with Holy Cross Cemetery line.

Transfers to Broadway and Jamaica line (only on trip from Greenpoint ferries), Meeker av., Flushing av., Myrtle av., Gates av., Putnam av., Fulton st., Nostrand av. (for Prospect Park when Lorimer st. cars do not run through), and Nassau av. lines.

LUTHERAN CEMETERY LINE.—From Ridgewood *via* Myrtle av. and through private property to Lutheran Cemetery.

MANHATTAN BEACH LINE. (See BROADWAY FERRY AND CONEY ISLAND LINE.)

MEEKER AVENUE LINE. (See BUSHWICK—MEEKER LINE.)

METROPOLITAN AVENUE LINE.—Leaves Broadway and Kent av. (Broadway ferries), running through N. 2d st. and Metropolitan av. to Middle Village and Lutheran and St. John's Cemeteries. Last car leaves foot of Broadway at 12.35 A. M.

MONTAGUE STREET LINE (Cable).—From Court and Montague sts. (City Hall sq.), through Montague st. to Wall st. ferry.

Transfers to Myrtle av., Court st., Fulton st., Gates av., Putnam av., 3d av., and Flatbush av. lines.

MYRTLE AVENUE LINE.—From Fulton Ferry, also from Manhattan across Bridge, through Fulton st. to Myrtle av., to Ridgewood.

Transfers to Jamaica, B. Q. C. and S., Sumner, Reid, and Broadway and Jamaica lines, Tompkins av. line, Nostrand av. line, Lorimer st. line, Court st. line, Montague st. line, Cypress Hills, Fresh Pond, Richmond Hill line.

NASSAU AVENUE LINE.—From Greenpoint Ferry (10th and 23d sts., N. Y.) *via* Greenpoint av. to Manhattan, to Nassau, to Calvary Cemetery. Last car leaves Calvary Cemetery at 12.10 A. M. Last car leaves ferry at 11.45 P. M.

Transfers to Union av., Graham av., Lorimer st., and Cross-town lines.

NOSTRAND AVENUE LINE.—From Broadway ferries *via* Broadway to Driggs av., to Division, to Lee, to Nostrand avs., to Malbone st., to Prospect Park, to Flatbush, Flatlands, and Bergen Beach. Cars run after 12.30 A. M. every twenty and thirty minutes.

Transfers to Cross-town line (in direction of Hunter's Point Bridge), Graham av., Flushing av., Myrtle av., Gates av., Putnam av., Fulton st. line, Lorimer st. line (for Greenpoint ferries), Flatbush av. line (in direction of Bergen Beach).

PARK AND CENTRAL AVENUE LINE.—From Manhattan across Bridge to Evergreen Cemetery *via* Water and Washington sts., Concord, Navy, Park av., Park st., Beaver st., Jefferson st., Central av.

Transfers at Sands and Adams sts. to all the 5th av. lines, 7th av., Butler and Douglass st. line; at Park and Vanderbilt avs. to the 9th and Vanderbilt av. line; at Park and Marcy to the Marcy av.

line, Broadway Ferry, 39th st. ferry, and Manhattan Beach; and at Central av. and Cooper st. to the Rockaway and Hamburg av. line, Broadway Ferry, Canarsie, East New York, and Liberty av.

PUTNAM AVENUE AND HALSEY STREET LINE.—From Fulton Ferry and from Manhattan across Bridge through Fulton st. to Putnam av., to Nostrand av., to Halsey st., to Broadway, to Ridgewood. After midnight cars run on thirty minutes headway.

Transfers to Tompkins av., Lorimer st., Nostrand av., Cross-town, Montague st., Flushing av., Court st., and 3d av. lines (in the direction of Coney Island, Fort Hamilton, or Bensonhurst).

QUEENS DIVISION.—Cars leave city line station of Kings County Elevated R. R. every twenty minutes to Woodhaven, Ozone Park, Jamaica, Hollis, and Queens.

RALPH AND MYRTLE AVENUE LINE.—From Manhattan across Bridge to Washington av., to Myrtle av., to Broadway, to Ralph av. to Eastern Parkway. Last connecting car leaves ferry at 1.20 A. M.

Transfers to Broadway, Sumner av., Tompkins av., Lorimer st., Nostrand av., Court st., and Montague st.

REID AVENUE LINE.—From Broadway ferries, Broadway to Reid av., to Fulton st., to Utica av., to Eastern Parkway. Night cars leave ferry at 1.20, 1.41, 2.26, 3.06, 3.46, 4.26 A. M.

Transfers at Broadway and Myrtle av. to Ridgewood and Fulton Ferry.

RICHMOND HILL, JAMAICA, AND BROOKLYN LINE.—From city line, Ridgewood, which is reached *via* Myrtle, Gates, Bushwick, or Union av. lines, to St. Nicholas av., to Myrtle av., to Richmond Hill, to Jamaica Plank road, to Jamaica, passing Forest Park, Glendale, Cypress Hills, Richmond Hill. Night cars leave Ridgewood 12, 12.30, 1 A. M. Leave Jamaica thirty minutes later.

Transfers to Gates av., Myrtle av., Union av., Bushwick av., Jamaica line.

SEA BEACH ROUTE. (See CONEY ISLAND.)

SECOND AVENUE LINE.—From 39th st. ferry, 39th st. and 2d av., through 2d av., 65th st., 3d, Bay Ridge and 13th avs., 86th st. and 25th av., to Dyker Meadow, Unionville (Ulmer Park); also *via* 3d av. from 65th st. to Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton.

Night cars, after midnight, fifteen to thirty minutes.

Transfers to Hamilton av. line, 3d av. line, Court st. line (when Court st. cars run through to 65th st.).

SEVENTH AVENUE LINE, FROM FULTON FERRY.—Leaves Fulton Ferry *via* Water, Washington, Concord, Adams sts., Boerum pl., Atlantic, 5th, Flatbush, 7th avs., 20th st., to Greenwood.

Transfers at Concord and Adams sts., to Park, Vanderbilt, Central, and 9th av. lines; at Boerum pl. and Atlantic av. to South Ferry. Other transfer points the same as 7th av., South Ferry line.

SEVENTH AVENUE LINE FROM PARK.—*Via* Brooklyn Bridge, Sands st., Adams st., Boerum pl., Atlantic av., 5th av., Flatbush av., 7th av., 20th st. to Greenwood Cemetery.

Transfers at Concord and Adams sts. to Park av., Vanderbilt av., Central av. and 9th av. lines and Prospect Park; at Boerum pl., and Atlantic av. to South Ferry; other transfer points the same as 7th av. South Ferry line.

SEVENTH AVENUE LINE, FROM SOUTH FERRY.—Leaves South Ferry *via* Atlantic av., 5th av., Flatbush av., 7th av., 20th st., to 9th av. entrance of Greenwood.

Transfers at Atlantic av. and Hicks st. to the Hicks st. line; at Boerum pl. to Bridge, City Hall, Park Row, and Fulton Ferry; at 5th and Atlantic avs. to Greenwood Cemetery, main entrance, and all 5th av. lines to Coney Island; Bergen st. to all Bergen st. lines and Broadway Ferry; at 15th st. to Hamilton Ferry, Prospect Park, and 9th av.

SUMNER AVENUE LINE.—From Broadway Ferry, through Broadway to Sumner av., to Fulton st., to Troy av., to Bergen st. Last night car leaves ferry at 1.10 A. M.

Transfers to Fulton st., Putnam av., Gates av., Myrtle av., and Lorimer st.

THIRD AVENUE LINE.—From Fulton Ferry and Manhattan across Bridge, along Fulton st. to Flatbush av., to 3d av., to 65th st. and Fort Hamilton; Bay Ridge to Bath Beach, to Bensonhurst and Unionville (red light). After midnight, cars scheduled to meet the Fulton Ferry boats.

Transfers to Cross-town, Montague st., Flatbush av. (in the direction of Prospect Park), Fulton st. (from City Hall), Put-

nam av. (from City Hall), Gates av. (from City Hall), Hamilton av., and 2d av. lines to 39th st.; from Fort Hamilton only at 65th st. and 3d av., but not from 3d av. cars on their way from Bridge or Fulton Ferry.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET AND STEINWAY.—Last car leaves 34th st. for Steinway at 1.10 A. M.; last car leaves 92d st. for Steinway, 1.30 A. M.; last car leaves Steinway for 34th st., *via* Jackson av., at 12.40 A. M.

TOMPKINS AVENUE LINE.—From Broadway ferries *via* Broadway to Roebbing st., to Division, to Harrison, to Tompkins avs., to Fulton, to Kingston av., to Douglass.

Transfers to Flushing av., Myrtle av., Gates av., Fulton st., and Graham av. lines.

ULMER PARK LINE. (See all CONEY ISLAND LINES.)

UNION AVENUE LINE.—From Greenpoint Ferry *via* Greenpoint av. to Manhattan, to Driggs, to Union, to Broadway, to Throop, to Flushing, to Knickerbocker, to Myrtle, to Ridgewood depot. Connecting for North Beach, Flushing, Forest Park, Glendale, Richmond Hill, Jamaica, and Far Rockaway. Last car leaves Ridgewood at 1 A. M.; last car leaves 10th and 23d st. ferries at 1.45 A. M.

Transfers to Flushing av., Bushwick av., Graham av., Cypress Hills, Fresh Pond, Richmond Hill, and Nassau av. lines.

UNIONVILLE LINE. (See CONEY ISLAND LINES.)

VAN BRUNT STREET AND ERIE BASIN LINE.—From Hamilton Ferry through Hamilton av., to Van Brunt st., to the Erie Basin, through Elizabeth st. to Columbia st., Erie Basin Dry Docks.

Transfers from Hamilton Ferry *via* Coney Island and Brooklyn R. R. to Prospect Park and Coney Island.

VANDERBILT AND NINTH AVENUE LINE.—From Fulton Ferry *via* Water, Washington, Concord, Navy, Park, Vanderbilt, Prospect Park West, and 9th av. to Greenwood Cemetery.

Transfers at Concord and Adams to all 5th av. lines, Greenwood Cemetery main entrance, and 7th av.; at Park and Vanderbilt avs. to the Park and Central av. line; Coney Island to Douglass st. and Liberty av. and Manhattan Beach; at

Vanderbilt and Bergen to the Bergen st. lines, in both directions; at 9th av. and 15th st. to the 15th st. line to Hamilton Ferry.

WASHINGTON STREET TO BOULEVARD.—From Washington st. (Bridge entrance) *via* High, Jay, Smith, 15th to Boulevard.

Transfers at Boulevard for Flatbush av. Cars run every thirty minutes after 1 A. M.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

STATEN ISLAND ELECTRIC R. R. Co., general offices, West New Brighton, S. I.

HOLLAND HOOK LINE.—From St. George Ferry *via* New Brighton, Snug Harbor, Livingston, W. New Brighton, Port Richmond, Mariner's Harbor, to Holland Hook.

SOUTH BEACH LINE.—From St. George Ferry *via* Tompkinsville, Stapleton, Clifton, Rosebank, Fort Wadsworth, Arrochar, to South Beach.

RICHMOND TURNPIKE LINE.—From St. George Ferry *via* Tompkinsville to Clove Road. *Transfers*.

JERSEY STREET LINE.—*Via* Jersey st. and Richmond Terrace to Brook st., St. George Ferry.

CASTLETON AVENUE LINE.—From St. George Ferry *via* Tompkinsville, Castleton av., to Broadway, W. New Brighton. *Transfers*.

BULL'S HEAD LINE.—From St. George Ferry *via* Holland Hook line to Port Richmond, to Richmond av., to Old Stone road, to Bull's Head. *Transfers* to and from other lines.

STATEN ISLAND MIDLAND R. R. Co. (*Electric*), general offices, cor. Clove and Richmond road, Staten Island.

From St. George through Tompkinsville, Stapleton, Garretson, Grant City, Egbertville, to Richmond.

From Grant City to Midland Beach (April 1 to Oct. 1).

From St. George through Westerleigh, Port Richmond, to Bergen Point Ferry.

From Richmond Turnpike and Manor road to Richmond Terrace, to West Brighton.

(See also **ELEVATED RAILWAYS** and **TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION**.)

Streets, Directory of.—The borough of Manhattan above 14th st. is regularly laid out, the streets being num-

bered consecutively. The house-numbers begin at 5th av. and run east and west, beginning a new hundred at each avenue, whether the prior hundred has been filled out or not. There are many streets in the other boroughs of the same name as those on Manhattan Island, and care should be taken to avoid confusing them. The following is a list of the principal streets of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn boroughs, giving the points of beginning and of ending, the direction, and, on long streets, the numbers at intermediate points. The numbers begin at the end of the street first mentioned:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

ABATTOIR PL., W. 39th, bet. 11th av. and N. R.

ABINGDON PL., W. 12th, bet. 8th av. and Greenwich.

ABINGDON SQ., Bleecker and Hudson sts. and 8th av.

ACADEMY, Harlem River w. to Seaman av. (Inwood).

ALBANY, 122 Greenwich w. to N. R.

ALLEN, 104 Division n. to E. Houston opposite 1st av. 114 Delancey, 208 Houston.

AMSTERDAM AV., continuation of 10th av., from W. 59th st. n. to W. 218th st. 535 W. 86th, 936 W. 106th, 1315 W. 125th, 1917 W. 155th.

ANN, 222 Broadway e. to Gold.

ASHLAND PL., Perry st., bet. Greenwich av. and Waverley pl.

ASTOR PL., 744 Broadway e. to 3d av.

ATTORNEY, 236 Division n. to E. Houston. 110 Rivington, 176 E. Houston.

AUDUBON AV., 523 W. 159th st. n. to Fort George av.

Av. A, 230 E. Houston n. to E. 24th, also E. 54th n. to E. 93d. 112 7th, 208 E. 13th, 370 E. 23d, 994 E. 54th, 1752 E. 92d.

Av. B, 294 E. Houston n. to E. 20th, also E. 74th n. to E. 90th. 109 7th, 209 E. 13th, 309 E. 18th.

Av. C, 358 E. Houston n. to E. 18th. 104 7th, 212 E. 13th.

Av. D, 426 E. Houston n. to E. 16th. 126 E. 9th.

BANK, 85 Greenwich av. w. to N. R. 92 Greenwich, 169 West.

BARCLAY, 227 Broadway w. to N. R. 109 West.

BARROW, 134 Washington pl. s. w. to N. R. 2 W. 4th, 84 Hudson, 142 West.

BATAVIA, 78 Roosevelt e. to James.

BATTERY PL., 1 Broadway w. to N. R.

BAXTER, 166 Park row n. to Grand. 99 Canal, 159 Grand.

BAYARD, 70 Division w. to Baxter. 2 Forsyth, 108 Baxter.

BEACH, 250 W. Broadway w. to N. R.

BEAVER, 8 Broadway e. to Pearl.

BEDFORD, 180 W. Houston n. to Christopher. 110 Christopher.

BEEKMAN, 34 Park row s. e. to E. R. 135 Front.

BEEKMAN PL., 429 E. 49th n. to E. 51st.

BELVIDERE PL., W. 30th, bet. 9th and 10th avs.

BENSON, 107 Leonard n.

BETHUNE, 591 Hudson w. to N. R.

BIRMINGHAM, 84 Henry s. to Madison.

BISHOP'S LANE, 174 Chambers s. to Warren.

BLEECKER, 318 Bowery w. and n. w. to 8th av. 73 Broadway, 139 W. Broadway, 231 Carmine, 327 Christopher, 417 Bank.

BLOOMFIELD, 7 10th av. w. to N. R.

BOGART, 539 West w. to N. R.

BOND, E. 2d from Broadway e. to Bowery.

BOULEVARD (also called Western Boulevard). Now part of Broadway.

BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE (French bvd.), 601 W. 158th n. to Dyckman and B'way.

BOWERY, Chatham sq. n. to E. 6th. 61 Canal, 151 Broome, 213 Rivington, 279 E. Houston, 395 6th.

BOWLING GREEN, Whitehall w. to State.

BRADHURST AV., W. 142d n. to W. 155th.

BRIDGE, 15 State e. to Broad.

BROAD, 21 Wall s. to E. R. 144 South.

BROADWAY, 1 Battery pl. n. e. and n. to W. 108th, thence on line of 11th av. to W. 169th. 8 Beaver, 86 Wall, 210 Fulton, 272 Chambers, 334 Worth, 416 Canal, 526 Spring, 640 Bleecker, 744 Astor pl., 852 E. 14th, 958 E. 23d, 1172 W. 28th, 1300 W. 34th, 1470 W. 42d, 1728 W. 55th, 1810 W. 59th, 3136 W. 125th.

BROADWAY AL., 153 E. 26th n. to E. 27th.

BROOME, E. R. w. to Hudson. 4 Tompkins, 82 Columbia, 178 Clinton, 274 Allen, 336 Bowery, 442 Broadway, 550 Hudson.

BURLING SL., 234 Pearl s. e. to E. R.

CANAL, 182 E. Broadway w. to N. R. 145 Bowery, 283 Broadway, 415 Sullivan, 541 Washington.

CANNON, 538 Grand n. to E. Houston. 136 E. Houston.

CARLISLE, 112 Greenwich w. to N. R.

CARMINE, 1 6th av. w. to Varick.

CAROLINE, 211 Duane n. to Jay.

CATHARINE, 1 Division s. to Cherry. 2 Chatham sq., 100 Cherry.

CATHARINE LA., 344 Broadway e. to Elm.

CATHARINE SL., 115 Cherry s. to E. R.

CEDAR, 181 Pearl w. to N. R. 89 Broadway, 159 West.

CENTRAL PARK SOUTH, that portion of 59th st. from 5th av. to 8th av.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, that portion of 8th av. from W. 59th st. to W. 110th st. 150 W. 75th, 330 W. 93d, 439 W. 104th.

CENTRE, Park row n. to Broome. 12 Chambers, 110 Franklin, 158 Canal, 224 Grand.

CENTRE MKT. PL., 172 Grand n. to Broome.

CHAMBERS, 96 Park row w. to N. R. 69 Broadway, 131 W. Broadway, 205 West.

CHARLES, 37 Greenwich av. w. to N. R. 115 Hudson, 173 West.

CHARLES LA., 692 Washington w. to West.

CHARLTON, 29 Macdougall w. to N. R. 139 West.

CHATHAM, now changed to Park row.

CHATHAM sq., Bowery, Division, Catharine, and Park row.

CHELSEA sq., 20th to 21st, bet. 9th and 10th avs.

CHERRY, 340 Pearl e. to E. R. 99 Oliver, 205 Pike, 313 Clinton, 433 Jackson, 525 East.

CHESTNUT, 8 Oak n. to Madison.

CHRISTOPHER, 3 Greenwich av. w. to N. R. 129 Hudson, 177 West.

CHRYSTIE, 44 Division n. to E. Houston. 102 Grand, 234 E. Houston.

CHURCH, 99 Liberty n. to Canal. 71 Vesey, 227 Worth, 333 Canal.

CITY HALL PL., 15 Chambers n. e. to Pearl.

CITY HALL sq., the open space from Fryon row to Spruce.

CLAREMONT AV., 623 W. 116th n. to 127th.

CLARKE, from 538 Broome n. to Spring.

CLARKSON, from 225 Varick w. to N. R.

CLIFF, from 101 John n. e. to Hague.

CLINTON, from 293 E. Houston s. to E. R. 107 Delancey, 255 Water.

CLINTON PL., from 755 Broadway w. to 6th av. 65 5th av., 137 6th av.

COENTIES SL., from 66 Pearl s. to E. R.

COLLEGE PL., changed to W. Broadway.

COLLISTER, from 51 Beach n. to Laight.

COLUMBIA, from 520 Grand n. to E. Houston. 74 Rivington, 150 E. Houston.

COLUMBIA PL., 386 8th st.

COLUMBUS AV., continuation of 9th av. n. from W. 59th st. to W. 127th st. 96 W. 64th, 257 W. 72d, 436 W. 81st, 677 W. 93d, 893 W. 104th, 1293 W. 124th, 1366 W. 127th.

COMMERCE, from 286 Bleecker w. to Barrow.

CONGRESS, from 177 W. Houston s. to King.

CONVENT AV., from 376 W. 127th n. to W. 152d.

CORLEARS, from 537 Grand s. to E. R.

CORNELIA, from 158 W. 4th w. to Bleecker.

CORTLANDT, from 171 Broadway w. to N. R.

CORTLANDT AL., from 270 Canal s. to Franklin.

COTTAGE PL., Hancock.

CROSBY, from 28 Howard n. to Bleecker. 105 Prince, 169 Bleecker.

CUYLER'S AL., from 28 South w. to Water.

DELANCEY, from 181 Bowery e. to E. R. 113 Essex, 213 Pitt, 347 East.

DEPAU PL., 185 and 187 Thompson.

DEPEW PL., from E. 42d n. to E. 45th.

DEPEYSTER, from 139 Water s. to E. R.

DESBROSSES, from 195 Hudson w. to N. R.

DEY, from 191 Broadway w. to N. R.

DIVISION, from 1 Bowery e. to Grand. 107 Pike, 279 Grand.

DOMINICK, from 13 Clarke w. to Hudson.

DOVER, from 340 Pearl s. to E. R.

DOWNING, from 216 Bleecker w. to Varick.

DOYERS, from 13 Chatham sq. n. to Pell.

DRY DOCK, from 423 E. 10th n. to E. 12th.

DUANE, from 40 Rose w. to N. R. 89 Broadway, 149 W. Broadway, 217 West.

DUNCOMB PL., E. 128th, near 2d av.

DUNHAM PL., 142 W. 33d.

DUNSCOMB PL., E. 50th, near 1st av.

DUTCH, from 49 John n. to Fulton.

DYCKMAN, from Harlem River n. of Fort George av. n. w. to N. R.

EAST, from 750 Water n. to Rivington.

E. BROADWAY, from 19 Chatham sq. e. to Grand. 117 Pike, 219 Clinton, 311 Grand.

E. ELEVENTH to E. ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH, inclusive, from 5th av. e. to E. R., commencing a new hundred house numbers with each numbered or lettered av.

EAST END AV., continuation of Av. B from E. 79th n. to E. 89th. 1592 E. 82d, 1692 E. 87th.

E. FOURTH, from 696 Broadway e. to E. R. 44 Bowery, 180 Av. A, 300 Av. C, 392 Lewis.

E. HOUSTON, from 603 Broadway e. to E. R. 87 Bowery, 203 Ludlow, 357 Pitt, 421 Columbia, 509 Mangin.

E. NINTH, from 21 5th av. e. to E. R. 92 4th av., 238 2d av., 343 1st av., 442 Av. A, 650 Av. C, 752 Av. D.

E. TENTH, from 33 5th av. e. to E. R. 62 Broadway, 98 3d av., 200 2d av., 288 Av. A, 394 Av. C, 448 Av. D.

EDGAR, from 59 Greenwich e. to Trinity pl.

EDGEcombe AV., from 323 W. 136th n. to W. 155th.

EIGHTH, from 94 6th av. e. to E. R. 130 Broadway, 300 Av. B, 426 Lewis.

EIGHTH AV., from 598 Hudson n. to Harlem R. 100 W. 15th, 196 W. 20th, 294 W. 25th, 398 W. 30th, 496 W. 35th, 618 W. 40th, 718 W. 45th, 828 W. 50th,

908 W. 54th, 988 W. 58th, 2064 W. 112th, 2330 W. 125th, 2525 W. 135th, 2725 W. 145th. (See Central Park, W.)

ELDRIDGE, from 86 Division n. to E. Houston. 124 Broome, 252 E. Houston.

ELEVENTH AV., from W. 14th n. to Dyckman st. 120 W. 20th, 216 W. 25th, 316 W. 30th, 416 W. 35th, 510 W. 40th, 608 W. 45th, 700 W. 50th, 794 W. 55th, 852 W. 59th (known as West End av., and Broadway from 59th to 169th st).

ELIZABETH, from 52 Bayard n. to Bleeker. 30 Canal, 132 Broome, 304 Bleeker.

ELM, from 14 Reade n. to Great Jones. 105 Canal, 211 Spring.

ESSEX, from 160 Division n. to E. Houston. 94 Delancey, 184 E. Houston.

EXCHANGE AL., from 55 Broadway w. to Trinity pl.

EXCHANGE PL., from 6 Hanover w. to Broadway.

EXTRA PL., rear of 10 1st.

FERRY, from 86 Gold s. e. to Pearl.

FIFTH, from 379 Bowery e. to E. R. 200 Bowery, 438 Av. A, 650 Av. C, 828 Lewis.

FIFTH AV., from 13 Washington sq. N. (57 Waverley pl.) n. to Harlem R. 82 W. and E. 14th, 185 W. and E. 23d, 315 W. and E. 32d, 511 W. and E. 43d, 703 W. and E. 55th, 893 E. 65th, 1259 E. 83d, 1786 W. and E. 110th, 2020 W. and E. 125th, 2214 W. and E. 135th.

FIRST, from 303 Bowery e. to Av. A. 73 1st av.

FIRST AV., from 166 E. Houston n. to Harlem R. 116 7th, 232 E. 14th, 392 E. 23d, 612 E. 35th, 738 E. 42d, 944 E. 52d, 1102 E. 60th, 1460 E. 76th, 1715 E. 89th, 2018 E. 104th, 2254 E. 116th, 2434 E. 125th.

FLETCHER, from 206 Pearl s. to E. R.

FORSYTH, from 68 Division n. to E. Houston. 108 Broome, 188 Stanton.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., from W. 159th and Boulevard n. to Kingsbridge rd.

FOURTH AV., from 402 Bowery n. to Harlem R. 39 Astor pl., 157 E. 14th, 293 E. 23d, 477 E. 32d. (See Park av.)

FRANKFORT, from 170 Nassau e. to Pearl.

FRANKLIN, from 64 Baxter w. to N. R. 64 Broadway, 124 W. Broadway, 218 West.

FRANKLIN sq., from 10 Cherry to Pearl FRANKLIN TER., rear 364 W. 26th.

FRONT, from 49 Whitehall n. e. to Roosevelt, and from South, c. Montgomery, e. to E. R. 113 Wall, 199 Fulton, 292 Montgomery.

FULTON, from 93 South w. to N. R. 2 Water, 165 Broadway, 239 Washington.

GANSEVOORT, from 356 W. 4th w. to N. R.

GAY, from 141 Waverley pl. n. to Christopher.

GOERCK, from 574 Grand n. to 3d.

GOLD, from 87 Maiden la. n. to Frankfort. 50 Fulton, 102 Frankfort.

GOVERNEUR, from 275 Division s. to Water.

GOVERNEUR LA., from 48 South w. to Water.

GOVERNEUR SL., from 371 South n. to 613 Water.

GRAMERCY PK., from 106 and 142 E. 21st s. to E. 20th, and E. 20th bet. 4th and 3d avs.

GRAND, from 78 Varick e. to E. R. 119 Broadway, 235 Bowery, 355 Essex, 459 Pitt, 541 Jackson, 625 East.

GREAT JONES, from 682 Broadway e. to Bowery.

GREENE, from 331 Canal n. to Clinton pl. 146 W. Houston, 260 Clinton pl.

GREENWICH, from 4 Battery pl. n. to Gansevoort. 197 Fulton, 301 Chambers, 369 Franklin, 477 Canal, 583 W. Houston, 677 Christopher, 769 Bank, 835 Gansevoort.

GREENWICH AV., from 105 6th av. n. to 8th av. 74 7th av., 136 8th av.

GROVE, from 488 Hudson, e. to Waverley pl.

HAGUE, from 367 Pearl w. to Cliff.

HALL PL., from 211 6th n. to 7th.

HAMILTON, from 73 Catharine e. to Market.

HAMILTON TER., from W. 141st n. to W. 144th.

HANCOCK, from 176 W. Houston n. to Bleeker.

HANOVER, from 57 Wall s. to Pearl.

HANOVER sq., on Pearl, from 105 to Stone.

HANSON PL., 2d av., bet. E. 124th and E. 125th.

HARLEM RIVER DRIVEWAY, from W. 155th n. to Dyckman.

HARRISON, from 81 Hudson w. to N. R.

HAWTHORNE, from Harlem R. north of Dyckman w. to F.

HENRY, from 14 Oliver n. e. to Grand. 102 Pike, 206 Clinton, 338 Jackson.

HESTER, from 216 Division w. to Centre. 93 Allen, 149 Bowery, 219 Centre.

HOBOKEN, from 476 Washington w. to N. R.

HORATIO, from 129 Greenwich av. w. to N. R. 117 West.

HOWARD, from 201 Centre w. to Mercer.

HUBERT, from 149 Hudson w. to N. R.

HUDSON, from 139 Chambers n. to 9th w. 100 Franklin, 206 Canal, 384 W. Houston, 500 Christopher, 586 Bank, 691 4th av.

IRVING PL., from 117 E. 14th n. to E. 20th.

JACKSON, from 338 Henry s. to E. R.

JACKSON PL., rear 16 Downing.

JACOB, from 19 Ferry n. to Frankfort.

JAMES, from 216 Park row s. to James sl.

JAMES SL., from 77 Cherry s. to E. R.

JANE, from 113 Greenwich av. w. to N. R.

JAY, from 61 Hudson w. to N. R.

JEFFERSON, from 179 Division s. to E. R.

JERSEY, from 127 Crosby e. to Mulerry.

JOHN, from 184 Broadway e. to Pearl.

JONES, from 174 W. 4th w. to Bleecker.

JONES LA., from 101 Front s. to E. R.

JUDSON PL., that part of Thompson st. of W. 3d st.

JUMEL TER., from W. 160th n. to W. 32d.

KING, from 41 Macdougall w. to N. R. 3 Hudson, 137 Washington.

KINGSBRIDGE RD., continuation of St. Nicholas av. n. from W. 167th to Spuytenuyvil Creek.

LAFAYETTE PL., from 8 Great Jones n. 8th.

LAIGHT, from 398 Canal w. to N. R.

LAMARTINE PL., W. 29th, bet. 8th and 9th avs.

LAWRENCE, from W. 126th, near Columbus av., to W. 129th, near Boulevard.

LENOX AV., 6th av. n. of Central Park. 1394 W. 126th.

LEONARD, from 92 Hudson e. to Baxter. 98 Broadway, 170 Baxter.

LEROY, from 248 Bleecker w. to N. R. 99 Hudson, 163 West.

LEWIS, from 556 Grand n. to 8th. 128 E. Houston, 230 8th.

LEXINGTON AV., from 121 E. 21st n. to Harlem R. 115 E. 28th, 237 E. 34th, 389 E. 42d, 537 E. 49th, 741 E. 59th, 979 E. 71st, 1469 E. 90th, 2060 E. 125th.

LIBERTY, from 76 Maiden lane w. to N. R. 75 Broadway, 147 West.

LISPENARD, from 151 W. Broadway e. to Broadway.

LITTLE W. TWELFTH, Gansevoort w. to N. R.

LIVINGSTON PL., from 325 E. 15th n. to E. 17th.

LONDON TER., W. 23d, bet. 9th and 10th avs.

LORD'S CT., near 51 Beaver.

LUDLOW, from 144 Division n. to E. Houston. 104 Delancey, 194 E. Houston.

LUDLOW PL., W. Houston, bet. Sullivan and Macdougall.

McCOMB'S LA., from W. 150th n. e. to Harlem R.

MACDOUGAL, from 219 Spring n. to Clinton pl. 70 W. Houston, 154 W. 4th.

MADISON, from 426 Pearl n. e. to Grand. 72 Catharine, 200 Rutgers, 290 Montgomery, 414 Grand.

MADISON AV., from 29 E. 23d n. to Harlem R. 95 E. 29th, 183 E. 34th, 315 E. 42d, 629 E. 59th, 931 E. 74th, 1549 E. 105th, 1943 E. 125th, 2149 E. 135th.

MADISON SQ. N., E. 26th, bet. 5th and Madison avs.

MAIDEN LA., from 172 Broadway s. e. to E. R. 76 Liberty, 168 South.

MAIL, from Broadway, opposite Park pl., e. to Park row.

MANGIN, from 590 Grand n. to E. Houston.

MANHATTAN, from 444 E. Houston to 3d.

MANHATTAN, from W. 124th, cor. St. Nicholas av., n. w. to 130th near 12th av.

MANHATTAN AV., from W. 100th n. to St. Nicholas av.

MANHATTAN PL., rear 63 to 71 Mangin.

MANHATTAN PL., from 10 Elm w. and s. to Reade.

MANSFIELD PL., W. 51st, bet. 8th and 9th avs.

MARION, from 404 Broome n. to Prince.

MARKET, from 61 Division s. to E. R.

MARKETFIELD, from Produce Exchange e. to Broad.

MARTIN TER., E. 30th, bet. 2d and 3d avs.

MECHANIC AL., from 72 Monroe s. to Cherry.

MERCER, from 311 Canal n. to Clinton pl. 170 W. Houston, 308 Clinton pl.

MILLIGAN PL., rear 139 6th av.

MINETTA, from 209 Bleecker n. to Minetta la.

MINETTA LA., from 113 Macdougall w. to 6th av.

MISSION PL., from 58 Park n. to Worth.

MITCHELL PL., E. 49th, bet. 1st av. and Beekman pl.

MONROE, from 59 Catharine e. to Grand. 120 Rutgers, 208 Gouverneur, 334 Grand.

MONTGOMERY, from 247 Division s. to E. R.

MOORE, from 30 Pearl s. to E. R.

MORNINGSIDE AV., from W. 110th n. to W. 122d.

MORRIS, from 27 Broadway w. to N. R.

MORTON, from 270 Bleecker w. to N. R. 67 Hudson, 115 West.

MOTT, from 200 Park row, n. to Bleecker. 82 Canal, 206 Spring, 322 Bleecker.

MOTT LA., from 767 11th av., w.

MT. MORRIS PK. W., from W. 120th, bet. 5th and Lenox avs. n. to 124th st.

MT. MORRIS PL., W. 124th, bet. 5th and Lenox avs.

MULBERRY, from 186 Park row n. to Bleecker. 88 Canal, 212 Spring, 308 Bleecker.

MURRAY, from 247 Broadway w. to N. R. 61 College pl., 111 West.

NAEGLE AV., from Broadway near 190th n. e. to Harlem R.

NASSAU, from 20 Wall n. to Park row. 26 Cedar, 90 Fulton, 166 Frankfort.

NEW, from 7 Wall s. to Beaver.

NEW BOWERY, from 396 Pearl n. to Park row.

NEW CHAMBERS, from 108 Park row e. to Cherry.

NINTH AV., from Gansevoort n. to W. 59th. 102 W. 17th, 206 W. 23d, 398 W. 33d, 500 W. 38th, 580 W. 42d, 698 W. 48th, 840 W. 55th. (See Columbus av.)

NORFOLK, from 180 Division n. to E. Houston. 82 Delancey, 162 E. Houston.

NORTH MOORE, from 234 W. Broadway w. to N. R.

NORTH WILLIAM, from 16 Frankfort n. to Park row.

OAK, from 392 Pearl e. to Catharine.

OLD SL., from 106 Pearl s. to E. R.

OLIVER, from 63 New Bowery s. to E. R.

ORCHARD, from 124 Division n. to E. Houston. 88 Broome, 202 E. Houston.

PACIFIC PL., rear 133 W. 29th.

PARK, from 36 Centre e. to Mott. 27 Centre, 111 Mott.

PARK AV., 4th av. from E. 34th to E. 42d, and E. 49th to Harlem R. 135 E. 42d, 497 E. 59th, 1817 E. 125th.

PARK PL., from 237 Broadway w. to N. R. 57 W. Broadway, 107 West.

PARK ROW, from 1 Ann n. e. to Chatham sq.

PATCHIN PL., rear 111 W. 10th.

PEARL, from 14 State n. e. and n. w. to Broadway. 66 Coenties sl., 152 Wall, 266 Fulton, 348 Franklin sq., 464 Park row, 512 Centre, 554 Broadway.

PECK SL., from 312 Pearl e. to South.

PELHAM, from 96 Monroe s. to Cherry.

PELL, from 18 Bowery w. to Mott.

PERRY, from 55 Greenwich av. w. to N. R. 105 Hudson, 175 West.

PIKE, from 107 Division s. to E. R.

PINE, from 106 Broadway e. to E. R.

PITT, from 276 Division n. to E. Houston. 80 Rivington, 142 E. Houston.

PLATT, from 221 Pearl w. to William.

PLEASANT AV., from E. 100th, in a line with Av. A, n. to Harlem River. 182 E. 110th, 440 E. 123d.

PRINCE, from 230 Bowery w. to Macdougall. 79 Broadway, 205 Macdougall.

PROSPECT PL., from E. 40th, bet. 2d and 1st avs., n. to E. 43d.

RACHEL LA., from 4 Goerck e. to Mangin.

READE, from 22 Duane w. to N. R. 12 Broadway, 112 W. Broadway, 194 West.

RECTOR, from 73 Broadway w. to N. R.

RENWICK, from 503 Canal n. to Spring.

RIDGE, from 254 Division n. to E. Houston. 130 E. Houston.

RIVERVIEW TER., from E. 58th n. to E. 9th.

RIVERSIDE AV., from W. 72d n. to Manhattan.

RIVINGTON, from 213 Bowery e. to E. R. 15 Essex, 215 Pitt, 305 Lewis, 371 East.

ROOSEVELT, from 188 Park row s. to E. R. 137 South.

ROSE, from 34 Frankfort n. e. to Pearl.

RUTGERS, from 26 Canal s. to E. R.

RUTGERS PL., Monroe, from Jefferson to Clinton.

RUTHERFORD PL., from 224 E. 17th s. to E. 15th.

ST. CLEMENT'S PL., Macdougall, from V. Houston to Bleecker, and from Waverly pl. to Clinton pl.

ST. JOHN'S LA., from 9 Beach n. to aight.

ST. LUKE'S PL., Leroy, from 63 to 99.

ST. MARK'S PL., 8th, from 3d av. e. to V. A. 132 Av. A.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., from 101 W. 110th w. to W. 161st.

ST. NICHOLAS PL., from St. Nicholas v. and W. 149th n. to W. 155th.

SCAMMEL, from 299 E. Broadway s. to Water.

SECOND, from 323 Bowery e. to Av. D. 15 Av. A, 257 Av. C, 297 Sheriff.

SECOND AV., from 118 E. Houston n. to Harlem R. 102 6th, 228 E. 14th, 308 18th, 398 E. 23d, 620 E. 34th, 782 E. 2d, 900 E. 48th, 1116 E. 59th, 1258 E. 6th, 1520 E. 79th, 1656 E. 86th, 2078 E.

107th, 2258 E. 116th, 2438 E. 125th, 2498 E. 128th.

SEVENTH, from 4th av. e. to E. R. 86 1st av., 198 Av. B, 282 Av. D.

SEVENTH AV., from 74 Greenwich av. n. to Central Park and from W. 110th to Harlem R. 53 W. 14th, 219 W. 23d, 315 W. 28th, 439 W. 34th, 599 W. 42d, 719 W. 48th, 879 W. 56th, 2089 W. 125th.

SHERIDAN sq., W. 4th, Christopher, and Grove.

SHERIFF, from 502 Grand n. to 2d. 70 Rivington, 128 E. Houston.

SHERMAN AV., from Broadway near 192d n. e. to Harlem R.

SHERMAN sq., Boulevard, Amsterdam av., and W. 73d.

SIXTH, from 395 Bowery e. to E. R. 200 Bowery, 344 1st av., 546 Av. B, 822 Lewis.

SIXTH AV., from Carmine n. to Central Park S. 112 9th, 208 W. 14th, 298 W. 19th, 374 W. 23d, 612 W. 36th, 736 W. 42d, 918 W. 52d, 1068 Central Park S. (See Lenox av.)

SOUTH, from 66 Whitehall n. e. to E. R. 93 Fulton, 202 Catharine sl., 286 Clinton, 386 Jackson.

SOUTH FIFTH AV., changed to West Broadway.

SOUTH WILLIAM, from 7 William w. to Broad.

SPENCER PL., W. 4th, bet. Christopher and W. 10th.

SPRING, from 188 Bowery w. to N. R. 89 Broadway, 157 W. Broadway, 291 Hudson, 353 West.

SPRUCE, from 41 Park row s. e. to Gold.

STANTON, from 245 Bowery e. to E. R. 115 Essex, 221 Pitt, 339 Mangin.

STAPLE, from 169 Duane n. to Harrison.

STATE, from 48 Whitehall w. and n. to Broadway.

STONE, from 13 Whitehall e. to William.

STRYKER'S LA., from 743 11th av., w.

STUYVESANT, from 29 3d av. e. to 2d av.

SUFFOLK, from 202 Division n. to E. Houston. 92 Delancey, 188 E. Houston.

SULLIVAN, from 415 Canal n. to W. 3d. 93 Spring, 165 W. Houston, 239 W. 3d.

SYLVAN PL., from 153 E. 120th n. to E. 121st.

SYLVAN TER., from St. Nicholas av. e. to Jumel ter.

TEMPLE, from 88 Liberty s. to Thames.

TENTH AV., from 542 West n. to W. 59th. 56 W. 14th, 220 W. 23d, 312 W. 28th, 424 W. 34th, 574 W. 42d, 732 W. 50th, 828 W. 55th. (See Amsterdam av.)

TERRACE VIEW AV., from Kingsbridge rd. near W. 224th, w. and n. and e. to Kingsbridge rd.

THAMES, from 111 Broadway w. to Greenwich.

THEATRE AL., from 19 Ann n. to Beekman.

THIRD, from 345 Bowery e. to E. R. 88 1st av., 142 Av. A, 260 Av. C, 394 Goerck.

THIRD AV., continuation of and from 395 Bowery n. to Harlem R. 1 7th 123, E. 14th, 203 E. 18th, 299 E. 23d, 411 E. 29th, 505 E. 34th, 657 E. 42d, 989 E. 59th, 1109 E. 65th, 1309 E. 75th, 1525 E. 86th, 1723 E. 96th, 1923 E. 106th, 2141 E. 117th, 2297 E. 125th, 2399 E. 130th.

THIRTEENTH AV., from foot W. 11th n. to foot W. 30th.

THOMAS, from 317 Broadway w. to Hudson.

THOMPSON, from 395 Canal n. to W. 4th. 82 Spring, 160 W. Houston, 250 W. 4th.

TOMPKINS, from 606 Grand n. to E. R.

TRIMBLE PL., from 115 Duane n. to Thomas.

TRINITY PL., from 6 Morris n. to Liberty. 53 Rector, 115 Liberty.

TRYON ROW, from 1 Centre e. to 72 Park row.

TWELFTH AV., from foot of W. 30th n. to W. 151st.

UNION CT., rear 53 University pl.

UNION sq., from 4th av. to Broadway, and E. 14th to E. 17th.

UNIVERSITY PL., from 29 Waverley pl. n. to E. 14th.

VANDAM, from 13 Macdougall w. to Greenwich.

VANDERBILT AV., from 27 E. 42d n. to E. 45th.

VANDEWATER, from 54 Frankfort e. to Pearl.

VANNEST PL., Charles, from Bleecker to W. 4th.

VARICK, from 130 Franklin n. to Car mine. 70 Canal, 136 Spring, 230 Carmine

VARICK PL., Sullivan, bet. W. Houston and Bleecker.

VESEY, from Broadway (opp. 222) w to N. R. 67 W. Broadway, 110 West.

VESTRY, from 428 Canal w. to N. R.

WADSWORTH AV., from 635 W. 173d n and n. e. to 11th av.

WALKER, from 135 W. Broadway e. to Canal. 69 Broadway, 125 Baxter.

WALL, from 86 Broadway e. to E. R. 21 Broad, 75 Pearl, 119 South.

WARREN, from 259 Broadway w. to N. R. 62 W. Broadway, 128 West.

WASHINGTON, from 6 Battery pl. n. to W. 14th. 121 Carlisle, 191 Fulton, 30 Duane, 475 Canal, 565 W. Houston. 64 Christopher, 719 W. 11th, 315 Gansevoort

WASHINGTON MEWS, from 1 5th av. e to University pl.

WASHINGTON PL., from 713 Broadway w. to Grove.

WASHINGTON sq. E., from 43 W. 4th n to Waverley pl.

WASHINGTON sq. N., Waverley pl., from 29 to 89.

WASHINGTON sq. S., W. 4th, from 54 to 126.

WASHINGTON sq. W., Macdougall, from 143 to 165.

WATER, from 41 Whitehall e. to E. R. 113 Wall, 199 Fulton, 321 Roosevelt, 43 Market, 565 Clinton, 685 Jackson.

WATTS, from 44 Sullivan w. to N. R. 66 Canal, 100 West.

WAVERLEY PL., from 727 Broadway w and n. to Bank. 29 University pl., 5 5th av., 161 Christopher, 195 Charles.

WEEHAWKEN, from 304 W. 10th s. to Christopher.

WEST, from 12 Battery pl. n. to 10th av. 112 Cortlandt, 215 Franklin, 342 W. Houston, 387 Christopher, 542 10th av.

W. BROADWAY, from 66 Vesey n. to W. 4th, including what were formerly College pl. and S. 5th av. 93 Chambers 297 Canal, 519 Bleecker.

W. ELEVENTH, from 46 5th av. w. to N. R.

W. END AV. is identical with 11th av. from W. 59th to W. 107th. 254 W. 72d, 536 W. 86th, 738 W. 96th.

W. FOURTH, from 697 Broadway w. to W. 13th. 151 6th av., 231 W. 10th, 349 W. 13th.

W. HOUSTON, from 609 Broadway w. to N. R. 60 Wooster, 148 Macdougall, 236 Varick, 348 West.

W. NINTH, from 22 5th av. w. to 6th av.

W. TENTH, from 32 5th av. w. to N. R.

W. THIRD, from 681 Broadway w. to 3th av. 77 Thompson, 141 6th av.

W. 13th to W. 59th, and W. 110th to W. 220th, inclusive, from 5th av. w. to N. R., commencing a new hundred with each av.

W. TWELFTH, from 58 5th av. w. to N. R.

W. 60th to W. 109th, inclusive, from Central Park W. (8th av.) w. to N. R. or Riverside Park. Columbus av. 101, Amsterdam av. 201, West End av. 301.

WHITE, from 117 W. Broadway e. to Baxter. 67 Broadway, 131 Baxter.

WHITE PL., rear 214 W. 18th.

WHITEHALL, from 2 Broadway s. to E. R.

WILLETT, from 482 Grand n. to E. Houston. 74 Rivington, 134 E. Houston.

WILLIAM, from 101 Pearl n. e. to 447 Pearl. 44 Wall, 140 Fulton, 274 Pearl.

WILLOW TER., E. 73d, near 3d av.

WINTHROP PL., Greene st., bet. Waverly pl. and Clinton pl.

WOOSTER, from 355 Canal n. to W. 4th. 4 Broome, 166 W. Houston, 250 W. 4th.

WORTH, from 72 Hudson e. to Park av. 62 Church, 134 Centre.

YORK, from 9 St. John's lane e. to W. Broadway.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

ALEXANDER AV., 112 S. Boulevard n. to E. 143d st. 250 E. 138th, 354 E. 142d.

ANTHONY AV., 1575 Webster av. n. to Van Cortlandt av.

AQUEDUCT AV., High Bridge n. to Fordham Heights. See also McComb's Dam rd.

ARTHUR AV., 1875 Fulton av. n. to Pelham av.

BAILEY AV., 2461 Sedgwick av. n. to Middlebrook pkwy.

BAINBRIDGE AV., 2324 Tiebout av. n. e. to Ochiltree av.

BATHGATE AV., 765 E. 172d n. to E. 187th.

BOSCOBEL AV., Washington Bridge s. e. to Jerome av.

BOSTON RD., 3260 3d av. n. e. to Bronx River.

BRIGGS AV., 609 Brookline n. to Middlebrook.

BROADWAY, Kingsbridge av. n. to city line.

BROOK AV., Bronx Kills n. to E. 170th.

BROOKLINE, 527 Kingsbridge rd. e. to Webster av.

BURNSIDE AV., Cedar av. above Dock st. e. to Webster av.

CAULDWELL AV., 849 Westchester av. n. to Boston rd.

CENTRAL AV. (See JEROME AV.)

CLAY AV., from 629 E. 164th n. to Eliott st. 986 E. 164th st., 1088 E. 166th st., 1294 Highwood av.

CLINTON AV., from 907 E. 169th st. n. to E. 187th st. 1294 E. 169th st., 1424 E. 170th st., 1520 Wendover av., 1680 E. 173d st., 1960 Tremont av., 2200 Grote st., 2400 E. 187th st.

COLLEGE AV., from 489 E. 141st st. n. to E. 148th st. 346 E. 141st st., 438 E. 145th st., 518 E. 148th st.

COLUMBINE, from Kingsbridge rd. n. of Quarry rd. e. to Boston rd. 860 Kingsbridge rd., 954 Fulton av., 1082 S. Boulevard, 1244 Lydig av.

CONCORD AV., from 1107 E. 138th n. to E. 154th.

CONOVER AV., from 225 Edgewater rd. e. to Hunter's Point rd. 1460 Spofford, 1634 Barretto, 1830 Payne.

COOPER AV., 3214 Broadway n. e. and n. to 3960 Broadway. 3418 Van Cortlandt av., 3618 Emmet av., 3960 Broadway.

COSTER AV., from L. I. Sound e. to Farragut.

COURTLANDT AV., from 2769 3d av. n. to E. 163d. 465 3d av., 548 E. 149th, 742 E. 156th, 934 E. 163d.

CRESCENT AV., from Kingsbridge rd. and Arthur av. n. e. to Pelham av. 2322 St. John's av., 2504 S. Boulevard.

CRESTON AV., from 479 Burnside av. n. to Travers. 2050 Burnside av., 2294 E. 183d, 2472 Highbridge rd., 2670 Kingsbridge rd.

CYPRESS AV., from Bronx Kills n. to St. Mary's. 112 E. 133d, 250 E. 138th, 376 St. Mary's.

DALY AV., from 2951 Edgewater rd. n. e. to Boston rd. 2066 Edgewater rd., 2330 Lydig av.

DECATUR AV., from 695 Brookline n. to Middlebrook. 2596 Brookline, 2892 S. Boulevard.

DEVOE, from Lind av. e. to Anderson av.

EAGLE AV., from 853 E. 149th n. to E. 163d. 548 E. 149th, 742 E. 156th, 872 E. 161st.

EASTCHESTER, from 724 Willard e. to Bronx River.

EDGEWATER RD., from 392 Bungay e. and n. and n. w. to Boston rd. 41 E. 149th, 321 Worden, 551 Tiffany, 735 Farragut, 1055 Hunt's Point rd., 1313 Preble, 1867 Poe, 2225 Westchester av., 2870 Tremont av., 3078 Kingsbridge rd.

ELTON AV., from 2945 3d av. n. to Brook av. 647 3d av., 742 E. 156th, 911 E. 162d.

FARRAGUT, from L. I. Sound n. to Bronx River.

FEATHERBED LA., from 1630 Aqueduct av. e. to Jerome av.

FRANKLIN AV., from 3346 3d av. n. to Pelham av.

FREEMAN, from Stebbins av. e. to Westchester av.

FULTON AV., from 809 Spring pl. n. to Pelham av.

GUN HILL RD., from 501 Middlebrook pkwy. e. to Williamsbridge rd.

HAMPDEN, from Sedgwick av. e. to Jerome av.

HIGHBRIDGE RD., from 449 Welch e. to Kingsbridge rd.

HOME, from 1156 Boston rd. e. to Westchester av.

HULL AV., from 3902 S. Boulevard n. to Middlebrook.

JEROME AV., from Harlem R. n. to city line.

KINGSBRIDGE RD., from 2932 Broadway e. and s. e. and e. to Boston rd.

LINCOLN AV., from Harlem River n. to 3d av.

LIND AV., from 73 Devoe n. to Aqueduct av.

McCOMB'S DAM RD., Jerome av. near E. 170th st. n. to Kingsbridge rd.

MAPES AV., from 1063 Tremont av. n. e. to Grote.

MELROSE AV., from 2837 3d av. n. to E. 163d.

MORRIS AV., from 2557 3d av. n. to Welch.

MOTT AV., from E. 137th n. to E. 165th.

OGDEN AV., from 805 Jerome av. n. to Aqueduct av.

PARK AV., from Harlem River n. to Pelham av.

PELHAM AV., from 693 Kingsbridge rd. e. to Bronx R.

POTTER PL., from 3114 Jerome av. e. to Mosholu pkwy.

PROSPECT AV., from 1431 S. Boulevard n. to Tillotson av.

RIDER AV., from 453 E. 135th n. to E. 144th.

RIVERDALE AV., from 2879 Bailey av. w. and n. to city line.

RYER AV., from 531 Burnside av. n. to Welch.

ST. ANN'S AV., from 841 E. 132d n. to E. 160th.

ST. JAMES, from 2460 Sedgwick av. e. to Highbridge rd.

SEDGWICK AV., from Central Bridge n. to Van Cortlandt av.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, from 2410 3d av. e., n., and n. w. to Jerome av.

SPUYTEN DUYVIL PKWY., from Spuyten Duyvil Creek northeast to Riverdale av.

STEBBINS AV., from 1191 Westchester av. n. to Boston rd.

SUBURBAN, from 3070 Marion av. e. and s. e. to Webster av.

TEASDALE PL., from 3260 3d av. e. to Trinity av.

THIRD AV., Harlem R. n. to Pelham av. 3038 E. 156th.

TIEBOUT AV., from 1907 Webster av. n. to Kingsbridge rd.

TIFFANY, from L. I. Sound n. to E. 169th.

TINTON AV., from 984 Westchester av. n. to E. 169th.

TOPPING, from 541 Walnut n. to E. 176th.

TRAVERS, from 2878 Jerome av. e. to Webster av.

TREMONT AV., from Aqueduct av. near E. 176th e. to Bronx R. 370 Jerome av., 700 Park av., 1144 S. Boulevard, 1293 Boston rd.

TRINITY AV., from 915 E. 149th n. to E. 165th.

UNION AV., from 1349 S. Boulevard n. to Boston rd.

VALENTINE AV., from 607 Tremont av. n. to Anthony av.

VAN CORTLANDT AV., from 3422 Broadway s. e. and e. to Webster av.

VYSE AV., from 1295 West Farms rd. n. to Samuel.

WALTON AV., from 381 E. 138th n. to Arcularius pl.

WASHINGTON AV., from 735 E. 159th n. to Pelham av.

WEBSTER AV., from 651 E. 165th n. to Westchester. 1890 Tremont av., 2522 Kingsbridge rd., 2872 S. Boulevard.

WEEKS, from 1675 Morris av. n. to E. 76th.

WELCH, from 2460 Jerome av. e. to Park av.

WENDOVER AV., from Webster av. e. to Crotona Park.

WEST FARMS RD., from 1417 Westchester av. n. e. to Tremont av. 1923 Rodman pl., 1996 Tremont av.

WESTCHESTER AV., from 2870 3d av. n. to Bronx R. 1376 S. Boulevard.

WILLIAMSBRIDGE RD., from 651 Van Cortlandt n. e. to Webster av.

WILLIS AV., from Harlem R. n. to E. 49th.

WOLF, from 1242 Commerce av. s. e. to Union.

WOODRUFF, from 1872 Fulton av. e. to West Farms rd.

Numbered streets, on East, are opposite the same numbers on Manhattan Island as far as 163d st., north of which they continue to 189th st., but at wider intervals.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

ADAMS, from E. R., between Washington and Pearl, s. to Fulton.

ADELPHI, from 108 Flushing av. s. to Atlantic av.

AINSLIE, from 17 Marcy av. s. e. and e. to Bushwick av.

ALABAMA AV., from Jamaica and Fulton avs. s. to New Lots rd.

ALBANY AV., from 1558 Fulton s. to Clarkson av.

AMITY, from E. R., between Pacific and Congress, e. to Court.

ASHLAND PL., from 104 DeKalb av. s. to Flatbush av.

ATLANTIC AV., from E. R., between State and Pacific, e. to city line. 594 Flatbush av., 1222 Bedford av., 1588 Albany av., 2466 Vesta av., 2792 Van Siclen av.

AV. A, from West av., opposite Tehama, e. to Flatbush av., and from Ralph av. n. e. to E. 98th.

AV. B to AV. Z run parallel with Av. A, the last named being near Coney Island and Creek and Jamaica Bay.

BAINBRIDGE, from 491 Sumner av. e. to Broadway.

BALTIC, from E. R., between Warren and Harrison, e. to 5th av.

BAY AV., from Locust av. s. e. to Kings Highway.

BAY RIDGE AV., from N. Y. Bay s. e. to 22d av.

BAY RIDGE PARKWAY, from Bay Ridge av. s. to 7th av.

BAY 1ST and BAY 2D, from 86th s. w. to Gravesend Bay.

BAY 7TH and BAY 8TH, from Benson av. s. w. to Gravesend Bay.

BAY 10TH to BAY 41ST, inclusive, from 86th s. w. to Gravesend Bay.

BAY 43D to BAY 50TH, inclusive, from Stillwell av. s. w. to Gravesend Bay.

BAYARD, from 318 Union av. e. to Humboldt.

BEARD, from 102 Otsego n. w. to Ferris.

BEDFORD AV., from 631 Manhattan av. s. and s. e. to Flatbush av. 290 Grand, 402 Broadway, 884 Myrtle av., 1264 Fulton.

BELMONT AV., from Rockaway av., bet. Eastern Parkway and Sutter av., e. to city line.

BENSON AV., from 3d av. s. e. to Stillwell av.

BERGEN, from 185 Court e. to East New York av. 486 Flatbush av., 1378 Albany av.

BERKELEY PL., from 185 5th av. e. to Plaza.

BERRY, from 72 N. 14th s. w. to Division av.

BLEECKER, from 943 Bushwick av. n. e. to city line.

BOERUM, from 525 Broadway e. to Bogart.

BOERUM PL., from 110 Livingston s. to Bergen.

BOLIVAR, from 5 Fleet e. to St. Edward's.

BOND, from 496 Fulton s. to Gowanus Canal. 90 Atlantic av., 354 Carroll.

BOWNE, from 334 Columbia n. w. to Conover.

BRIDGE, from E. R., between Gold and Jay, s. to Fulton. 140 Sands, 416 Fulton.

BROADWAY, from E. R., between S. 8th and S. 6th, s. e. to Fulton. 398 Division av., 752 Flushing av., 948 Myrtle av., 1118 DeKalb av., 1576 Halsey, 1968 Conway.

BROOKLYN AV., from 1420 Fulton s. to Flatbush av.

BUFFALO AV., from 1872 Fulton s. to East New York av.

BULLION, from 20 Kingsland av. e. to Newtown Creek.

BUSHWICK AV., from 1 Metropolitan av. s. and s. e. to Jamaica av. 264 Johnson av., 662 Myrtle av., 1050 Gates av., 1628 Conway.

BUTLER, from 261 Court s. e. and e. to East New York av. 286 Third av., 790 Franklin av., 1590 Buffalo av.

BUTLER, 29th Ward, from Flatbush av. e. to Nostrand av.

CALYER, from E. R., between Oak and Quay, e. to Sutton. 172 Manhattan av.

CAMBRIDGE PL., from 200 Greene av. s. to Fulton.

CANARSIE LA., from Flatbush av. e. to Flatlands line.

CARLTON AV., from 86 Flushing av. s. to Flatbush av. 408 Fulton.

CARBOLL, from 59 Hamilton av. s. e. to East New York av. 232 Court, 628 5th av., 900 Washington av., 1322 Brooklyn av.

CEDAR, from 751 Bushwick av. n. e. to Central av.

CENTRAL AV., from 944 Flushing av. s. e. to Evergreen Cemetery. 210 Myrtle av., 470 Putnam av.

CHARLES, from 186 York s. to Sands.

CHAUNCEY, from 1629 Fulton e. to city line.

CHURCH AV., from Coney Island av. to E. 98th.

CHURCH LA., from Coney Island av. to Martense la.

CLARK, from 137 Columbia Heights e. to Fulton.

CLARKSON AV., from Flatbush av. e. to E. 98th.

CLASSON AV., from 702 Kent av. s. and s. w. to Washington av. at President. 190 Myrtle av., 538 Fulton.

CLERMONT AV., from 128 Flushing av. s. to Atlantic av.

CLEVELAND, from Highland Boulevard near Warwick s. to Jamaica Bay.

CLIFTON PL., from St. James' pl., between Greene av. and Lafayette av., e. to Marey av.

CLINTON, from 262 Fulton s. w. to Bryant. 204 Atlantic av., 458 First pl., 582 Hamilton av.

CLINTON AV., from 166 Flushing av. s. to Atlantic av. 164 Myrtle av., 490 Fulton.

CLYMER, from Wallabout Canal, between Taylor and Cross, n. e. to Lee av.

COLES, from 359 Columbia s. e. to Henry.

COLUMBIA, from 18 Atlantic av. s. to Gowanus Bay. 120 Harrison, 314 Hamilton av., 476 Bush.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, from 20 Fulton s. to Pierrepont.

COLUMBIA PL., from 36 Joralemon s. to Atlantic av.

COMMERCE, from 380 Columbia n. w. to Conover.

COMMERCIAL, from 13 Dupont n. e. to Manhattan av.

CONCORD, from 215 Fulton e. to Navy.

CONEY ISLAND AV., from continuation of 15th to Sea Breeze av.

CONGRESS, from E. R., between Amity and Warren, e. to Court.

CONOVER, from Hamilton av., opposite President, s. w. to New York Bay.

CONSELYEA, from 218 Union av. e. to Humboldt.

COOKE, from 671 Broadway e. to Bogart.

CORNELIA, from 1485 Broadway n. e. to city line.

COURT, from 340 Fulton s. to Gowanus Bay. 128 Atlantic av., 304 Degraw, 582 Hamilton av.

COURT sq., from 342 Fulton s. to Livingston.

CRANBERRY, from 79 Columbia Heights e. to Fulton.

CREAMER, from 39 Otsego s. e. to Gowanus Canal.

CRESCENT, from Jamaica av., between Market and Hemlock, s. to Jamaica Bay.

CROSEY AV., from 7th av. s. e. to Stillwell av.

CUMBERLAND, from 66 Flushing av. s. to Atlantic av.

CURRAN sq., junction of Flatbush av., Ashland pl., and Hanson pl.

CYPRESS AV., from Flushing av. near Scott av., s. e. to city line.

DAHLGREN PL., from 86th s. to 104th.

DEAN, from 167 Court e. to East New York av. 456 Flatbush av., 1346 Brooklyn av., 2230 Hopkinson av.

DECATUR, from 495 Tompkins av. e. to city line.

DEGRAW, from E. R., between Sedgwick and Sackett, s. e. to East New York av. 304 Court, 654 4th av., 1372 Brooklyn av.

DEKALB AV., from 547 Fulton e. to city line. 168 Cumberland, 536 Bedford av., 1116 Broadway.

DELAVAN, from 384 Columbia n. w. to Van Brunt.

DEVOE, from 184 Union av. e. to Morgan av.

DIAMOND, from 174 Driggs av. n. to Greenpoint av.

DIVISION AV., from E. R. s. of S. 11th e. to Broadway. 88 Bedford av., 296 Broadway.

DIXON PL., from 246 York s. to Sands.

DOCK, from E. R., between Fulton and Main, s. to Front.

DOUGHTY, from 15 Furman e. to Hicks.

DOUGLAS, from 283 Court s. e. to E. 98th. 278 3d av., 640 Washington av., 1448 Utica av.

DOWNING, from 2 Quincy s. to Fulton.

DRIGGS AV., from Meeker av. at Morgan av. s. e. to Division av. 164 Humboldt, 310 Manhattan av., 696 Grand.

DUFFIELD, from Nassau, between Bridge and Gold, s. to Fulton.

DWIGHT, from 382 Columbia s. w. to Elizabeth.

EAGLE, from E. R., between Dupont and Freeman, e. to Paidge av.

E. 1st, from Stryker s. to Ocean Parkway.

E. 2d, from Vanderbilt s. to Coney Island Creek.

E. 3d to E. 19th, E. 21st to E. 29th, E. 31st to E. 43d, E. 45th, E. 46th, E. 48th, E. 49th, and E. 51st to E. 59th, inclusive, are parallel with E. 2d as far as laid out.

E. 60th to E. 89th, inclusive, from Ralph av. s. e. to Jamaica Bay.

E. 91st to E. 96th and E. 98th to E. 109th, parallel with E. 89th.

EAST NEW YORK AV., from Howard av. at Eastern Parkway n. e. to Fulton. 274 Rockaway av., 492 Atlantic av.

EASTERN PARKWAY, from East New York av. at Howard av. e. to city line.

ELIZABETH PL., from 28 Fulton s. w. to Doughty.

ELLERY, from 55 Nostrand av. e. to Beaver.

ELM PL., from 472 Fulton s. w. to Livingston.

EMERSON PL., from 308 Flushing av. s. to Lafayette av.

EMMETT, from 48 Atlantic av. s. to Amity.

EVANS, from 59 Hudson av. e. to the Navy Yard.

EVERGREEN AV., from 216 Cooke s. e. to Evergreen Cemetery. 222 Myrtle av., 478 Gates av.

FENNIMORE, from Ocean av. e. to Troy av.

FERRIS, from 201 William s. w. to Elizabeth.

FISKE PL., from 804 Carroll s. w. to Garfield pl.

FLATBUSH AV., from 546 Fulton s. to Mill Creek. 130 Atlantic av., 302 Carlton av.

FLEET, from 374 Hudson av. s. w. to DeKalb av.

FLINT, from Water, between Main and Washington, s. to Prospect.

FLOYD, from 97 Nostrand av. e. to Broadway.

FLUSHING AV., Navy, at termination of Nassau, e. to city line. 146 Vanderbilt av., 328 Classon av., 766 Broadway.

FORT GREENE PL., from 125 DeKalb av. s. to Atlantic av.

FORT HAMILTON AV., from Flatbush av., opposite Robinson, to Narrows.

FRANKLIN, from Bushwick Creek, near Meserole av., n. to Commercial. 111 Greenpoint av., 256 Eagle.

FRANKLIN AV., from 106 Wallabout s. and s. w. to Malbone. 146 Myrtle av., 512 Fulton, 712 Park pl.

FREEMAN, from E. R., between Eagle and Greene, e. to Paidge av.

FRONT, from 27 Fulton e. to Hudson av.

FROST, from 284 Union av. e. to Kingsland av.

FULTON, from E. R. at Fulton Ferry s. e. and e. to city line. 135 Sands, 340 Myrtle av., 546 Flatbush av., 644 Lafayette av., 908 Washington av., 1132 Franklin av., 1278 Nostrand av., 1558 Albany av., 2152 Rockaway av., 2642 Pennsylvania av., 2790 Van Sicken av.

FULTON PL., from 482 Fulton s. w. to Livingston.

FURMAN, from 8 Fulton s. w. to Atlantic av.

GARFIELD PL., from 261 4th av. s. e. to Prospect Park West.

GARRISON, from 44 Front s. to York.

GATES AV., from 875 Fulton e. to city line. 96 St. James pl. 310 Bedford av., 1072 Broadway.

GATLING PL., from 86th s. to 92d.

GELSTON, from 86th s. to 94th.

GEORGIA AV., from Jamaica av., between Alabama av. and Sheffield av., s. to Jamaica Bay. 262 Belmont av.

GERRY, from 459 Marcy av. n. e. to Broadway.

GLENMORE AV., from Rockaway av., between East New York av. and Eastern Parkway, e. to city line. 122 Christopher av., 318 Alabama av., 534 Van Sicken av.

GOLD, from E. R., between Bridge and Hudson av., s. to Fulton. 86 Front, 344 Myrtle av.

GRACE CT., from 248 Hicks n. w. and n.

GRAHAM, from 357 Flushing av. s. to Lafayette av.

GRAHAM AV., from 747 Broadway, n. to Driggs av. 101 McKibbin, 335 N. 2d, 469 Meeker av.

GRAND, from E. R., between S. 1st and N. 1st, s. e. and e. to Newtown Creek. 173 Bedford av., 502 Union av., 820 Bushwick av.

GRAND AV., from 276 Flushing av. s. and s. w. to E. Parkway. 124 Myrtle av., 388 Gates av., 670 Washington av.

GRANT, from Flatbush av. e. to Ralph av.

GRANT AV., from Jamaica av., between Nichols av. and Enfield, s. to Jamaica Bay.

GRAVESEND AV., from Terrace pl. s. to Canal av.

GRAVESEND RD., from Coney Island av., near Av. W, n. e. to Mill Creek.

GREEN LA., from 256 Front south to Sands.

GREENE, from E. R., between Freeman and Huron, e. to Paidge av.

GREENE AV., from 783 Fulton e. to city line. 92 Vanderbilt av., 348 Franklin av., 490 Nostrand av., 726 Sumner av., 1110 Bushwick av.

GREENPOINT AV., from E. R., between Kent and Milton, e. to Newtown Creek. 139 Manhattan av., 403 Kingsland av.

GREENWOOD AV., from Coney Island av. s. w. to Gravesend av.

GUERNSEY, from 358 Driggs av. n. to one-half block n. of Oak.

GWINNETT, from 157 Wallabout n. e. to Broadway.

HALL, from 232 Flushing av. s. to DeKalb av.

HALSEY, from 1225 Bedford av. e. to city line. 90 Nostrand av.; 554 Stuyvesant av., 970 Broadway.

HAMBURG AV., from 1002 Flushing av. s. e. to Evergreen Cemetery. 130 Willoughby av., 260 Greene av., 472 Jefferson av.

HAMILTON AV., from E. R. at Sackett s. to 3d av. 154 Columbia, 352 Court, 590 3d av.

HANCOCK, from 491 Franklin av. e. to city line. 144 Nostrand av., 654 Reid av., 1036 Bushwick av.

HANOVER PL., from 516 Fulton s. w. to Livingston.

HANSON PL., from 125 Flatbush av. e. to Fulton.

HARRISON, from E. R., between Baltic and Irving, e. to Court.

HARRISON AV., from 282 Division av. s. e. to Flushing av.

HART, from 185 Nostrand av. e. to city line. 140 Tompkins av., 472 Broadway, 812 Knickerbocker av.

HARWAY AV., from Cropsey av. s. e. to Canal av.

HAVEMEYER, from 270 N. 9th s. e. to Division av. 118 Grand.

HAWTHORNE, from Flatbush av. e. to Troy av.

HENDRIX, from Highland Boulevard, between Barbey and Miller av., s. to Jamaica Bay.

HENRY, from 118 Fulton s. w. to Gowanus Bay. 108 Clark, 308 Atlantic av., 618 Union, 676 Hamilton av.

HENRY (29th Ward), from Caton pl. s. w. to Caton av.

HERKIMER, from Bedford av., between Fulton and Atlantic av., n. e. to Williams pl. 112 Nostrand av., 448 Albany av., 120 Saratoga av.

HEWES, from Wallabout pl., near Clason av., n. e. to Union av. 118 Bedford av.

HEYWARD, from 61 Wallabout n. e. to Broadway.

HICKS, from 66 Fulton s. w. to Gowanus Bay. 124 Clark, 332 Atlantic av., 546 Union, 674 Hamilton av.

HIGH, from 161 Fulton e. to Navy.

HINSDALE, from E. New York av., between Williams av. and Snediker av., s.

to Fresh Creek. 170 Eastern Parkway, 506 Riverdale av.

HOLLY, from Sutter av., between Chestnut and Market, s. to Spring Creek.

HOOPER, from Kent av., between Keap and Hewes, n. e. to Grand. 304 Broadway.

HOPE, from 157 Roebling s. e. to Union av.

HOPKINS, from 37 Nostrand av. e. to Broadway.

HOPKINSON, from 1612 Broadway s. to E. 98th.

HOWARD AV., from 1396 Broadway s. to E. 98th. 116 Macon, 264 Fulton.

HOYT, from 448 Fulton s. w. to 5th. 88 Atlantic av., 306 Union.

HUDSON AV., from E. R., between Gold and the Navy Yard, s. to Fulton. 160 Sands, 354 Myrtle av.

HULL, from 1945 Fulton e. to Broadway.

HUMBOLDT, from 803 Flushing av. n. to Meserole av. 120 McKibbin, 370 Metropolitan av., 576 Van Pelt av.

HUNTINGTON, from 419 Columbia s. e. to Gowanus Canal.

HURON, from E. R., between Greene and India, e. to Kingsland av.

IMLAY, from 80 Hamilton av. s. w. to William.

INDIA, from E. R., between Huron and Java, e. to Kingsland av.

IRVING, from E. R., between Harrison and Sedgwick, s. e. to Columbia.

IRVING AV., from Flushing av., at Thames, s. e. to city line. 84 Willoughby av., 292 Myrtle av.

IRVING PL., from 180 Gates av. e. to Fulton.

ISLAND AV., from Av. N, at E. 64th, e. to Bergen Beach.

JACKSON, from 252 Union av. e. to Kingsland av.

JAMAICA AV., from Alabama av., opposite E. New York av., e. to city line. 100 New Jersey av., 354 Ridgewood av., 646 Norwood av.

JAVA, from E. R., between India and Kent, e. to Greenpoint av.

JAX, from E. R., between Pearl and Bridge, s. to Fulton. 158 Sands, 420 Fulton.

JEFFERSON, from 947 Broadway n. e. to Cypress av.

JEFFERSON AV., from 19 Ormond pl. e. to city line. 186 Nostrand av., 696 Reid av., 1022 Broadway.

JOHN, from 2 Adams e. to Little.

JOHNSON, from 311 Fulton e. to Raymond.

JOHNSON AV., from 495 Broadway e. to Flushing av. 162 Graham av., 406 Morgan av.

JORALEMON, from E. R., between Montague and State, e. to Fulton.

KEAP, from Wallabout Canal, between Rodney and Hooper, n. e. to Union av.

KENT, from E. R., between Java and Greenpoint av., e. to Newtown Canal.

KENT AV., from N. 14th, opposite Franklin, s. and s. e. to Lafayette av. 253 Grand, 403 Broadway, 761 Flushing av., 1021 Lafayette av.

KINGS HIGHWAY, from Fort Hamilton av. at 86th s. e. and n. e. to Bay av. and Av. P.

KINGSLAND AV., from 71 Maspeth av. n. to Paidge av. 83 Richardson, 167 Meeker av., 473 Greenpoint av.

KINGSTON AV., from 1490 Fulton s. to Winthrop. 144 St. Mark's av., 328 President.

KNICKERBOCKER AV., from Johnson av., between Bogart and Morgan av., s. e. to city line. 266 Willoughby av., 458 Myrtle av., 784 Halsey.

KOSCIUSKO, from 991 Bedford av. e. to Bushwick av. 90 Nostrand av., 360 Sumner av.

KOWENHOVEN LA., from 5th av., opposite Senator, e. to 14th av.

LAFAYETTE, from 41 Fleet e. to Raymond.

LAFAYETTE AV., from 73 Flatbush av. e. to Bushwick av. 118 Cumberland, 318 Grand av., 586 Nostrand av., 1108 Broadway.

LAWRENCE, from Hennessy pl., between Jay and Bridge, s. to Fulton.

LAWRENCE AV., from E. 9th s. w. to 47th.

LEE AV., from 146 Division av. s. e. to Gwinnett.

LEFFERTS, from Flatbush av. e. to Utica av.

LEFFERTS PL., from 249 St. James pl. s. e. to Franklin av.

LENOX RD., from Flatbush av. e. to Remsen av.

LEO PL., from 78 St. Edwards s. w. to Myrtle av.

LEONARD, from 627 Broadway n. to Greenpoint av. 86 Johnson av., 210 Grand, 514 Driggs av.

LEWIS AV., from 874 Broadway s. to Fulton. 120 DeKalb av., 298 Putnam av., 448 Fulton.

LEXINGTON AV., from 317 Grand av. e. to Broadway. 122 Franklin av., 528 Sumner av.

LIBERTY, from 10 High s. to Fulton at Tillary.

LIBERTY AV., from E. New York av., between Rockaway av. and Thatford av., e. to city line. 292 Alabama av., 512 Van Siclen av., 744 Essex.

LINCOLN PL., from 161 5th av. e. to Prospect Park West.

LINCOLN RD., from Flatbush av. e. to Remsen av.

LINWOOD, from Highland Boulevard, near Force Tube av., s. to Jamaica Bay. 126 Ridgewood av., 474 Eastern Parkway.

LITTLE, from E. R., between Hudson av. and Navy Yard, s. w. to Evans.

LIVINGSTON, from 19 Sidney pl. e. to Flatbush av. 272 Bond.

LORIMER, from 579 Broadway n. to Noble. 45 Johnson av., 179 Grand, 449 Driggs av.

LOVE LA., from 161 Henry w. to Hicks.

LUQUER, from 377 Columbia s. e. to Smith.

LYNCH, from 95 Wallabout n. e. to Broadway.

MACON, from Arlington pl., near Fulton, e. to Hopkinson av. 34 Nostrand av., 320 Sumner av., 830 Saratoga av.

MADISON, from 493 Classon av. e. to city line. 126 Bedford av., 484 Sumner av., 942 Broadway.

MAIN, from E. R. at Catharine Ferry s. to Fulton.

MALBONE, from Flatbush av. opposite Ocean av. e. to East New York av.

MANHASSET PL., from Rapelye, between Henry and Hicks, s. e. to Coles.

MANHATTAN AV., from 677 Broadway n. to Newtown Creek. 238 Grand, 900 Greenpoint av.

MARCY AV., from 302 Metropolitan av. s. and s. e. to Fulton. 60 Grand av., 210 Division av., 568 Myrtle av., 854 Putnam.

MARION, from 1707 Fulton e. to Broadway.

MARSHALL, from E. R., foot of Adams, e. to Little.

MASPETH AV., from Humboldt, near Metropolitan av., n. e. to Newtown Creek.

MAUJER, from 393 S. 1st e. to Newtown Creek. 154 Graham av., 362 Morgan av., 468 Metropolitan av.

MCDONOUGH, from 947 Marcy av. e. to Broadway. 72 Tompkins av., 372 Stuyvesant av., 822 Broadway.

MCDUGAL, from 1875 Fulton e. to Broadway.

McKENNEY, from 50 Doughty s. w. to Poplar.

McKIBBIN, from 557 Broadway e. to Bogart. 50 Leonard, 200 Bushwick av.

McKINLEY AV., from Railroad av., between Magenta and Glen, e. to Eldert's lane.

MEEKER AV., from 115 Richardson n. e. to Newtown Creek. 154 Kingsland av.

MERCEIN, from the Brooklyn Bridge e. to Garrison.

MERMAID AV., from W. 40th e. to Sheepshead Bay.

MESEROLE, from 44 Union av. e. to city line. 149 Graham av., 382 Morgan av.

MESEROLE AV., from 12 Franklin e. to Front, E. D. 104 Manhattan av., 306 Kingsland av.

METROPOLITAN AV., from E. R., between N. 1st and N. 3d, s. e. and e. to Newtown Creek. 205 Bedford av., 803 Bushwick av., 1027 Morgan av., 1207 Maujer, 1301 Ten Eyck.

MIDDAGH, from 61 Columbia Heights e. to Fulton.

MIDDLETON, from 121 Wallabout n. e. to Throop av.

MILL, from 457 Columbia e. to Hamilton av.

MILLER AV., from Highland Boulevard, between Hendrix and Sunnyside av., s.

to Jamaica Bay. 142 Fulton, 342 Eastern Parkway.

MILTON, from E. R., between Noble and Greenpoint av. e. to Manhattan av.

MONITOR, from 225 Richardson n. to Greenpoint av.

MONROE, from 471 Classon av. e. to Broadway. 63 Franklin av., 113 Bedford av., 877 Broadway.

MONROE PL., from 100 Clark s. w. to Pierrepont.

MONTAGUE, from E. R. e. to Court. 126 Henry.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, from 50 Montague s. to Remsen.

MONTGOMERY, from Washington av., near Crown, e. to East New York av.

MONTGOMERY PL., from 97 8th av. s. e. to Prospect Park West.

MONTROSE AV., from 28 Union av. e. to city line. 82 Leonard, 392 Morgan av.

MOORE, from 613 Broadway e. to Bogart.

MORGAN AV., from 1029 Flushing av. n. to Front, E. D. 112 Johnson av., 228 Ten Eyck, 368 Maspeth av.

MORTON, from 541 Kent av. n. e. to Bedford av.

MYRTLE AV., from 351 Fulton e. to city line. 198 Hudson av., 400 Vanderbilt av., 686 Bedford av., 756 Nostrand av., 955 Throop av., 1132 Broadway, 1424 Knickerbocker av.

NASSAU, from 187 Fulton e. to Navy.

NASSAU AV., from 87 N. 14th n. e. to Varick.

NASSAU PL., from 252 Nassau s. to Concord.

NAVY, from 243 York s. to DeKalb av.

NECK RD., from Van Sielen e. to Coney Island av.

NELSON, from 399 Columbia s. e. to Smith.

NEPTUNE AV., from W. 41st to Coney Island av.

NEVINS, from 10 Flatbush av. s. w. to Carroll. 81 Atlantic av., 303 Union.

NEW JERSEY AV., from city line at Highland Boulevard s. to Jamaica Bay. 166 Atlantic av., 308 Eastern Parkway.

NEW LOTS RD., from Ralph av. at Church av. e. to Dumont av.

NEW UTRECHT AV., from 9th av. at 38th s. to 81st.

NEW YORK AV., from 1350 Fulton s. to Av. E. 56 Atlantic av., 204 Park pl.

NOBLE, from E. R., between Oak and Milton, e. to Manhattan av.

NORMAN AV., from 47 N. 15th n. e. to Bridgewater. 86 Manhattan av., 204 Humboldt, 298 Morgan av.

N. ELLIOTT PL., from 16 Flushing av. s. to Myrtle av.

N. OXFORD, from 48 Flushing av. s. to Myrtle av.

N. PORTLAND AV., from 30 Flushing av. s. to Myrtle av.

N. 1st, from E. R., between Grand and Metropolitan av., s. e. to Driggs av.

N. 3d to N. 15th are parallel with N. 1st.

NORWOOD AV., from Sunnyside av., between Laurel and Jamaica avs., s. to Atlantic av.

NOSTRAND AV., from 238 Wallabout s. to Sheepshead Bay. 135 Myrtle av., 263 Lafayette av., 349 Gates av., 495 Fulton, 641 St. Marks av., 848 Union st.

NUTRIA AL., from 207 Adams e. to Jay.

OAK, from E. R., between Noble and Calyer, e. to Guernsey.

OAKLAND, from 236 Driggs av. n. to Newtown Creek. 164 Meserole av., 264 Kent, 316 Huron, 402 Clay.

OCEAN AV., from Flatbush av., opposite Malbone, s. to Sheepshead Bay.

OCEAN PARKWAY, from Fort Hamilton av. s. to Coney Island Concourse.

ORANGE, from 101 Columbia Heights e. to Fulton st.

• ORMOND PL., from 92 Putnam av. s. to Fulton.

OSBORN, from East New York av., between Liberty av. and Watkins, s. to Av. D.

OTSEGO, from 107 Dwight s. w. to Beard.

PACIFIC, from E. R., between Atlantic av. and Amity, e. to East New York av. 197 Court, 619 Flatbush av., 843 Vanderbilt av., 1287 Nostrand av., 2003 Ralph av.

PAIDGE AV., from 418 Oakland s. e. to Emery.

PALMETTO, from 1389 Broadway n. e. to city line.

PARK AL., from Prince, between Concord and Tillary, e.—half block.

PARK AV., from 261 Hudson av. e. to Broadway. 124 Cumberland, 266 Washington av., 452 Franklin av., 560 Nostrand av.

PARK PL., from 97 5th av. e. to East New York av. 166 Flatbush av., 442 Grand av., 832 Nostrand av., 1242 Troy av.

PARKWAY, from Prospect Park at Flatbush av. e. to East New York av.

PATCHEN AV., from 1166 Broadway s. to Fulton. 138 Putnam av., 330 Fulton.

PEARL, from E. R., between Adams and Jay, s. to Fulton. 156 Sands, 346 Myrtle av.

PENN, from 709 Kent av. n. e. to Broadway.

PENNSYLVANIA AV., from Jamaica av., between Sheffield av. and New Jersey av., s. to Jamaica Bay. 92 Atlantic av., 238 Eastern Parkway.

PERRY PL., from 1171 Atlantic av. n. to Herkimer pl.

PHILLIP'S AL., from Plymouth, between Jay and Bridge, s. to Water.

PIERREPONT, from 203 Columbia Heights e. to Fulton.

PILLING, from 1789 Broadway n. e. to city line.

PINEAPPLE, from 117 Columbia Heights e. to Fulton.

PLAZA, boundary of the entrance of Prospect Park at Flatbush av. and Vanderbilt av.

PLYMOUTH, from E. R., near Water, e. to Little.

POLHEMUS PL., from 784 Carroll s. w. to Garfield pl.

POPLAR, from 39 Columbia Heights s. e. to Henry.

POST PL., Windsor Terrace.

POWELL, from East New York av., between Sackman and Junius, s. to Av. D.

POWERS, from 148 Union av. e. to Catherine.

PRESIDENT, from 31 Hamilton av. s. e. to East New York av. 270 Court, 660 5th av., 1002 Franklin av., 1340 Brooklyn av.

PRINCE, from 220 Concord, between Gold and Hudson avs., s. to Fleet.

PROSPECT, from 107 Main e. to Navy.

PROSPECT AV., from Gowanus Bay, between Hamilton and 17th, s. e. to Fort Hamilton av. 94 Hamilton av., 364 7th av.

PROSPECT PARK WEST, from Union at park entrance to Greenwood Cemetery.

PROSPECT PL., from 77 5th av. e. to East New York av. 109 Flatbush av., 403 Grand av., 797 Nostrand av., 1379 Utica av.

PULASKI, from 203 Nostrand av. e. to Broadway.

PUTNAM AV., from 1005 Fulton e. to city line. 68 Classon av., 268 Nostrand av., 798 Reid av., 1084 Broadway.

QUINCY, from 2 Downing e. to Broadway. 112 Franklin av., 474 Throop av., 898 Broadway.

RAILROAD AV., from Jamaica av., between Hemlock and Nichols av., s. to Jamaica bay.

RALPH, from 969 Bushwick av. n. e. to city line.

RALPH AV., from 1304 Broadway s. to Av. T. 86 Putnam av., 302 Fulton.

RAPELYE, from 169 Van Brunt s. e. to Henry.

RAYMOND, from 32 Park av. s. to De Kalb.

RED HOOK LA., from 354 Fulton s. w. to Livingston.

REEVE PL., from Coney Island av. s. w. to Prospect av.

REID AV., from 1074 Broadway s. to Fulton. 16 DeKalb av., 204 Putnam av., 392 Fulton.

REMSEN, from Furman, between Montague and Joralemon, s. e. to Court.

RICHARDS, from 42 Rapelye s. w. to Erie Basin. 138 King.

RICHARDSON, from 300 Union av. e. to Kingsland av.

RICHMOND, from Jamaica av., between Logan and Chestnut, s. to Force Tube av.

RIDGEWOOD AV., from Jamaica and Jerome avs. e. to city line.

RIVER, from 290 Kent av. n. to N. 13th.

RIVERDALE AV., from E. 98th, at Grafton, e. to New Lots rd.

ROCHESTER AV., from 1814 Fulton s. to East New York av. 56 Atlantic av., 178 Prospect pl.

ROCKAWAY AV., from 1720 Broadway s. w. to Av. F. 131 Fulton, 325 Prospect pl.

ROCKAWAY PARKWAY, from East New York av., opposite Buffalo av., s. to Jamaica Bay.

ROCKWELL PL., from DeKalb av., opposite Navy, s. to Flatbush av.

RODNEY, from Wallabout Canal, between Ross and Keap, n. e. to Metropolitan av. 125 Bedford av., 414 Grand.

ROEBLING, from 303 Union av. s. to Division av. 143 Metropolitan av., 297 Broadway, 347 Division av.

ROGERS AV., from Dean, at Bedford av., s. to Flatbush av.

ROSS, from Wallabout Canal, between Wilson and Rodney, n. e. to Division av.

RUSH, from 524 Kent av. e. to Division av.

RUTLEDGE, from 27 Wallabout n. e. to Broadway.

RYDER AV., from Gravesend av., at Av. N, to Coney Island av.

RYDERS LA., from Kings Highway, at E. 25th, to Gravesend rd.

RYERSON, from 254 Flushing av. s. to Lafayette av.

SACKETT, from East River, between De-
graw and Union, s. e. to 5th av. 126 Co-
lumbia, 308 Court, 600 3d av.

SACKMAN, from McDougal, at Broad-
way, s. to Av. D.

SANDFORD, from 510 Flushing av. s. to DeKalb av.

SANDS, from 135 Fulton e. to Navy. 94 Jay, 220 Hudson av.

SARATOGA AV., from 1486 Broadway s. to 98th. 214 Fulton, 358 St. Marks av.

SCHENCK AV., from Jamaica av., be-
tween Hendrix and Barbey, s. to Jamaica
Bay. 182 Atlantic av., 324 Eastern Park-
way.

SCHENECTADY AV., from 1692 Fulton s. to Flatbush av. 54 Atlantic av., 170 Prospect pl.

SCHERMERHORN, from 151 Clinton s. e. to Flatbush av. 52 Court, 370 3d av.

SCHOLES, from 62 Union av., e. to Newtown Creek. 116 Ewen, 218 Bushwick av.

SEA BREEZE AV., from Culver's Depot e. to Sheepshead Bay.

SEABRING, from 356 Columbia n. w. to Van Brunt.

SEDGWICK, from East River, between Irving and Degraw, s. e. to Columbia.

SEELY, from Coney Island av. s. w. to Gravesend av.

SEIGEL, from 581 Broadway e. to Bogart.

SHEFFIELD AV., from Jamaica av., between Georgia av. and Penn av., s. to Jamaica Bay. 76 Atlantic av., 226 Eastern Parkway.

SHEPHERD AV., from Jamaica av., between Essex and Dresden, s. to Jamaica Bay.

SHERMAN, from 53 10th av. s. e. to Fort Hamilton av.

SIDNEY PL., from 130 Joralemon s. to State.

SKILLMAN, from 414 Flushing av. s. to Lafayette av.

SKILLMAN AV., from 236 Union av. e. to Kingsland av.

SMITH, from 382 Fulton s. w. to Goanus Bay. 91 Atlantic av., 303 Union st., 577 Hamilton av.

SNEDEKER AV., from Atlantic av., opposite Williams pl., s. to Fresh Creek.

S. ELLIOTT PL., from 135 DeKalb av. s. to Atlantic av.

S. OXFORD, from 156 DeKalb av. s. to Atlantic av.

S. PORTLAND AV., from 144 DeKalb av. s. to Atlantic av.

S. 1ST, from E. R., between Grand and S. 2d, s. e. to Union av. 140 Bedford av., 402 Union av.

S. 2D to S. 11TH sts. parallel with S. 1st st.

SPENCER, from 464 Flushing av. s. to DeKalb av.

STAGG, from 80 Union av. e. to Newtown Creek. 154 Graham av., 380 Morgan av.

STANHOPE, from 843 Bushwick av. n. e. to Cypress av.

STARR, from 125 Central av. n. e. to city line.

STATE, from 363 Furman s. e. to Flatbush av. 183 Court, 573 Flatbush av.

STERLING, from Washington av. to Brooklyn av.

STERLING PL., from 117 5th av. e. to Washington av.

STREUBEN, from 292 Flushing av. s. to Lafayette av.

STILLWELL AV., from 22d, at 75th, to Surf av.

St. EDWARD's, from Flushing av., between City Park and N. Elliott pl., s. to Willoughby.

St. FELIX, from 117 DeKalb av. s. to Hanson pl.

St. JAMES PL., from 330 DeKalb av. s. to Atlantic av.

St. JOHN's PL., from 137 5th av. e. to Flatbush av.

St. MARK's AV., from 61 5th av. e. to East New York av. 84 Flatbush av., 382 Grand av., 852 Brooklyn av.

St. MARK's PL., from 3d av., opposite Wyckoff, e. to 5th av.

STOCKHOLM, from 819 Bushwick av. n. e. to city line.

STOCKTON, from 115 Nostrand av. e. to Broadway.

STONE AV., from 1806 Broadway s. to Av. D.

STRONG PL., from 174 Harrison s. to Degraw.

STUART, from Av. Q, at Nostrand av., s. to Av. X.

STUYVESANT AV., from 958 Broadway s. to Fulton. 76 DeKalb av., 168 Lexington av., 440 Fulton.

SUMMIT, from 15 Conover s. e. to Henry.

SUMNER AV., from 270 Hopkins s. to Fulton. 80 Myrtle av., 286 Gates av., 500 Fulton.

SURF AV., W. 5th to W. 45th.

SUTTER AV., from E. 98th, near Howard av., e. to city line.

SUYDAM, from 1037 Broadway n. e. to city line.

SYCAMORE, from 39 Raymond e. to St. Edward's.

TALMAN, from 119 Pearl e. to Charles.

TAPSCOTT, from East New York av. to E. 98th.

TAYLOR, from 29 Washington av. n. e. to Lee av.

TEHAMA, from West av. s. w. to 36th.

TEN EYCK, from 98 Union av. e. to Newtown Creek. 155 Graham av., 379 Morgan av., 525 Metropolitan av.

TERRACE PL., from Prospect av. to Gravesend av.

THROOP AV., from 560 Broadway s. to Fulton. 233 Myrtle av., 559 Gates av., 660 Fulton.

TIFFANY PL., from 100 Harrison s. to Degraw.

TILLARY, from 279 Fulton to 55 ft. e. of Canton.

TOMPKINS AV., from 650 Flushing av. s. to Fulton. 321 Gates av., 497 Fulton.

TOMPKINS PL., from 224 Harrison s. to Degraw.

TROUTMAN, from 1171 Myrtle av. n. e. to city line.

TROY AV., from 1628 Fulton s. to Flatbush av. 58 Atlantic av., 292 Parkway.

UNDERHILL AV., from 592 Washington av. s. to Parkway.

UNION, from 7 Hamilton av. s. e. to E. 98th. 299 Court, 599 3d av., 917 8th av., 1405 Brooklyn av.

UNION AV., from 511 Broadway n. to Driggs av. 130 Grand, 236 Skillman av., 356 Driggs av.

UTICA AV., from 1752 Fulton s. to Flatbush av.

VAN BRUNT, from 22 Harrison s. w. to New York Bay. 151 Hamilton av., 311 King.

VAN BUREN, from 254 Tompkins av. e. and n. e. to Bushwick av. 166 Sumner av., 572 Broadway.

VANDERBILT, from Coney Island av. s. w. to Gravesend av.

VANDERBILT AV., from 146 Flushing av. s. to Flatbush av. 150 Myrtle av., 514 Atlantic av.

VANDERVEER, from 1919 Broadway n. e. to Evergreen Cemetery.

VAN SICLEN, from Kings Highway s. to 86th.

VAN SICLEN AV., from Jamaica av., between Miller av. and Hendrix, s. to Jamaica Bay. 98 Fulton, 296 Eastern Parkway.

VARET, from 643 Broadway e. to Bgart.

VARICK AV., from Flushing av., between Porter av. and Stewart av., n. to Meeker av.

VERANDAH PL., from 375 Henry e. to Clinton.

VERMONT, from city line at Highland Boulevard s. to Jamaica Bay. 108 Fulton, 308 Eastern Parkway.

VERNON AV., from 153 Nostrand av. e. to Broadway. 271 Sumner av., 493 Broadway.

VERONA, from 404 Columbia n. w. to Conover.

VESTA AV., from Fulton, between Sackman and Williams pl., s. to Fresh Creek.

VINE, from 12 McKenney n. w. to Columbia Heights.

VOORHEES AV., from Hubbard e. to Knapp.

VOORHEES LA., from Av. Z, at E. 24th, s. e. and n. e. to Ford.

WAALBOCHT PL., from Washington av. near Taylor s. e. to Williamsburgh rd.

WALLABOUT, from Williamsburgh rd., between Flushing av. and Wallabout Canal, e. to Broadway. 72 Kent av., 238 Nostrand av., 430 Broadway.

WALTON, from 193 Wallabout n. e. to Broadway.

WALWORTH, from 484 Flushing av. s. to DeKalb av.

WARREN, from E. R., between Congress and Baltic, s. e. to 5th av. 239 Court, 696 5th av.

WASHINGTON, from E. R., between Main and Adams, s. to Fulton. 135 Sands, 353 Myrtle av.

WASHINGTON AV., from 558 Kent av. s. to Flatbush av. 178 Myrtle av., 530 Fulton, 684 St. Marks av.

WASHINGTON PK., Cumberland st. from 320 Myrtle av. to DeKalb av.

WATER, from 1 Fulton e. to Hudson av.

WATERBURY, from 303 Johnson av. n. to Grand.

WAVERLY AV., from 188 Flushing av. s. to Atlantic av. 154 Myrtle av., 492 Fulton.

WEST, from Bushwick Creek, between Franklin and E. R., n. to Newtown Creek. 212 Eagle.

WEST AV., from Flushing av. n. to Market.

W. 1ST, from 65th to Kings Highway, and from Av. W. to Sea Breeze av.

W. 2D to W. 13TH are parallel with W. 1st.

W. 15TH to W. 39TH on Coney Island, parallel with W. 13th.

WHIPPLE, from Flushing av. near Harrison av., n. e. to Broadway.

WILLIAM, from 450 Columbia n. w. to Atlantic Dock.

WILLIAMS AV., from East New York av., between Hinsdale and Alabama av., s. to Fresh Creek. 38 Atlantic av., 200 Eastern Parkway.

WILLOUGHBY, from 405 Fulton e. to Canton. 86 Bridge, 229 Raymond.

WILLOUGHBY AV., from Washington Park, between Myrtle av. and DeKalb av., e. to city line. 202 Grand av., 372 Bedford av., 880 Broadway.

WILLOW, from 22 Poplar s. w. to Pierrepont.

WILSON, from Wallabout Canal, bet. Taylor and Ross, n. e. to Division av.

WINDSOR PL., from 477 7th av. s. e. to Coney Island av.

WITHERS, from 269 N. 9th e. to Kingsland av.

WOODHULL, from 111 Hamilton av. s. e. to Henry.

WYCKOFF, from 203 Court e. to 3d av.

WYCKOFF AV., from Flushing av. opposite Gardner av. s. e. to city line.

WYONA, from Jamaica av. at Arlington av. s. to Jamaica Bay.

WYTHE AV., from Banker, opposite Norman av., s. and s. e. to Wallabout. 273 Grand, 544 Division av., 782 Rutledge.

YORK, from 71 Fulton e. to Navy.

1ST, from 361 Hoyt s. e. to Prospect Park West.

2D to 101ST, parallel with 1st.

1ST AV., from 40th, at Gowanus Bay, s. w. to 92d.

1ST PL., from 587 Henry s. e. to Smith.

2D AV., from Gowanus Canal, between Bond and 3d av., s. w. to Marine av.

2D PL. to 4th PL., parallel with 1st pl.

3D AV., from 70 Flatbush av. s. w. to Shore rd. 39 Atlantic av., 250 Union, 460 9th, 754 25th, 904 39th, 1397 60th.

4TH AV., from 122 Flatbush av. s. to 94th. 222 Union, 446 9th.

5TH AV., from 620 Atlantic av. s. w. to 85th. 97 Park pl., 205 Union, 441 9th, 784 25th.

6TH AV., from 674 Atlantic av. s. w. to Fort Hamilton av. 202 Union, 432 9th, 770 20th.

7TH AV., from 300 Flatbush av. s. w. to Gravesend Bay. 207 3d, 237 9th, 569 20th.

8TH AV., from 364 Flatbush av. s. w. to 7th av. 74 Union, 902 9th.

9TH AV., from 37th at New Utrecht av. s. w. to Fort Hamilton av.

10TH AV., from 518 15th s. w. to 20th and from 37th to Benson av.

11TH AV., from 548 15th s. w. to 7th av.

12TH AV., from West av., between Canton av. and Av. A., s. w. to Gravesend Bay.

13TH AV., from 36th to 86th.

14TH AV. to 28th AV., parallel with 13th av.

Studios.—There is a large colony of artists in New York, and for their accommodation several buildings have been fitted up for studio purposes. The oldest and still the largest of these is on the north side of 10th st. bet. 5th and 6th avs., and is yet called, in remembrance of the days when it was the only one, "The Studio Building." It is a large, brick structure, with no claims to artistic merit, but its rooms are always occupied, chiefly probably because its location and internal arrangements allow them to be used both for studios and lodging purposes. A considerable addition has lately been made. The next building devoted exclusively to artists is the "Fourth Avenue Studio Building," cor. of 4th av. and 25th st. This is comparatively modern, and is fitted up for studio purposes almost exclusively. Besides these two, other buildings are partly rented out as studios, the chief being the Young Men's Christian Association Building, cor. 23d st. and 4th av., the S. W. cor. of Broadway and 28th st., S. E. cor. of 34th st. and Broadway, and a number of others, mainly on Union sq. The rent of studios in these buildings is generally moderate, and varies with the size of the rooms and their location; but they are lowest in the "Studio" building, and

highest in the neighborhood of Madison sq. A fine building for studio and living purposes, erected by Mr. John H. Sherwood, is at 6th av. and 57th st. Other new studio buildings are "The Rembrandt," in W. 57th st., near 7th av., "The Holbein," 139 to 145 W. 55th st., and 140 to 146, directly opposite, and there are others at 106 W. 55th st., near 6th av., 2 E. 17th st., 4 W. 14th st., 30 E. 58th st., and 51 E. 56th st. The stranger who desires to visit the studios will find a pleasant welcome from the artists, some of whom admit visitors at any time, and others have a special reception-day. The janitor of the building can usually inform strangers what studios are open.

Stuyvesant Square, a public park bet. 15th and 17th sts., intersected by 2d av. Its area is a little over 4 acres. The neighborhood is a very quiet one, the houses being mainly private residences. St. George's Episcopal Church and a Quaker meeting-house and seminary front on it on the west. The name comes from the old Stuyvesant farm, to which the ground formerly belonged. The two halves of the park are inclosed by high iron fences, with gates on the eastern and western sides.

Sub-Treasury.—The United States Sub-Treasury is in a large light granite building standing on the site of the old Federal Hall in which Washington was inaugurated first President of the United States. The main front is on Wall st. opposite Broad st. It runs back to Pine st., Nassau st. flanking it on one side and the Assay Office on the other. The design of the building is Doric; its dimensions are: length from Wall to Pine sts., 200 ft.; width, 80 ft.; height of Wall st. front, 80 ft.; and of Pine st. front, 60 ft., the ground gradually sloping from the latter street. On the Wall st. side there is an imposing portico supported by 8 marble columns 32 ft. high, and on the Pine st. side there is a similar portico. The Wall st. portico is reached from the sidewalk by a flight of 18 granite steps extending the entire breadth of the building. Ward's statue of Washington taking the oath of office as President forms a conspicuous feature of the front. At the foot of this statue there was formerly a great slab of brown stone bearing the following inscription:

"Standing on this stone, in the balcony of Federal Hall, April 20, 1789, George Washington took the oath as first President of the U. S. of America."

The stone is 10 ft. long by 5 ft. wide and 4 in. thick. It is considerably time-worn and is cracked at one end. It has been inclosed in a bronze frame and covered with glass, and placed upon the south wall in the interior of the Sub-Treasury. On Pine st. there are only 3 steps, owing to the difference in level. Within there is a rotunda 60 ft. in diameter, the dome being supported by 16 Corinthian columns. Around this rotunda are ranged the desks of the various divisions of the sub-treasury. There are two large vaults for the storage of gold coin and notes on this floor, and the large vaults for the storage of silver are in the basement. It was formerly used as the Custom-House, but becoming too small for that purpose was remodeled for its present use. The receipts in each year amount to nearly one and a half billion dollars, and the payments to about the same sum.

Subways.—Underground conduits have been constructed on many of the principal streets, for telegraph and other electric wires. The streets have thus been freed from a great nuisance of poles and overhead wires; but faulty construction, the leakage of gas into these subways through joints opened by heat from steam-pipes, and other causes, have produced some serious explosions.

Summer Gardens.—The German custom of frequenting public gardens is becoming popular in New York, and they are springing up on every hand, of every grade of respectability, and of every size. The Atlantic Garden in the Bowery, adjoining the Thalia (old Bowery) Theatre, a very large place frequented principally by Germans. There are so-called gardens in 23d st., west of 6th av., and in 14th st., bet. 3d and 4th avs. The Harlem Garden is cor. 126th st. and 2d av.; Lion Park, cor. 106th st. and Columbus av. Schützen Park, in Hoboken (which see), is extensive and popular. The roof-gardens of the Madison Square Garden and several theatres are agreeable summer evening resorts. All sorts and conditions of people go thither, including, of course, a large number of those tabooed by respectable

society. The throng is always orderly, however, and the most fastidious need not hesitate to visit these places. Refreshments, both solid and liquid, are served on little tables, at which the audience sits while enjoying the stage performance. The latter consists of vocal and instrumental music, dancing, and other "specialties" of the variety stage.

Surrogate's Office of New York County is on the second floor of the County Court-House, City Hall Park. Office hours, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. The office of the Surrogate of Kings County is in the County Court-House, and of the Surrogate of Richmond County in the Richmond Town Hall.

Swamp, the.—The center of the hide and leather trade of New York is just east of the City Hall park and west of Franklin sq. in a hollow which in former times was what it is still called. The few short streets running through it are narrow, and the atmosphere is strongly impregnated with the pungent odor of salted hides and fresh sole leather. The approaches of the East River bridge skirt the Swamp on the north.

Swedenborgian Churches.—FIRST GERMAN NEW CHURCH OF BROOKLYN, Bedford av. near S. 10th st., Brooklyn.

FIRST GERMAN NEW CHURCH, SOUTH, 234 Lynch st., Brooklyn.

NEW JERUSALEM (German), 106 Av. C, Manhattan.

NEW JERUSALEM, Monroe pl. and Clark st., Brooklyn.

NEW JERUSALEM, 114 E. 35th st., Manhattan.

Swinburne Island.—A small island in the Lower Bay, east of Staten Island (see QUARANTINE).

Synagogues. (See JEWISH SYNAGOGUES.)

Tammany Hall.—This is the name of the hall of the Tammany Society on E. 14th st., adjoining the Academy of Music, and of a local political party which has its headquarters there. The building pos-

sesses no architectural merits, being a plain red-brick structure. There is a large hall fitted specially for the public meetings held in it, and a smaller one occupied by Tony Pastor as a variety theatre. The political party is reputed to be the most thoroughly organized body of the kind in the country, and ordinarily it polls about one half of the entire vote of the city. It has committees in every district in the city, and a central committee of over 1,100 members, which is the head of the party in theory. In practice the most active and influential member of the party controls the General Committee by seeing that only such men as suit his views are chosen to it.

Tammany Society.—The full title of this body is "The Tammany Society or Columbian Order." It was incorporated in 1789 as a benevolent institution, but it early developed strong Democratic political proclivities, and to-day it is the nucleus of the local political party named after its building. Theoretically there is no reason why the society should have any political predilections, but practically scarcely anybody but persons belonging to the Tammany Hall General Committee are elected members. Members are divided into two classes, Braves and Sachems. The chief officer is the Grand Sachem, and other officers are known by Indian names.

Tariff League.—The American Protective Tariff League, a politico-economical organization, is at 135 W. 23d st.

Taxes and Assessments, Department of.—Main office, 280 Broadway; branch offices Municipal Building, Brooklyn, and Municipal Building, 3d and Tremont avs., Brnxx. Conducted by a Board of Commissioners, appointed by the Mayor, which consists of a President, selected by the Mayor, and 4 other members, one of whom must be a lawyer. The President serves six years, and has a salary of \$8,000; the other Commissioners are appointed for four years, the term of one expiring each year, and their salary is \$7,000. This department each year assesses all the taxable real and personal property in the city, acts on applications for correction of assessment, which may be made between the second Monday in January and the first of May,

nd prepares assessment rolls for the Municipal Assembly. Taxes and assessments are collected by the Finance Department.

The tax rate in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx for recent years has been: 1898, \$2.01 on the \$100; 1899, 2.48; 1900, \$2.247. There have been slight differences in the other boroughs. The amount raised by taxation for the extended city, in 1900, was \$82,542,-73.75. The total valuation of real and personal property is \$3,728,418,892.

Teachers College.—Founded by Miss Grace Dodge in 1886, with four students in one small room. In 1891 it occupied the large building at 9 University Place, the old home of the Union Theological Seminary, and had 39 instructors, 13 resident students, and 1,751 non-resident students in extension classes in the city and suburbs. In the fall of 1894 it occupied fine new buildings on Morning-side Heights, bet. Broadway and Amsterdam av., and W. 120th and W. 121st sts., just north of the grounds of Columbia University. March 22, 1898, it became a part of the educational system of Columbia University. Teachers College maintains its separate corporate organization, and its Board of Trustees continues to bear the entire financial responsibility for its maintenance.

This college is the professional school of Columbia University for the study of education and the training of teachers of both sexes, of specialists in various branches of school work, and of principals, supervisors, and superintendents of schools.

Graduates of an approved institution of learning who present satisfactory evidence of a high degree of professional ability, may become candidates for the higher diploma of Teachers College. The general diploma is conferred upon students who have successfully completed one of the undergraduate courses offered, and a departmental diploma upon those who have fitted themselves for particular branches of school work. There are also some forty extension courses offered at the college buildings and also at other convenient points, largely attended by teachers.

Courses of instruction are offered in education, anthropology, art, biology,

domestic art, domestic science, economics and social science, English, French, geography and geology, German, Greek, history, kindergarten, Latin, manual training, mathematics, music, philosophy and ethics, psychology, physical science, and physical training. There is awarded annually in scholarships and fellowships about \$5,750. The equipment of the buildings is exceptionally fine.

Visitors are cordially welcomed from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, and from 9 A. M. to 12 M. on Saturdays.

Students are encouraged to visit schools and familiarize themselves with the processes and results of teaching and supervision, and are also required to demonstrate their own ability to teach and judge of teaching, and to plan lessons and courses of study in a large private school connected with the College, known as the Horace Mann School, wherein every grade and phase of school work is to be found in operation.

Visitors are welcome to the Horace Mann School from Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. In the Kindergarten the regular visiting days are Tuesdays and Thursdays, but visitors from a distance are welcome on other days as well.

The Bryson Library has over 10,000 volumes on the shelves, and the use of it is increasing daily, both on the part of the students and of teachers in New York city and vicinity, to whom it is open without charge.

Teachers' Mutual Benefit Association.—Organized with 20 members, March 24, 1887. Objects: To pension any of the members who may become physically or mentally unfitted to continue their work in the schools; and to contribute to the support of those members who, having practiced their profession for a certain number of years, desire to retire from active service. Male members of the society not physically disabled must act as teachers forty years before becoming entitled to the pension, but the women teachers may claim that right five years earlier. The membership of the association is restricted to teachers and superintendents of schools in the employ of the Board of Education, the Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New York,

and the Board of Trustees of the Normal College. It now numbers more than 2,000.

Telegraph Offices.—The principal telegraph company of the United States is the Western Union, the main office of which is at Broadway and Dey street. Its building was much damaged by fire in 1891, but has been restored and enlarged. As probably the largest and most complete establishment of the kind in the world, it well deserves a visit from every one interested in telegraphy and the science of electricity. There are buildings for the principal branch offices, at the corner of 5th av. and 23d st., and at 46 Broadway, which have connection by pneumatic tubes with the main office. During the day and early evening offices will be found open in all the principal hotels, exchanges, the post-office, railway stations, and at prominent points throughout the city. The following offices are open constantly, day and night: Central office, cor. Broadway and Dey st.; 599 Broadway, near Houston st.; 854 Broadway, near 14th st.; 8 W. 23d st., near Fifth Av. Hotel; 1227 Broadway, near 29th st.; 821 6th av., near 47th st.; 134 E. 125th st. Intermediate offices, connected by pneumatic tubes with the terminal offices, are located at 599 and 854 Broadway. In messages transmitted over these telegraph lines the "body" words of the message only are charged for, the date, address, and signature of messages being transmitted free. Figures must always be written out in words. The following rates for a message from New York containing 10 "body" words or less, to the principal cities in the United States, will give a good idea of the average rates, as each is a standard rate for offices in its vicinity: Baltimore, Md., 25 cts.; Boston, Mass., 25 cts.; Chicago, Ill., 40 cts.; Cincinnati, O., 40 cts.; Galveston, Texas, 75 cts.; Montreal and Quebec, 40 cts.; New Orleans, La., 60 cts.; Omaha, Neb., 50 cts.; Philadelphia, 20 cts.; Pittsburg, Pa., 25 cts.; St. John's, N. F., \$1.25; St. Louis, Mo., 40 cts.; Salt Lake City, Utah, 75 cts.; San Francisco, Cal., \$1; Washington, D. C., 25 cts. For each additional word about one fifteenth of the rate for the first 10 words is charged. Messages between local offices in Manhattan or in Brooklyn cost 15 cts. for 10 words, and one cent for each additional word.

In CABLE MESSAGES to Great Britain, Ireland, France, the Channel Islands, and Germany, each word written by the sender for transmission is counted as one word. This includes the "place from," and date (both of which are only counted and charged for when written by the sender of the address, the body words of the message, and the signature (if any signature given). In cable messages words containing 10 or less than 10 letters are counted as one word. In words containing more than 10 letters, each 10 or fraction of 10 counted as one word, and charged for. The cable rate from New York to Great Britain, Ireland, and France is 25 cts. per word; to Germany, 25 cts.; to Africa, 10 cts. to \$2.37; to China, \$2.36; to South America—west coast, \$1 to \$3; east coast \$3 to \$4.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH CABLE COMPANY has its chief offices in a fine building at 253 Broadway, and numerous branches throughout the city. It has through its consolidation with the Commercial Cable Company, two cable lines to Europe.

Telephone Service.—The telephone system of New York is generally considered to be the most complete, equipped and efficient system of its kind in the world. It is operated by the New York Telephone Company, offices at 115 W. 38th st., 952 Broadway, and 115 W. 38th st. There are at present about 30,000 subscribers, all connected with the various exchanges by metallic circuit underground lines, and all supplied with long-distance telephone instruments, which enable conversation to be held from any subscriber's station with the most distant points reached by the long-distance line. In Brooklyn and other parts of Long Island and in the neighboring towns of New Jersey there is an almost equal number of subscribers, between whom and the subscribers in New York proper, in Manhattan, a vast amount of telephone traffic is exchanged every day. The service is placed at the disposal of the general public by means of public telephone stations, of which there are several thousand in the Borough of Manhattan, established at places of public resort, such as hotels, railway stations, drug-stores, etc. From these stations a local connection may be had for 10 cts., and out-of-town

connections from 15 cts. upward, according to the distance to the point to be reached. The service is available day and night, and, owing to the completeness of the system of underground wires, it is practically proof against interruption in even the severest weather. The charges for permanent service are based on what is known as the "message-rate system," under which the cost of the service varies according to the use the subscriber makes of it, the minimum being \$75 for 600 local messages. This enables the service to be made use of at many private residences and small offices and stores which would be unable to afford the advantages of the telephone service under the old system of an average rate without regard to the individual use. The introduction of the message rates has been responsible for the recent large increase of subscribers, the system having grown nearly 200 per cent in the past five years.

Temperature.—The temperature of New York is not only very variable from day to day, but has a wide range during the year. Not infrequently it will vary in one day 25°. The heat of summer is often rendered much harder to bear by excessive humidity. (See WEATHER BUREAU.)

Temple Emanu-El, at the northeast cor. of 5th av. and 42d st., is the finest specimen of Moorish architecture in America, and one of the costliest religious structures in the city. It is built of brown and yellow sandstone, with the roof of alternate lines of red and black tiles. The center of the façade on 5th av., containing the main entrance, is flanked by two towers or rather minarets both richly covered, and is the entire front. There are five doors leading from the avenue to the vestibule, from which the interior of the temple is reached. Inside there is a rich profusion of oriental decoration and coloring. The congregation belongs to the reform wing of the Jewish faith.

"Tenderloin District."—This name is applied to the portion of the city bounded by 14th and 42d sts. and 4th and 14th avs., in which are comprised most of the hotels, clubs, and theatres, together with a large part of the fine residences and handsome churches. On and near

Broadway, which runs diagonally through the district, are also the most expensive gambling-houses and still more objectionable resorts. In the daytime it is the center for high-class retail trade, and in the evening it is a region of gayety which often runs into dissipation. The name is said to have been given to it by a police captain, on account of the fees that it yielded. The 19th police precinct, with station-house at 137 W. 30th st., is particularly known as the "Tenderloin" precinct, and has to do with more gilded vice, especially of the kinds that flourish at midnight hours, than any other in the city.

Tenement-Houses.—A tenement-house in the city of New York is defined by law as "every house, building, or portion thereof, which is rented, leased, let, or hired out to be occupied, or is occupied, as the home or residence of more than two families living independently of one another, and doing their cooking on the premises, or by more than two families upon a floor, so living and cooking, but having a common right in the halls, stairways, yards, water-closets or privies, or some of them." The special laws relating to them provide for a fire-escape for each separate family, for the proper ventilation of sleeping apartments and halls, and for many other things necessary to cleanliness and health. The law has done some good, but as a rule the tenement-houses erected before it went into effect in 1867 are far from what those are built more recently, and these latter even should be much better than they are. The great drawback to any reform in the sanitary condition of these houses is the density of the population in the districts where they most abound. The peculiar shape of the city has concentrated the population, so that in one of the city wards there are over 290,000 persons to the square mile, while in several it reaches nearly 200,000 to the square mile. As about one half of the entire population of the city lives in these houses, and as both their physical and mental welfare are greatly endangered by this system of herding, volunteer efforts have recently been made to provide some remedy. Among the practical results of these efforts are the erection of "model" tenements at 338-344 Cherry st., by the Tenement House Building Co.; 124 Roosevelt st., by Miss

Ellen Collins ; 223 Av. C, by W. B. and R. F. Cutting ; 1st av., 71st to 72d st., by the Improved Dwellings Association ; and 217-233 W. 68th st., extending through to 214-230 W. 69th st., by the City and Suburban Homes Co.

Tennis is a game which so rapidly came into public favor a few years ago that it not only became practically the only lawn game in summer, but retained its hold upon its devotees even during the winter season, when other amusements would naturally supplant it. When in its height of favor hundreds of private clubs were devoted to the sport, and it was almost impossible to secure time in any of the smaller halls, or the armories, for the use of a party, so great was the demand. A number of private clubs, composed of people of wealth, therefore, formed an association and erected a building expressly for their own use on 41st st., near 7th av. It is 100 ft. by 110 ft. in extent, and three stories high. The ground floor is fitted up as stables, which are rented out to members of the club. The principal portion of the second floor is occupied for dressing- and bath-rooms of the players, and apartments for coachmen and their families. The third story, which takes up the entire length of the lot, is close upon 30 ft. high, and divided into tennis courts. The hall affords room for two full-sized tennis courts, 36 ft. in width, with ample accommodations for spectators. During the day it is lighted by twelve large skylights and sixteen windows, and at night-time by electric lamps. The Building Association is distinct from the many clubs that rent the courts for play. Large lawns in Central, Van Cortlandt, and other public parks are given over to tennis, the courts being kept marked out by the Park Department. The use of a court for the season is obtained free by early application to the department, but after 3 p. m. unoccupied courts are open to all comers. The rules of the game, suitable dresses, and the implements, which are not necessarily expensive, can be obtained from any of the dealers in sporting goods, whose establishments may be found in Maiden lane, Broadway, Nassau, and 42d sts. Tennis has now been displaced in fashionable vogue by golf.

Theatres.—The following is a list of the theatres and chief music halls in New

York, the principal ones being treated elsewhere under separate heads :

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 2 Irving pl. (S under this head.)

AMERICAN, 8th av. and 42d st.

BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE, Broadway, b 30th and 31st sts.

BOWERY. (See THALIA.)

BROADWAY, Broadway cor. 41st st.

CASINO, cor. Broadway and 39th st.

CHINESE CONCERT Co., 5 Doyers st.

DALY'S, cor. Broadway and 30th st.

DEWEY, E. 14th st. near 4th av.

DUNN'S MUSIC HALL, W. 23d st.

EDEN MUSÉE, 23d st. near 6th av.

EMPIRE, Broadway and W. 40th st.

FIFTH AVENUE, W. 28th st. and Broadway.

FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th st. near 6 av.

GAIETY, Broadway, near 28th st.

GARDEN, Madison av. and 27th st.

GARRICK, W. 35th st. near 6th av.

GERMANIA, E. 8th st. near Broadway (German).

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE, cor. 8th av. and 23d st.

HARLEM MUSIC HALL, 207 W. 125th st.

HARLEM OPERA-HOUSE, 125th st. near 7th av.

HERALD SQUARE, Broadway and 35th st.

HUBER'S MUSEUM, E. 14th st.

IRVING PLACE, 15th st. and Irving pl (German).

JACK'S (SAM T.), 1193 Broadway.

JACOBS'S, 3d av. and 30th st.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE, 56 E. 14th st. near Broadway.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th st.
KOSTER AND BIAL'S, W. 34th st. near Broadway.

LONDON, 235 Bowery.

LYCEUM, 4th av. near 23d st.

LYRIC, Broadway near 44th st.

MADISON SQUARE, 4 W. 24th st.

MANHATTAN, 1285 Broadway.

METROPOLITAN OPERA-HOUSE, Broadway, bet. 39th and 40th sts.

MINER'S EIGHTH AVENUE, 8th av. near 26th st.

MINER'S BOWERY, Bowery, above Broome st.

MINER'S ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, 125th st. near Lexington av.

MURRAY HILL, 381 Lexington av.

NATIONAL, 118 and 120 Bowery.

NEW YORK, Broadway, 44th and 45th sts.

OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL, Broadway near 44th st.

OLYMPIC, 3d av. and 130th st.

PEOPLE'S, 201 Bowery.

PROCTOR'S, 23d st., near 6th av.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE, E. 58th st. near 3d av.

SANFORD'S, 3d av. and 31st st.

SCHLEY MUSIC HALL, Broadway and W. 34th st.

STANDARD, 32d st. and Broadway.

TEATRO ITALIANO, 104 Bowery.

THALIA, 46 Bowery (Hebrew).

TONY PASTOR'S, 143 E. 14th st.

VICTORIA, Broadway and 42d st.

WALLACK'S, Broadway and 30th st.

WEBER AND FIELDS'S MUSIC HALL, 29th st. near Broadway.

WINDSOR, Bowery near Canal st.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

METROPOLIS, 3d av. and E. 142d st.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague st. near Court.

AMPHION, 439 Bedford av.

BLOU, Smith and Livingston sts.

COLUMBIA, Washington and Tillary sts.

CRITERION, Fulton st. near Grand av.

FOLLY, McKibbin st. cor. Graham av.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE, Elm pl. near Fulton st.

GAYETY, Broadway and Throop av.

HYDE & BEHMAN'S, Adams st. near Fulton.

MONTAUK, 587 Fulton st.

NOVELTY, Driggs av. and S. 4th st.

ORPHEUM, Fulton st. near Flatbush av.

PARK, 383 Fulton st.

PAYTON'S, Lee av. near Taylor st.

STAR, Jay st. near Fulton.

UNIQUE, 194 Grand st.

The usual prices at the New York theatres are \$1.50 or \$2 for the orchestra or dress-circle seats, \$1 admission without seat secured, and 50 cts. for the upper circles. Prices are often advanced for special attractions. At a number of so-called popular houses the prices vary, running down as low as 50 cents admission, and 75 cents for reserved orchestra chairs. No charge is made for programmes, and flowers for sale and opera-glasses for hire will usually be found in the lobby. In many of the theatres opera-glasses may be obtained by dropping a dime in the slot of an automatic machine on the back of the seat. There are agencies for the sale of theatre tickets at the leading hotels.

Theological Seminaries.—There are in New York the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, W. 20th to 21st st. and 9th to 10th av., the Union Theological Seminary (Presbyterian), 700 Park av., and the Jewish Theological Seminary, 736 Lexington av.

Theosophical Society.—The Aryan Theosophical Society meets in Aryan Hall, at 144 Madison av. In a niche in this hall are the ashes of the famous theosophist, Helena Blavatsky.

Third Avenue is one of the longest and most populous single streets in New York. It extends from the junction of 4th av. with the Bowery at 6th st. northward 6 miles to the Harlem River at 130th st., and crossing this stream on an iron draw-bridge continues to Fordham, and is the principal business street in that portion of the city lying north and east of the Harlem River. It is remarkable in that it is almost solidly built up as far as E. 149th st., and is occupied almost entirely by tenements and small retail dealers. It is traversed by the Elevated Railway, and this with its surface-car

lines makes it overflow with life and activity. It has on its whole length scarcely one striking building, with the exception of Cooper Union, near its junction with the Bowery.

THIRD AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—From a point a mile or so south of Fulton st. this is the most important street in that part of the borough.

Thirteen Club.—Founded to defy and abolish the superstitious notion that 13 is an unlucky number. The Chief Ruler is Clark Bell; the Custodian, S. K. Bergen, 32 Broadway. The address of the Thirteen Club of Brooklyn is 38 Bridge St.

Throgg's Neck. (See FORT SCHUYLER.)

Tile Club.—A club of artists, with rooms at 58½ W. 10th st.

Tilden Trust.—Samuel J. Tilden, who died on August 4, 1886, provided in his will for the making of a corporation to be known as the Tilden Trust, which should found and maintain a public library on the proceeds of bequests made by him amounting to about \$7,000,000. After long litigation, these clauses of the will were declared void. The Trust was formed, however, and under one clause of the will secured a small sum, which the munificence of one of Mr. Tilden's heirs increased to about \$2,500,000. (See NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.)

Titles to real estate have been searched out in the records of the several County Clerks' offices, at great labor and expense. Many people now prefer to have them guaranteed by one of the title guarantee companies that have been formed for the purpose. The earlier records of lands in the borough of the Bronx are to be found at White Plains, the county seat of Westchester Co., which formerly included that part of the city.

Tombs, the, as the city prison is commonly called, was probably before it was remodeled the purest specimen of Egyptian architecture to be found outside of Egypt itself. It is a large building occupying the entire block bounded by Centre st. on the east, Elm st. on the west, Leonard st. on

the south, and Franklin st. on the north. The site was formerly occupied by the "Collect Pond," a sheet of water connected with the Hudson or North River by a strip of swamp through which ran a little rivulet on a line with the present Canal st., which derives its name from this circumstance. The pond was filled up in 1817, and the prison erected on it about 1840. The soil, being marshy, was ill calculated to bear the weight of the solid structure, and despite the fact that the foundations were laid much deeper than was customary, some parts of the wall settled so much that fears were entertained for the safety of the entire building. It stood for more than half a century, however, without any noticeable change, and was considered perfectly safe. The name of "Tombs" was given to it in consequence of its then damp and unhealthy condition, and of its generally gloomy appearance. Besides those awaiting trial in the special sessions and police courts, persons accused or convicted of the more heinous crimes are kept here until they have been tried before the higher courts or until they depart for the State prison. Visitors are admitted on application to the Commissioner of Correction. A bridge over Franklin st. connects the Tombs with the new Criminal Courts Building on the next block. Before the erection of the latter, a large part of the Tombs was occupied with court-rooms and offices. In 1897 the work of tearing down and rebuilding this part of the structure was begun. The new part is eight stories high, and will provide much additional space for the prison. After this part is finished the rest of the structure will be rebuilt.

Tompkinsville.—One of the largest villages in Richmond borough, situated on the northern shore of Staten Island, where it approaches nearest to Manhattan Island. The St. George ferry landing is half a mile from its square, and the village is connected with all the other important places on the island by steam or electric roads or both. A ferry runs from the foot of Arrietta st. to 39th st., Brooklyn. There is a station of the U. S. Lighthouse Service here. Here also the American Docks Corporation has four long piers and ten great warehouses. The cove south of the village is a favorite anchorage for small craft.

Tottenville, the most distant village from the City Hall within the limits of the "Greater New York" (19 miles), is situated about a mile north of the southern point of Staten Island. It is the southern terminus of the S. I. R. T. Railroad, 45 minutes from St. George (fare, 35 cts.; round trip, 60 cts.), and a ferry runs from here to Perth Amboy, N. J., connecting with a stage which transfers passengers to the Central R. R. of N. J. Tottenville is the seat of brick and terra-cotta works and other industries. A pleasure resort called Ellis's Grove is here.

Tompkins Square comprises over 10 acres, bounded by Aves. A and B and 7th and 10th sts. Probably the most useful of all the minor parks of the city, excepting the Battery. It is in fine condition, and shows a handsome expanse of greensward, flowers, trees, and shrubbery.

Tony Pastor's Theatre, 143 E. 14th st., in the Tammany Hall building. —A popular and well-managed variety theatre. The many friends of Tony Pastor do not consider an evening complete here unless the veteran singer does at least a brief turn, and he seldom disappoints them.

Tract Society. — The American Tract Society publishes about 2,400,000 religious prints yearly, which are largely distributed by colporteurs. The Society was founded in 1835. Its building, at Spruce and Nassau sts., is one of the largest office buildings in the city.

Trade and Commerce.—In this respect New York far exceeds her sister cities. She communicates with the West by five trunk lines—the Erie, the New York Central, the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Delaware and Lackawanna, and has in addition an uninterrupted communication by water for eight months of the year through the Hudson River and Erie Canal to the Great Lakes. The bulk of the country's importations arrive in this city, and from this port most of its products are sent abroad. The value of imports here in a year exceeds \$500,000,000, being about double that of all other ports in the United States, and that of domestic ex-

ports is nearly \$400,000,000, being a little less than that of all other ports of the country. The receipts of the Custom-House in New York on this account vary from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 per day. It is by the merchants of this city that the importations are chiefly distributed, although a small proportion is ordered direct by the smaller places. The article most largely imported is dry goods, which is also the largest trade in the city. The wholesalers and jobbers in this line occupy both sides of Broadway, from a quarter to three quarters of a mile above the City Hall. The next largest trade, that in groceries, is directly west of dry goods, and the dealings in American fruits, butter and cheese, eggs, provisions, and meats, are just beyond and below the grocery quarter. Heavy hardware and metals are handled on the east side, near John and Cliff, while light hardware is sold on Chambers and Reade sts. Boots and shoes have nearly the same locality, while hides and leather are disposed of in the Swamp (which see). Flour, fish, and salt are at the extreme south end of the island, next north of them coming oils, drugs, and tobacco. Wines and liquors are on Beaver and South William sts. On Hanover sq. and the region just north and east are handled cotton, tea, coffee, sugar, rice, and molasses, goods being sold by sample only, as the actual articles are stored elsewhere. Paper-dealers are on Beekman st. and throughout that region, and earthenware and glass are found west of the City Hall park. Jewelers and silverware dealers occupy the west end of Maiden lane, and agricultural implement and machinery men Cortlandt and Dey sts. Wall and Pine sts. and Exchange pl. are almost entirely occupied by financial men and banks, and Broadway below the City Hall has also a great number. Insurance people occupy the same quarters. The retail business on Broadway below the numbered streets is very small. There has been a prodigious growth in New York of late of brokers. Commodities were formerly sold by actual inspection, but now are taken on faith or by samples. Almost all the buildings below Cedar st. are thus occupied, with the exception of the two streets nearest the river on either side, and it is computed that there are 18,000 of them in this district. The chief business of the Stock Exchange, which has 1,100

members, is selling railroad shares and bonds, and that of the Produce Exchange, which has 3,000 members, is selling wheat, maize, barley, oats, lard, and provisions. The brokers rarely see the articles. At the Cotton Exchange, the entire cotton crop of the country is sold four times over each year, and the yield of petroleum is still more rapidly transferred at the Consolidated Petroleum Exchange.

Trade Schools.—Col. R. T. Auchmuty's Trade Schools are attempts to show workmen the best way to do their work. The theory is pointed out, work is executed before the eyes of the young men, and they are given practice in doing it. Plumbing is taught under the direction of the Master Plumbers' Association, and there are other classes in bricklaying, painting, carpentering, and blacksmithing. The school is at 1st av. and 67th st. There is a trade school for Russian Hebrews in E. 64th st., founded by Baron De Hirsch.

Trade Societies.—Almost every important trade now has a representative association, with offices. The names and addresses of these societies may be found in the City Directory.

Trade-Unions. (SEE LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.)

Travel and Transportation.—Fully 100,000,000 persons yearly enter or leave New York by railroads. The travel within the city itself is much larger. More than 400,000,000 passengers annually travel on the various local transportation lines in New York, at five cents fare each. About 40 per cent of them are carried by the elevated railroads. Accidents and injuries to passengers are few.

Travers Island. (SEE NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.)

Tremont.—A village in Bronx borough. It can be reached by 2d and 3d av. elevated railways, by street-cars, or by Harlem Railway (fare, 12 cents). Tremont av. (E. 177th st.) is its principal street. It has a post-office station, police station, engine-house, bank, public school (on Mount Hope), and 6 churches. The Bronx Borough Municipal Building

is here. Crotona Park lies to the east of it and Claremont Park to the west.

Trinity Building runs along the northern side of Trinity churchyard from Broadway to New Church st. It is about 50 feet wide by 250 feet long, five stories in height, and is divided into suites of offices, occupied by real-estate brokers, coal companies' agents, lawyers, and others. On the basement floor is a large public auction salesroom, where real estate and coal are the principal things offered. The building belongs to the Trinity Church corporation. The windows in each room open either on a street or on the churchyard, so that there is an abundance of light and air; otherwise it lacks the convenience of the structures erected more recently for the same uses. The offices are of every size, and its occupants would suffice to populate a good-sized town.

Trinity Cemetery is between Amsterdam av. and the North River, and 153d and 155th sts. It belongs to the Trinity Church corporation, which opened it for the burial of its parishioners when intramural interments were forbidden. It is divided by upper Broadway into two parts, which are connected by a suspension bridge. A tall plain shaft marks the grave of the founder of the Astor family. A fine monument to J. J. Audubon was erected here in 1893. In the wall on the west side of Broadway near 153d st., is a tablet to Leytch and Knowlton, who fell in the battle of Harlem Heights. It can be reached by elevated railway to 125th st., thence by surface-car, or by trains on Hudson River road from 30th st. depot to station at 152d st.

Trinity Church and Parish.—The wealthiest single church organization in the United States is the Trinity corporation. It is also the oldest in New York, excepting the Dutch Reformed Collegiate corporation, the land on which the church now stands having been granted by the English Government in 1697, being in the fifth year of the reign of William and Mary, its location being fixed as "in or near to a street without the north gate of the city, commonly called Broadway." Eight years later, in 1705, the church received from the same



TRINITY CHURCH.

Broadway, at head of Wall Street.

source the gift of "Queen Anne's farm," embracing the entire tract lying along the North River, between the present Vesey and Christopher streets. A large part of this magnificent endowment the corporation still controls, but for many years parts of it were bestowed with a liberal hand on all sorts of institutions that could present a plausible claim for assistance. The landed property of Trinity is popularly supposed to be something enormous, and so it appears when figured out at building-lot prices. When estimated, however, by the income derived from it, the total is not so very startling, being only about half a million dollars per annum. This amount goes to the maintenance of the parish church and eight chapels, and a multitude of charities connected with them, and to keeping alive twenty other churches in the poorer quarters in the city. The first church was completed in 1697, and stood unchanged for forty years, when it was almost rebuilt. At the outbreak of the Revolution it was closed for a time, owing to the persistency of the clergy in reading the prayers for the King of England. When the British army had established itself again firmly in the city, the doors were again opened, but after a few days it was destroyed in the great fire of 1776. It was not rebuilt until twelve years had elapsed, the congregation worshiping in the mean time in St. Paul's Chapel. The structure then erected stood until 1839, when it was pronounced unsafe, and pulled down to make way for the present one, which was finished in 1846. This is still one of the handsomest specimens of Gothic church architecture in the city, and its right to rank as the most conspicuous structure of the lower part of the city has not yet been taken away by the many stately public and corporate buildings that have been reared in the neighborhood since its dedication. Looking up from Wall st.—at the head of which it stands—its steeple rising to a height of 284 feet, conveys an impression of size which buildings of greater dimensions but less fortunately situated do not give. The material used—a brown sandstone—also helps to increase the general effect, offering as it does a decided contrast to the marble and granite of the financial quarter, on the ears of whose denizens the famous church chimes break with refreshing sweetness. The doors are

generally open in the daytime, and nowhere else probably can a more striking change of surroundings be produced in a few seconds than by walking during business hours from the mercenary uproar of the Stock Exchange, only a few yards distant, through these doors. The stillness is only broken by the hushed and apparently distant rumbling of the incessant traffic on Broadway and the chirruping of the English sparrows, dwellers of the trees in the churchyard. The gray tint of the groined roof and its supporting rows of carved Gothic columns is mellowed by the subdued daylight, which is warmed and toned in its passage through the richly stained windows, while the altar and reredos rise with their picturesque alternations of color wherein red and white predominate, and form an artistic *ensemble* well worthy of contemplation. The altar and reredos were erected as a memorial to the late William B. Astor by his sons. The reredos occupies nearly the whole width of the chancel, and is about 20 feet high. The altar is 11 feet long and is divided into panels. In the central panel is a Maltese cross in mosaic set with cameos, and the symbols of the evangelists. In 1893 William Waldorf Astor gave to the church a set of fine bronze doors in memory of his father, John Jacob Astor. Surrounding the church is the churchyard, containing gravestones dating back as far as the first church itself. Many of them bear well-known names, one being that of Alexander Hamilton. Near the left entrance is the monument to Captain Lawrence, and in the northeast corner the "martyrs' monument," which the Trinity corporation erected in commemoration of "Patriotic Americans, who died during the Revolution in British Prisons." This was built at a time when it was proposed to extend Pine Street along the line on which it stands, and has popularly been regarded as a clever move to prevent the desecration of the old churchyard. The Trinity parish school in the rear of the church is a neat building, well worth visiting by those interested in such institutions. The chapels of Trinity—which are well worthy of being called churches themselves—are St. Paul's, St. John's, Trinity Chapel, St. Chrysostom's, St. Augustine's, St. Agnes's, St. Luke's, and St. Cornelius's. The pews in four of the chapels are free. No pews have been sold in recent years,

but some belonging to old estates are beyond the control of the vestry. The two hundredth anniversary of the organization of Trinity Church was elaborately celebrated in May, 1897, the festivities culminating on May 5th. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix has for many years been its rector.

ST. PAUL'S, almost as well known to the average New-Yorker as Trinity itself, was the third Episcopal Church erected in this city, the first being Trinity, and the second St. George's, which stood at the corner of Beekman and Cliff sts., and was also built by the Trinity corporation, of which the present St. George's, on Rutherford pl., is, however, now independent. The corner-stone of St. Paul's was laid in 1764, and it was finished two years later. Its rear is on Broadway between Fulton and Vesey sts., the frontage toward the North river being then regarded as superior to that toward Broadway. It is the oldest church building in the city, and the churchyard surrounding it adds materially to its venerable appearance. In the rear wall facing Broadway is a memorial tablet to General Richard Montgomery, while in the churchyard are monuments to Thomas Addis Emmet, the Irish patriot, George Frederick Cooke, and others. Trinity Church vestry occupies a handsome building at the rear of the cemetery, and here is also the office of the rector of Trinity.

ST. JOHN'S, on Varick st., was commenced in 1803 and completed 4 years later. St. John's Park, which is now covered by the freight depot of the New York Central & Hudson River Railway, kept the neighborhood from losing its then fashionable character for a long time after "society" had decided to go farther up-town. In December, 1893, it was determined to tear the chapel down and rebuild elsewhere.

TRINITY CHAPEL was built between 1851 and '56 for the accommodation of the up-town communicants of the parish. It is on 25th st. just west of Broadway, and within sight of Madison sq. It is the only one of the Trinity parish chapels where the pews are rented, and probably the only one that could support itself if the corporation sources of income were destroyed. It is a pretty Gothic brown stone building, the interior being especially noticeable for its richness of color.

ST. CHRYSOSTOM'S is on 7th av. cor. of 39th st., and was the first built of a series of mission chapels which the Trinity corporation intends erecting in poor districts of the city. It was completed in 1869, and is a very neat Gothic brown-stone structure, wherein are located, besides the chapel, school- and mission-rooms.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S is in Houston st. just east of the Bowery. It was completed in 1877, and is one of the prettiest and most complete little churches in the city. The building, which also contains schoolrooms, etc., is of brown stone in the Gothic style. The steeple bears at its summit a crystal cross which on Sunday and feast-days is illuminated by gas jets placed within it, so that it can be seen shining out clearly against the sky for quite a distance. The interior is furnished in Queen Anne style, and is well worth a visit as being the best specimen of the kind in the city. The entrance from the street is through a broad archway with ornamental iron gates opening into a spacious passageway with an encaustic tile pavement and timbered ceiling. The walls are built of neutral-tinted brick, with bands of terracotta tiles underneath the brackets carrying the ash beams of the paneled ceiling. A low round arch at the end with glass doors forms the entrance to the vestibule of the chapel, which is a mass of warm color, made up of mahogany rafters, ornamented walls and ceilings, polished brass gas fixtures, polished butternut-wood pews, etc. The ground occupied by the entire building, of which the chapel occupies the rear only, is 86 ft. wide in front, and 150 in the rear, with a depth of 280 ft.

ST. AGNES'S CHAPEL, one of the newest of the chapels of this parish, is in W. 92d st. bet. Columbus and Amsterdam avs.

ST. CORNELIUS'S CHAPEL is on Governor's Island, in the harbor, and is designed for the use of the U. S. garrison only.

ST. LUKE'S CHAPEL is on the corner of Hudson and Grove sts.

CHARITIES.—Each of the various churches in the parish has a number of organizations connected with it engaged in looking after the poor communicants in the neighborhood. The Dorcas Society of St. Paul's was founded in 1850, for the purpose of providing clothing more especially to the school children of the parish. The work of the Dorcas Society of St.

John's is equally valuable, and of the same character as its namesake of St. Paul's. The Employment Society of Trinity Chapel was formed some years ago by the ladies of the chapel, with the object of furnishing employment to those in need. The members give sewing and light work to indigent communicants, paying the market rate or more therefor. One of the most valuable of the purely local charities is the Trinity Chapel Home on W. 27th st., supported entirely by the voluntary contributions of the congregation of Trinity Chapel. Its purpose is to shelter and care for the aged female communicants of the Church. Among other organizations of Trinity Church and its branches, one of the most worthy is the Sisterhood of the Holy Cross, an association of ladies, visiting and providing, under the direction of the clergy, for the sick poor. The Trinity Chapel branch has under its supervision the "Home" on 27th st., some one of the members being there at all times looking after the comfort of the inmates.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—A very large proportion of the charity of Trinity Church is dispensed through industrial schools. The first requiring mention is that attached to the parish church itself. It meets every Saturday morning in the school building of the church, corner of Trinity pl. and Thames st. The first object is to teach girls to sew, and so enable them to earn their own living. There is also a Ladies' Employment Society, by which deserving women are employed to prepare clothing for those who need it. The Industrial School of St. John's, organized in the same way and for the same purpose as that of Trinity, is also held every Saturday. There are at present about 600 scholars and 36 teachers. The school attached to Trinity Chapel gives instruction in needlework and sewing, and has constantly about 350 girls attending its sessions. The number of teachers here is comparatively large, there being an average of 31 in attendance. That of St. Augustine's contains 961 girls and 46 teachers. At the latter both hand and machine sewing are taught, and the field seems capable of further extension. The Trinity Parish Cooking School and Laundry School are at 107 E. Houston st.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.—The parochial schools furnish instruction to the children of the parish free of charge. That con-

nected with Trinity Church is located in the school building on Trinity pl., and has an average daily attendance of about 180. It is designed for boys exclusively, as that of St. Paul's undertakes to teach girls alone. There is a primary department for very young children of both sexes in the same building. The girls' school connected with St. Paul's Chapel is located in the rear of the chapel on Church st. The studies embrace an ordinary education in the vernacular, music and sewing. Night-schools in connection with the church and St. Augustine's Chapel, for women on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and for men the other evenings of the week.

ST. PAUL'S WORKINGMEN'S CLUB was organized for the purpose of "social intercourse and material help in poverty, sickness, and the burial of the dead." The members are all residents of the lower part of the city.

TRINITY HOSPITAL is designed to supply medical aid to the poor of the entire parish, either at their homes or in the infirmary wards. (See HOSPITALS.) Besides the Hospital, the vestry of the parish pay for five beds in St. Luke's Hospital, to which the rector has the power of nominating from time to time; also two beds in St. Mary's Hospital and a room in St. Luke's Home for Aged Women.

THE TRINITY CHURCH ASSOCIATION is an organization of gentlemen who volunteer to carry on charitable work down town in connection with Trinity Church. This Association now supervises and supports the following charities: 1. *A Mission House* at 209 Fulton st., in charge of the Sisters of St. Mary. This is the headquarters of a great work among the poor; there are held mothers' meetings, guild meetings of young women and young girls, Bible classes, and such-like gatherings; here the poor can always apply for counsel and help. 2. *A Provident Dispensary* and physician, also at 209 Fulton st. 3. *A Kindergarten*. 4. *A Training School* for young girls in household service, also at 209 Fulton st. 5. *Entertainments* and lectures for the poor. 6. *A Seaside Home* at Great River, near Islip, L. I. Women and children are also sent on various fresh-air excursions. 7. *A Relief Bureau* at 209 Fulton st. 8. *A Kitchen Garden* at the mission house. The Association is inde-

pendent of the corporation of Trinity Church, so that the above works depend wholly on the support of the members of the Association and their friends, and a main object in view is to call out the active interest of Christian laymen. A new building has been constructed for the Association on the north side of Fulton st., between Church and Greenwich. It is five stories high, and is a creditable piece of architecture.

BURIAL PLACE OF THE POOR.—The destitute poor of the parish are given free interment in St. Michael's Cemetery.

Trolley Trips.—Delightful rides on electric street-cars may be taken from New York as a center in all directions—northward as far as Tarrytown; eastward to New Haven, except for the gap between Portchester and Stamford; on Long Island to Flushing, Jamaica, and Rockaway Beach; and in New Jersey to Paterson, Montclair, Orange, Plainfield, and Raritan. In Bullinger's Railroad Guide 206 lines are described.

Trust Companies.—Below is a list of the trust companies in New York:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

AMERICAN DEPOSIT AND LOAN Co., 149 Broadway.

AMERICAN DOCK AND TRUST Co., Cotton Exchange.

ATLANTIC, 39 William st.

BOWLING GREEN, 26 Broadway.

CENTRAL, 54 Wall st.

CENTRAL REALTY, 59 Liberty st.

CITY, 36 Wall st.

COLONIAL, 220 Broadway.

CONTINENTAL, 30 Broad st.

EQUITABLE, 32 Pine st.

FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST Co., 16-22 William st.

FIDELITY, 37 Wall st.

FIFTH AVENUE, 5th av. and 43d st.

GUARANTY, 28 Nassau st.

HOLLAND, 33 Nassau st.

KNICKERBOCKER, 234 Fifth av. and 66 Broadway.

MANHATTAN, 10 Wall st.

MERCANTILE, 120 Broadway.

MERCHANTS', 320 Broadway.

METROPOLITAN, 37 Wall st.

MORTON, 38 Nassau st.

NEW ENGLAND, 32 Nassau st.

NEW YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY Co., 59 Cedar st.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE, 52 Wall st.

NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST Co., 46 Wall st.

NORTH AMERICAN, 100 Broadway.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE (now Bowling Green).

REAL ESTATE, 30 Nassau st.

STANDARD, 42 Wall st.

TITLE GUARANTY AND TRUST Co., 146 Broadway.

TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA, 149 Broadway.

UNION, 80 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST Co., 59 Cedar st.

UNITED STATES, 59 Cedar st.

WASHINGTON, Broadway and Chambers.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN, 177 Montague st.

FLATBUSH, 822 Flatbush av.

FRANKLIN, 164 Montague st.

HAMILTON, 191 Montague st.

KINGS COUNTY, 342 Fulton st.

LONG ISLAND LOAN AND TRUST Co., 203 Montague st.

MANUFACTURERS', 198 Montague st.

NASSAU, 101 Broadway.

PEOPLE'S, 172 Montague st.

WILLIAMSBURGH, Broadway and Kent av.; branch, 361 Fulton st.

Turf.—The interest in racing in New York and vicinity is quite general, and is increasing with each succeeding year. The turf now numbers among its patrons many of the wealthiest and most influential residents of the city. Running, as an amusement, occupies at present a more prominent position than trotting, the interest in the latter of late years being confined almost exclusively to the road. The chief race-courses near this city are at Morris Park, Sheepshead

Bay, and Gravesend, used respectively by the New York, Coney Island, and Brooklyn Jockey Clubs. The New York Jockey Club has magnificent buildings and tracks at Morris Park (which see). It held its inaugural meeting on August 20, 1889, throwing open to the public a plot of ground of 325 acres in extent, which, with its improvements, represents over \$2,000,000.

The records of the turf in the United States show that New York has always been a popular center for the owners of thoroughbred horses, and that many of the important events in the history of the turf in America have been arranged and decided near the city. The great race between Eclipse and Henry, at four-mile heats, for \$10,000 a side, was run over the old Union Course on Long Island in 1823. In 1825 Flirtilla and Ariel ran a race of three-mile heats over the same course for \$20,000 a side. In 1829 Black Maria beat Brilliant at two-mile heats over the same course for \$5,000 a side. Later, in 1842, Fashion beat Boston for \$20,000 a side at four-mile heats, which also took place over the Union Course. And so on down to the more recent dates, which witnessed the successes of such horses as Kentucky, Harry Bassett, Tom Bowling, Tom Ochiltree, Parole, Duke of Magenta, and Grenada, at Jerome Park, Monmouth Park, and Saratoga. The year 1879 witnessed the organization of a racing association called the Coney Island Jockey Club, composed principally of the younger members of the American Jockey Club, which laid one of the best race-courses in the United States at Sheepshead Bay, Long Island (about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile back of Coney Island on the mainland). The club put up a handsome stand, while the stables are certainly the best in the vicinity of New York. The club holds a meeting in June and another in September, at both of which valuable stakes are run for. The most prominent resort for trotting is the North Hudson Driving Park at Guttenburg, N. J. There are also the Brooklyn Driving Park and the Prospect Driving Park, both on the road to Coney Island. The latter course has been remodeled as a running track, and opened by the Brooklyn Jockey Club. Fleetwood Park has a successor in the Empire City Club's track at Mount Vernon. The exhibitions of road driving on

the Speedway and Ocean Parkway can not be excelled in any city in the United States.

The magnitude of the patronage extended to this popular sport may be seen from the following official reports of the gross receipts for admissions, etc., to race-tracks in 1895, on which a State tax of 5 per cent was levied. This applies only to the tracks in New York State:

	Total gross receipts.	Tax.
Coney Isl. Jockey Club.....	\$183,190.30	\$9,159.51
New York Jockey Club.....	41,685.00	2,084.25
Brooklyn Jockey Club.....	146,946.65	7,347.33

The largest receipts in a single day were taken by the Coney Island Jockey Club on June 17, being \$30,132.50. The New York Jockey Club comes next, with \$21,440, May 30; and the Brooklyn Jockey Club takes third place, with \$18,915.50, May 15.

Important changes in the racing laws were made early in 1895, and the patronage of the sport was much diminished in that year.

The dates for race-meets in this vicinity for 1900 are as follows:

April 15th to May 2d, Queens County Jockey Club at Aqueduct.

May 4th to 23d, Westchester Racing Association at Morris Park.

May 25th to June 14th, Brooklyn Jockey Club at Gravesend.

June 15th to July 4th, Coney Island Jockey Club at Sheepshead Bay.

July 5th to August 3d, Brighton Beach Racing Association at Brighton Beach.

August 31st to September 14th, Coney Island Jockey Club at Sheepshead Bay.

September 16th to October 5th, Brooklyn Jockey Club at Gravesend.

October 7th to 26th, Westchester Racing Association at Morris Park.

October 28th to November 9th, Queens County Jockey Club at Aqueduct.

Turnvereins.—The Central Turnverein has a spacious club-house at 67th st. and 3d av. The building is six stories high, 175 ft. long, 104 ft. wide, and is practically fire-proof. It cost \$700,000. There are 2,000 members of the Turnverein.

The New York Turnverein is an athletic and social organization formed in 1850, and now having over 600 adult members. Its fine four-story clubhouse at Lexington av. and 85th st., costing about \$140,000, was opened in November, 1898.

The Brooklyn Turnverein, at 351 Atlantic av., has 150 members, and the Eastern District Turnverein, at 61 Meserole st., has 200. (See also **ATHLETICS**.)

Tuxedo.—An ultra-fashionable club and cottage park, beautifully situated near Greenwood Lake, N. Y. It is a favorite resort of New York society people.

Typewriters.—The invention of various typewriting-machines has brought this form of writing into very general use. Legal documents, authors' copy, business letters, etc., are now commonly typewritten. In nearly every office where much writing is to be done, one or more machines are used, operated to a great extent by young women. In almost every large business building may be found an office where typewriting is done for all customers who may come in. The usual rate is 5 cents per folio (100 words). By the use of carbon paper, as many as six legible duplicates may be made at one writing.

Typothetæ.—An organization of printers and publishers, incorporated April 14, 1892, "to foster trade and commerce, to reform abuses in trade, to protect trade and commerce from unjust and unlawful exactions, to diffuse accurate and trustworthy information among its members as to the standing of merchants; to acquire, preserve, and disseminate valuable information relating to the printing interests of New York and other cities; to produce uniformity and certainty in the customs and usages of trade; to settle differences between its members, and to promote more extended and friendly intercourse between printers and between merchants." Rooms, 108 Fulton st.

Ulmer Park.—A beach resort near Coney Island.

Underground Railroad.—(See **RAPID TRANSIT**.)

Undertakers.—In case of death, any undertaker will do all that is necessary

and required by law in regard to death reports, burial permits, and the like, in addition to performing his usual offices.

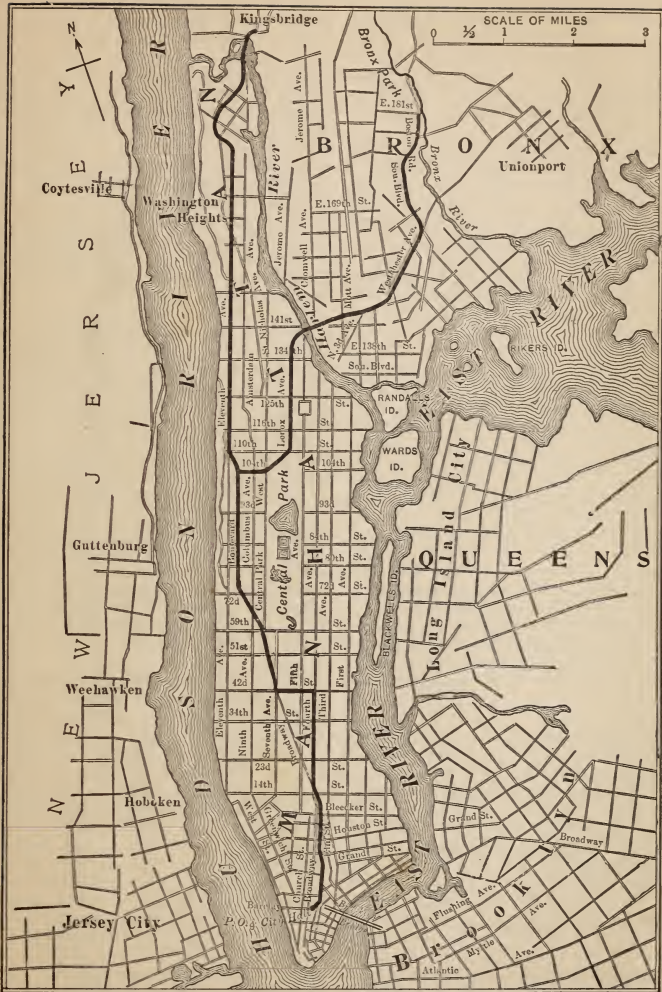
Underwriters' Club.—The insurance men of this city have formed an underwriters' club, which meets in handsome rooms in the Equitable Building. The Walford Library is among its attractions.

Union Club, 5th av. and 21st st., is a social and non-political club, ranking among the first in New York. The clubhouse is a fine brown-stone building owned by the club and an adjoining dwelling has been leased and refitted as an annex. The membership is limited by the constitution to 1,500. The entrance fee is \$300, and the annual dues are \$75, payable May 1st. Officers of the Army and Navy are exempt from the yearly dues. The club was organized in August, 1836, and the presidents have been Chief-Justice Jones, Com. John C. Stevens, Gov. John A. King, Moses H. Grinnell, William M. Evarts, William Constable, John J. Townsend, Clarence A. Seward, and Edward Cooper. A plot at 5th av. and 51st st. has been bought for a new house.

Union Field, one of the burying-grounds of New York City, is on Long Island, about 4 miles from ferry at foot of Grand st., East River. It has an area of about 45 acres. Reached by same route as Cypress Hills.

Union Hill is a small town adjoining Hudson City, N. J. (which see).

Union League Club, 5th av., cor. 39th st.—This is one of the largest clubs in the city, and has 1,800 resident and non-resident members. The club was instituted in February, 1863, as a part of a league of loyal men throughout the country, and was incorporated as a club in February, 1865. From May, 1863, until April, 1868, it occupied a house at 26 E. 17th st., and then leased the building corner of 26th st. and Madison av., which was occupied by the club until February, 1881, when it removed to the present structure, which has been built and furnished by the club at an expense of about \$400,000. Those eligible for membership are citizens of the United States having



Map showing route of the Underground Railroad now being constructed, from City-Hall Park to Kingsbridge and Bronx Park.

the right to vote, and the condition of membership is "absolute and unqualified loyalty to the Government of the United States." The entrance fee for resident members is \$300, and for non-resident members \$150; and the annual dues are, for resident members \$75, and for non-resident members \$45.

The by-laws provide that officers of the Army and Navy and clergymen shall pay only one half the regular entrance and dues. The club is the exponent and stronghold of the Republican party, and during the civil war it took a very active part in disseminating documents and pamphlets in support of the Union cause, and in raising funds and men, including several negro regiments, which were entirely equipped by the club. The presidents have been Robert B. Minturn, 1863; Jonathan Sturges, 1864; Charles H. Marshall, 1865; John Jay, 1866 to 1870; Jackson S. Schultz, 1870; William J. Hoppin, 1871 to 1873; Joseph H. Choate, 1873 to 1877; John Jay, 1877; George Cabot Ward, 1878; Hamilton Fish, 1879 to 1882; William M. Evarts, 1882 to 1886; Chauncey M. Depew, 1886 to 1899; and Elihu Root, 1899 to date. The club gives monthly receptions, at which new American pictures and foreign pictures loaned by dealers and private collectors are exhibited. Admission to these receptions is by card obtainable from members, and for ladies between 12 m. and 3 p. m. the day following the reception. A ladies' reception is given annually, and is one of the most brilliant social events of the season.

Union Square, a pretty and noted public park of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres, between Broadway and 4th av. and 14th and 17th sts. It has a neat fountain and some fine shade-trees and beds of flowers and foliage plants, and is altogether a pleasant resting-place for the tired wayfarer. Statues of Washington and Lincoln face it on the S. E. and S. W. corners respectively, and one of Lafayette is almost hidden among the trees opposite Broadway. A paved plaza borders it on the north along 17th st., where on special occasions a row of ornamental colored gas-lamps are lit. It is brilliantly illuminated at night by electric lights. A cottage within the park, facing the plaza, has a balcony for the accommodation of reviewing officers of mili-

tary parades. A new drinking-fountain has recently been placed in the square. There are a number of good hotels either fronting on the square or on the streets running into it. It is in close proximity to the Academy of Music and to several of the theatres and concert-halls, and restaurants of every class abound in its neighborhood. The 4th av., Broadway, and Cross-town horse-cars pass it. The architecture surrounding the square is of a rather heterogeneous character at present, the private residences which formerly fronted on it having been either converted into stores, or else pulled down entirely and huge iron or stone structures erected in their place.

Union Square Theatre, 56 E. 14th st., which was destroyed by fire in 1888, and at once rebuilt, is on the south side of Union square, and adjoining the Morton House. It is a cozy house of small size. At one time it maintained a leading position, and was noted for the excellence of its company and the elaborate stage-setting of the plays produced. A number of pieces produced here had what are called "phenomenal runs." "Agnes," "Led Astray," "A Celebrated Case," "The Two Orphans," and other plays ran from 100 to 150 consecutive times. The house is now given up to continuous vaudeville performances, lasting from before noon to near midnight and is known as Keith's.

Union Theological Seminary is on the west side of Park av., between 69th and 70th sts., occupying the whole east end of the block. Its four buildings are arranged in an elegant and imposing group. The institution was founded in 1836, and in 1884 was removed from University pl. to its present site. Its governing body is a Board of Trustees consisting of 28 members of the Presbyterian Church, one half laymen and one half clergymen. The professors are all Presbyterian clergymen; but relations between the seminary and the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church are somewhat strained. The seminary has taken a more advanced position on the subject of the "higher criticism" of the Scriptures than the dominant conservative party in the Church approves. The seminary is open to students from every

denomination of Christians. For matriculation, every person must produce a certificate of his good standing in some evangelical church; and must either present testimonials of having had a regular collegiate education, or be examined by the Faculty in the branches usually taught in a college course. The seminary course occupies three years, and a pledge is required from each student to complete a full course here or elsewhere unless unavoidably prevented. The academic year begins on the third Wednesday in September and ends the Tuesday preceding the second Thursday of May. There are three lectureships, called the Ely, the Morse, and the Willard Parker Lectureships. There are also two fellowships of \$600 each, selections to which are made by the Faculty. They can be held for two years by graduates on an agreement to prosecute theological studies either at home or abroad under the direction of the Faculty. There is no charge for instruction or use of library. The use of a room in the seminary building, lighted and heated, is \$85 per annum. The library of the seminary contains 59,000 volumes, 47,000 pamphlets, and 183 manuscripts. The basis of it was the library of Leander Van Ess, consisting of over 13,000 volumes, including such valuable works as 430 incunabula, from A. D. 1469 to 1510; 1,246 numbers of Reformation literature, in original editions; 37 manuscripts; 4,209 titles in Church History, Patristics, Canon Law, etc.; about 200 editions of the Vulgate and of German Bibles.

Unionport.—A village in Bronx borough east of Bronx River. Reached by electric cars from Harlem Bridge.

Unitarian Churches.—The following is a list of those in New York:

ALL SOULS, 245 4th av.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, Pierrepont st. and Monroe pl., Brooklyn.

LENOX AVENUE, 331 Lenox av.

MESSIAH, 61 E. 34th st.

REDEEMER, New Brighton, Staten Island.

SECOND, Clinton and Congress sts., Brooklyn.

UNITY (THIRD), Gates av. and Irving pl., Brooklyn.

WILLOW PLACE CHAPEL, Willow pl., Brooklyn.

The headquarters of the denomination is at 104 E. 20th st.

Unitas Fratrum.—The Moravian churches in New York are as follows:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

FIRST MORAVIAN, Lexington av. and 30th st.

GERMAN MORAVIAN, 636 E. 6th st.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

CASTLETON CORNERS.

GARRETSON'S (Mission).

GIFFORD'S.

NEW DORP.

STAPLETON.

United Charities Building.—A splendid structure at 4th av. and E. 22d st., the gift of John S. Kennedy to four of the principal non-sectarian charitable organizations of the city—the New York City Mission and Tract Society, the Charity Organization Society, the Children's Aid Society, and the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. It cost nearly \$700,000, and was opened in March, 1893.

United Hebrew Charities, 128 2d av., is composed of members paying \$10 or more a year and the following societies: Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum, Hebrew Benevolent Fuel, Hebrew Relief, Ladies' Hebrew Lying-in Relief, Congregation Darech Amuno Free Burial Fund. Its work is executed through relief, employment, medical, maternity, free burial, and immigration bureaus; it also carries on an industrial school for girls at 58 St. Mark's pl. About \$135,000 are disbursed yearly.

Universalist Churches.—The following is a list of those in New York:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

DIVINE PATERNITY, 76th st. and Central Park West.

ETERNAL HOPE, 142 W. 81st st.

FIRST MISSION, 156 E. 54th st.

FOURTH, 538 5th av.

SECOND, 121 E. 127th st.

THIRD, 133 W. 11th st.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

ALL SOULS', S. 9th st. near Bedford av.

FIRST, Grand av. and Lefferts pl.

GOOD TIDINGS, Quincy st. near Reid av.

PROSPECT HEIGHTS, 6th av. and 9th st.

RECONCILIATION, N. Henry near Nassau av.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

MURRAY CHRISTIAN UNION, G. A. R. Hall, Port Richmond.

University Club, at 54th st. and 5th av., was chartered by the State Legislature in 1865, and was reorganized in May, 1879, when a constitution and by-laws were adopted and a club-house fitted up. Membership is restricted to those who have "graduated or resided at least three years at some College, University, or School of Medicine, Law, Science, or Theology, or who have received the honorary degree of A. M. or that of LL. D., or who have graduated at the United States Military Academy at West Point, or at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, provided five years have elapsed since such graduation or residence." The initiation fee is \$200 for residents and \$50 for non-residents; and annual dues of resident members \$50, of non-resident members, \$25. Military and naval officers are entitled to the privileges of the Club on payment of \$60 in lieu of entrance fee and dues. The number of resident members is limited to 1,200, and of non-resident members is 900. Its new house, containing a fireproof library, a swimming tank, and roof-garden, in addition to the usual accommodations, was first occupied in May, 1899.

University Heights. (See NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.)

University Settlement Society, 184 Eldridge st.—Designed to bring men and women of education into closer relations with the laboring classes in this city, for their mutual benefit. It works by organizing the people of its vicinity into clubs through which moral, industrial, and educational reforms may be achieved. For the youngest children there is a kindergarten with about 60

members. Above this is a scheme of clubs for boys, girls, men, and women, which have literary exercises and social entertainments. Apart from the clubs there are a reading-room and circulating library, lectures, classes, debates, concerts, dances, gymnasium, art exhibitions, flower distributions, and a sanitary union.

Van Cortlandt Park.—A large park, of 1,132 acres, situated in the extreme northern part of the city, half a mile from the Hudson River. It is a remarkable combination of rock, glen, forest, lake, and stream. It contains the old Van Cortlandt mansion, built in 1784, now used for a historical museum. The old grist and saw mills belonging to the estate are also still standing, but the former was almost destroyed by fire in 1900. The stream that turned the mill-wheels forms a lake just above the mill site, which is a favorite resort in winter for skaters and curlers. A large level field on the western side of the park has been set apart as a parade-ground for the militia. There are base-ball grounds and tennis courts near the mansion, and a band pavilion where concerts are given on ten Saturday afternoons in the summer. A golf links of 18 holes stretches along the eastern shore of the lake. There is a house containing lockers and dressing-rooms for golfers not far from the links. The Van Cortlandt and Moshulu stations on the Putnam Railroad are in the park, the Jerome av. trolley-cars reach the eastern side, and the Kingsbridge and Yonkers line goes by it on the west.

Van Nest.—Station on the Harlem River branch of New Haven R. R., about four miles from Harlem River; fare, 15 cts. The Roman Catholic Protectory and the Morris Park race-course are near here.

Variety Theatres are devoted to serio-comic and comic vocalism, trapeze performances, juggling, acrobatics, clog- and ballet-dancing, and broad farces, the chief requisites for popularity being horse-play and extravagant sentiment. In the lower grade the performances border as closely on the indecent as the law will permit. This line is drawn so strictly, however, that these requirements are confined to suggestive words and gestures, and skirts abbreviated to the last degree, can-

can dancing and the like having always been promptly suppressed by the police. Among the leading variety theatres may be mentioned Tony Pastor's, 143 E. 14th st.; Harry Miner's, Bowery, near Broome st.; and the London, in the Bowery, near Rivington st. Admission from 10 cents to \$1. (See MUSIC HALLS, which are practically variety theatres.)

Veterinary College, New York American, 141 W. 54th st.—A department of New York University formed in 1899 by the union of the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons, which was chartered in 1857, and the American Veterinary College, chartered in April, 1875. Its purpose is to qualify men for the practice of the specialty of veterinary medicine. The curriculum provides for a thorough theoretical and practical medical education. Lectures are delivered during the winter session of 20 weeks, and during the spring session of 6 to 8 weeks, upon the fundamental medical sciences and the theory of veterinary medicine, surgery, obstetrics, therapeutics, sanitary medicine, and veterinary jurisprudence. The American and the New York Veterinary Hospitals are departments for clinical instruction. The War Department will hereafter furnish employment, from time to time, to such graduates as may be recommended by the college for appointment as veterinary surgeons for the Army.

Veterinary Hospitals.—There are two of these in New York, both connected with a college:

AMERICAN VETERINARY, 141 W. 54th st.—For the care and treatment of domestic animals when sick. Accommodations for 20 horses and a number of dogs. Free clinics to animals of poor people, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 2.30 P. M. House surgeon lives in the building, and patients are admitted at all hours.

NEW YORK VETERINARY, 154 E. 57th st.—This institution is for the treatment of the diseases of horses and other domestic animals. Free advice for sick and lame animals can be obtained on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 2 to 4 P. M.

Harlem Branch on Lawrence st., west of Amsterdam av.

Veterinary Society of New York, composed of regular graduates of accredited schools. Meetings take place monthly, on second Tuesday, at New York American Veterinary College.

Vice, New York Society for the Suppression of.—Instituted and incorporated May, 1873, for the suppression of obscene publications and articles of indecent and immoral use. Its agents have power to make arrests and prosecute offenders in the courts. The laws of the United States in regard to sending obscene matter through the mails are now very rigid. Membership, \$10 per annum. Morris K. Jesup, Acting President; Anthony Comstock, Secretary. Office, Times Building.

Vital Statistics, Bureau of. 6th av. and 55th st.—To this branch of the Health Department is delegated the work of compiling the annual tabular statement of deaths, births, and marriages which take place within the city during the year. The statistics of the deaths are well kept, but those of births and marriages are less regularly reported, and the tables therefore are somewhat incomplete. Every physician is required to give a certificate of the death of any person under his charge, with sex, age, place of nativity, married or unmarried, and cause of death, and this is presented to the Bureau and a burial permit issued. A register of physicians is kept, and only the certificates of those registered as regularly licensed physicians are accepted; otherwise, and in all cases where there are suspicious circumstances, the Coroners' office is notified, and an investigation instituted to ascertain the real cause of death. The annual death-rate per 1,000 of the population in New York in 1894 was 21.05—the lowest in the history of the city. The death-rate of Brooklyn in 1896 was 20.3. For the year ending September 30, 1900, there were 71,017 deaths, 81,902 births, and 32,268 marriages. In 1891 for the first time on record the number of births in the city exceeded the number of deaths. Consumption and pneumonia cause fully one fourth of all the deaths; diarrhoeal diseases come next in order of fatality. The advantages that New York offers for the treatment of the sick in its numerous hospitals and institutions in-

duce a number of non-residents to visit the city for treatment, and each year a number die in them who were not residents of this city; these ought not to be credited to New York, as the diseases were contracted outside of it. The increased attention paid in recent years to street-cleaning, inspection of milk and food, tenement-house reform, etc., tends strongly to lower the death-rate of the city.

Volunteers of America.—Commander Ballington Booth and a large share of the members of the SALVATION ARMY (which see) in America adopted this name and formed a separate and independent organization in 1896, and are now doing an admirable work, both religious and philanthropic. Headquarters, 398 Bowery.

Wallabout Bay is a deep indentation lying in the section known as Wallabout, between the old cities of Williamsburgh and Brooklyn. The U. S. Navy Yard is on its southern shore.

Wallack's Theatre is at the N. E. cor. of 30th st. and Broadway. For many years the name of Wallack was associated with the drama in this city as representing all that was best and most acceptable to the people of New York. Wallack's Theatre, founded and managed by the elder Wallack (James W., Sr.), flourished for years near the cor. Broadway and Broome st., on the west side. About 1862 a theatre at the N. E. cor. Broadway and 13th st. was built and occupied, and shortly afterward Lester Wallack assumed the management. This house is now known as the Star Theatre. John Lester Wallack, a son of James W. Wallack, was born in 1820, and made his first appearance at the old Broadway Theatre as John Lester; afterward he assumed the name of Lester Wallack. The aim of Wallack's Theatre was to maintain the best stock company in America, and to be the comedy theatre of the city, in which it usually succeeded in great measure. January 4, 1882, the third and last Wallack's Theatre was thrown open to the public, with a revival of "The School for Scandal." It is one of the most elegant and the most comfortable theatres in the city. The house is not as large as the former one, but in some respects resembles it.

Wall Street itself is only about half a mile long, but the region for which "Wall street" serves as a title extends about a quarter of a mile on each side of the greater part of this distance, and includes most of the banks and banking houses, the Stock Exchange, the Sub-Treasury, the Custom-House, etc. The street derives its name from the fact that in the old Dutch days the city wall ran along it, the land to the north being still chiefly in pasture. The financial institutions of the city became concentrated here gradually, having been first drawn to the locality and then kept there for some time by the fact that nearly all the government buildings stood on the street. The City Hall was here before its removal to its present site, so were the courts, and the first Congress of the United States after the adoption of the Constitution assembled in a building which stood on the site of the present Sub-Treasury, and under the portico of the same building George Washington was inaugurated as the first President of the Republic. To-day Wall st., from the hours of 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., is the busiest spot in New York, the money transactions made within these hours probably exceeding those of all the financial exchanges in all other cities in the United States. The street begins at Broadway opposite Trinity Church, and runs eastward to the East River in a rather broken line. The buildings are substantial, being with few exceptions either built of marble or granite, and many of them are striking in appearance.

Ward Boundaries.—The primary political subdivision of the city of New York is into wards, the boundaries of which are as follows:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

1ST WARD.—All that portion of the city south of Liberty st. and Maiden la., east of its junction with Liberty st., and lying between the North and East Rivers.

2D WARD.—Bounded on the east by the East River, south by Liberty st. and Maiden la., west by Broadway, and north by Spruce and Ferry sts. and Peck sl.

3D WARD.—East by Broadway, south by Liberty st., west by North River, and north by Reade st.

4TH WARD.—East by East River, south by Spruce and Ferry sts., west by Park

Row and Chatham st., and north by Catharine st.

5TH WARD.—East by Broadway, south by Reade st., west by North River, and north by Canal st.

6TH WARD.—East by Chatham st. and Bowery, south by Chambers st., west by Broadway, and north by Canal st.

7TH WARD.—East and southeast by East River, southwest by Catharine st., and north and northwest by Division st. and Grand st.

8TH WARD.—East by Broadway, south by Canal st., west by North River, and north by W. Houston st.

9TH WARD.—East by Bleecker st. and 6th av., south by W. Houston, west by North River, and north by W. 14th st.

10TH WARD.—East by Norfolk st., south by Division st., west by Bowery, and north by Rivington st.

11TH WARD.—East by East River, south by Rivington st., west by Av. B, and north by E. 14th st.

12TH WARD.—All that part of Manhattan Island north of E. and W. 86th st.

13TH WARD.—East by East River, south by Division and Grand sts., west by Norfolk st., and north by Rivington st.

14TH WARD.—East by Bowery, south by Canal st., west by Broadway, north by E. Houston st.

15TH WARD.—East by Bowery and 4th av., south by W. and E. Houston st., west by 6th av., and north by E. and W. 14th st.

16TH WARD.—East by 6th ave, south by W. 14th st., west by North River, and north by W. 26th st.

17TH WARD.—East by Av. B, south by E. Houston, west by Bowery and 4th av., and north by E. 14th st.

18TH WARD.—East by East River, south by E. 14th st., west by 6th av., and north by W. and E. 26th st.

19TH WARD.—East by East River, south by E. 40th st., west by 6th and 5th avs., and north by E. 86th st.

20TH WARD.—East by 6th av., south by W. 26th st., west by North River, and north by W. 40th st.

21ST WARD.—East by East River, south by E. 26th st., west by 6th av., and north by E. 40th st.

22D WARD.—East by 6th av. and 8th av., south by W. 40th st., west by North River, and north by W. 86th st.

23D WARD.—East by the Bronx River, south by the East River and Harlem River, west by the Harlem River, and north by 170th st.

24TH WARD.—East by Long Island Sound, south by 170th st., west by the Hudson and the Harlem Rivers, and north by the cities of Yonkers and Mt. Vernon and towns of Pelham and New Rochelle.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

1ST WARD.—East River, Fulton st., Court sq., Boerum pl., Atlantic av. to East River.

2D WARD.—East River, Bridge st., Sands st., Fulton st. to East River.

3D WARD.—Court st., Atlantic av., Boerum pl., Fulton st., Flatbush and 4th avs., Bergen st. to Court st.

4TH WARD.—Fulton st., Sands st., Bridge st. to Fulton st.

5TH WARD.—Bridge st. to East River, United States Navy Yard and Navy st., Johnson st. to Bridge st.

6TH WARD.—East River to Atlantic av., to Court st., 4th pl., Henry st., and Coles st., to Hamilton av., to East River.

7TH WARD.—Washington av., to Flushing av., to Bedford av., Brevoort pl. and Franklin av. to Atlantic av., to Washington av.

8TH WARD.—Bay of New York and Gowanus Bay to Prospect av., to 6th av., 23d st., 7th av., 20th st., 9th av., 21st st., 9th av., 20th st., 10th av. and 22d st. to old city line, to 60th st., to the Bay of New York.

9TH WARD.—Fourth av. to Flatbush av., to Atlantic av., and Franklin av. to the boundary line of 29th Ward, to Flatbush av., to Plaza, to Union st., to 4th av.

10TH WARD.—Court st. to Bergen st., 4th av. and 1st st. to Gowanus Canal, to 5th st. and 4th pl., to Court st.

11TH WARD.—Bridge st., Johnson st., Navy st., Flushing and N. Portland avs., Washington Park, S. Portland av., Atlantic and Flatbush avs., to Fulton st., to Bridge st.

12TH WARD.—Hamilton av. to Coles st., 4th pl. and 5th st. to Gowanus Canal, Go-

wanus Bay, New York Bay and Buttermilk Channel to Hamilton av.

13TH WARD.—East River to Grand st., Rodney st. to Division av., to East River.

14TH WARD.—East River to N. 13th st., to Kent av., N. 14th st., Driggs av., Union av., N. 2d st. and Rodney st. to Grand st., to East River.

15TH WARD.—Rodney st. to N. 2d st., to Union av., Driggs av., Van Pelt av., Leonard st., Richardson st., Humboldt st., N. 2d st., Bushwick av. and Ten Eyck st. to S. 2d st., to Rodney st.

16TH WARD.—Rodney st. to S. 2d st., to Union av., Ten Eyck st., Bushwick av., Bushwick pl., Bushwick and Flushing avs. to Broadway, to Rodney st.

17TH WARD.—East River and Newtown Creek to Meeker av., to Richardson st., Leonard st., Van Pelt av., Driggs av., N. 14th st. and Kent av. to N. 13th st., to East River.

18TH WARD.—Bushwick av. to Bushwick pl. to Bushwick av., N. 2d st., Humboldt st. and Richardson st., to Meeker av. to Newtown Creek, a portion of the line of Queens Borough to Flushing av., to Bushwick av.

19TH WARD.—Washington av. to Wallabout Canal, to Division av., Rodney st., S. 9th st., and Broadway to Flushing av., to Washington av.

20TH WARD.—S. Portland av. through Washington Park to N. Portland av. and United States Navy Yard, to Wallabout Canal and Washington av., to Atlantic av., to S. Portland av.

21ST WARD.—Bedford av. to Flushing av., to Broadway, to Lafayette av., to Bedford av.

22D WARD.—6th av. to Prospect av., to Gowanus Bay, Gowanus Canal, 2d av., 1st st., 4th av., Union st. and Prospect Park to the boundary line of 29th Ward, along the same to 22d st., 10th av., 20th st., 9th av. and 21st st., through the block to 20th st., 7th av., and 23d st. to 6th av.

23D WARD.—Franklin av. to Brevoort pl., to Bedford av., Lafayette av., Reid av., Fulton st. and Utica av. to Atlantic av., to Franklin av.

24TH WARD.—Franklin av. to Atlantic av., to the boundary line of 26th Ward, and the boundary line of the 29th Ward to Franklin av.

25TH WARD.—Utica av. to Fulton st., to Reid av., Lafayette av., and Broadway to the boundary line of the 26th Ward, to Atlantic av., to Utica av.

26TH WARD.—Fresh Creek to the boundary line of the 32d Ward, the boundary line of the 29th Ward, the boundary line of the borough to the boundary line of Newtown, and the boundary line of Jamaica to Jamaica Bay, to Fresh Creek.

27TH WARD.—Flushing av. to the boundary line of Queens Borough to Stockholm st., Bushwick av. and Kosciusko st., to Broadway, to Flushing av.

28TH WARD.—Kosciusko st. to Bushwick av., to Stockholm st., the boundary line of Queens Borough and the 26th Ward, to Broadway, to Kosciusko st.

29TH WARD.—Gravesend av. to Franklin av., to 45th st., 17th av., 44th st., 16th av., 43d st., 15th av., 42d st., 14th av., 41st st., 13th av., 40th st., 12th av., 39th st., 10th av. to 37th st., Fort Hamilton av., Gravesend av., boundary line of 22d Ward, Coney Island av., Ocean Parkway, Ocean av., Flatbush av., boundary line of the 9th, 24th, 26th, 32d, and 30th Wards, to Foster av., to Gravesend av.

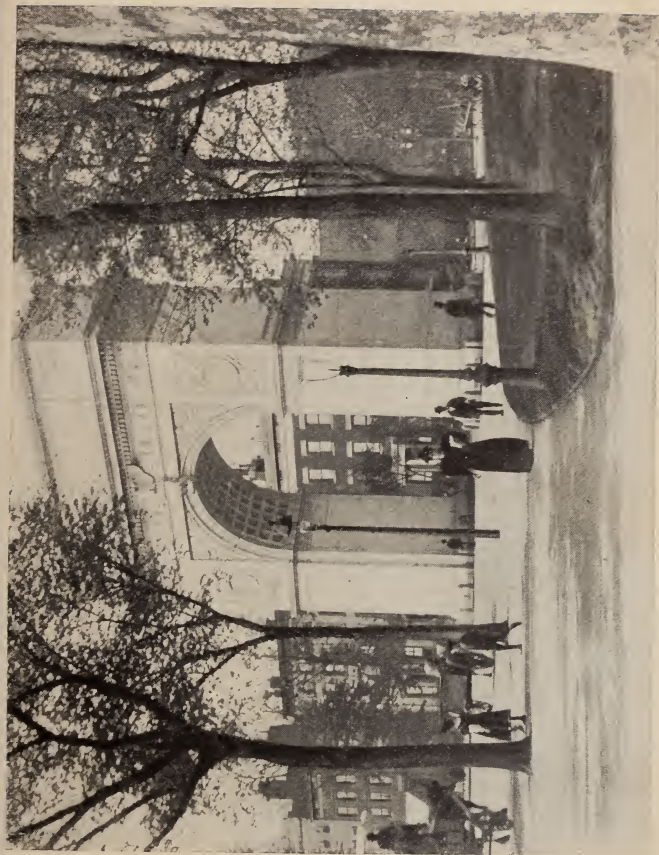
30TH WARD.—Gravesend Bay and New York Bay to 60th st., to the boundary line of 8th Ward, 9th av., 37th st., 10th av., 39th st., 12th av., 40th st., 13th av., 41st st., 14th av., 42d st., 15th av., 43d st., 16th av., 44th st., 17th av., 45th st., Franklin av., Gravesend av., Foster av. and boundary line from E. 7th st. to the junction of E. 14th st. with Av. G; along Av. G, Coney Island av., Av. H, Ocean Parkway, Av. J, Gravesend av., Av. K, 22d av., 78th st. to 23d av., to Gravesend Bay.

31ST WARD.—23d av. to 78th st., to 22d av., Av. K, Gravesend av., Av. J, Ocean Parkway, Av. H, Coney Island av., Av. G, boundary line from E. 14th st. to the junction of E. 17th st. with Foster av., along 32d Ward boundary line to Mill Creek, Gerritson's Creek, Atlantic Ocean to Gravesend Bay, to 23d av.

32D WARD.—Gerritson's Creek to Mill Creek, to the boundary line of 31st Ward, to Fresh Creek, Jamaica Bay to Atlantic Ocean, to Gerritson's Creek.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

1ST WARD.—The former city of Long Island City.



WASHINGTON MEMORIAL ARCH.*
Washington Square, foot of Fifth Avenue.



2D WARD.—The former town of New-town.

3D WARD.—The former town of Flushing.

4TH WARD.—The former town of Jamaica.

5TH WARD.—The part of the town of Hempstead included within the city of New York.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

1ST WARD.—The former town of Castleton.

2D WARD.—The former town of Middletown.

3D WARD.—The former town of Northfield.

4TH WARD.—The former town of Southfield.

5TH WARD.—The former town of Westfield.

Ward's Island, a nearly square island in the East River near its junction with the Harlem River, forms the northern boundary of Hell Gate, and is divided from Randall's Island to the north by Little Hell Gate. It contains about 200 acres, and is well located above high-water mark. It is owned by the city, and is occupied by the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane, the State Emigrant Hospital, houses of refuge, and a nursery or home for children. There is also on the island a home for invalid soldiers of the civil war who served in the regiments raised in this city. The island is constantly being graded and improved by convict labor from Blackwell's Island, and a sea-wall similar to that around the last mentioned is in process of construction. The buildings are mainly plain, substantial structures of brick, but those more recently erected are noticeably large and handsome. The lunatic asylum is a fine structure of brick and stone. It usually contains about 1,100 patients. Standing back from the shore, these buildings are almost hidden from view in groves of fine old trees, and the scene is more than ordinarily attractive. Permission to visit the island may be obtained from the Commissioners of Public Charities at their office at 3d av. and 11th st. Reached by boat from foot of E. 26th st. To gain admission to the lunatic asylum

the pass must be obtained from the office at 1 Madison av. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday are visiting days, and the boat leaves E. 116th st. at 1 and 2 P. M.

Ward's Point.—The southernmost point of Staten Island, opposite the mouth of the Raritan River.

Washington Bridge, the finest bridge in the city except the Brooklyn Suspension Bridge, crosses the Harlem River a short distance north of High Bridge. The western end is at Amsterdam av. and 181st st., and the eastern end is on Aqueduct av. It is 2,400 feet long and 80 feet wide, built of steel, iron, and stone. The two central arches are each 510 feet span, and 135 feet above high-water mark. One spans the river, the other the low ground at the foot of the heights on the eastern side. The side arches are four on the west side and three on the east side, built of granite faced with pressed stone. The total cost was \$2,680,000. Reached by any line of cars to 125th st., thence by electric-car to the western end; the High Bridge railroad stations are half a mile south of the eastern end.

The view northward from the center of the bridge embraces an attractive landscape. Beneath, the river stretches away to the bend at Kingsbridge. Close to the water's edge on the west runs the Harlem River Driveway (the "Speedway") as far as the mouth of Sherman Creek. From the Driveway rises the rocky and partly tree-covered ridge of Washington Heights, ending at Fort George. Above the trees may be seen the slated roof and cupola of the Isabella Heimath, while on the slope of the bluff one of the Fort George saloons stands out prominently. Northward from Sherman Creek stretch the Dyckman Meadows, on which the only prominent building is a long, low street railroad power-house. Close to the river on the eastern side run the tracks of the Hudson River and the Putnam Railroads. At Morris Heights may be seen the shops of two companies that build steam and naphtha launches. On the top of the heights on this side several handsome villas are hidden among the trees. In the middle distance the domed library building of New York University

rises from the ridge, while some distance to the east may be seen the roof of a dormitory on the opposite side of the University campus. Beyond and almost in a line with the Library is the handsome building of the Webb School and Home for Ship-builders, and near this the new building of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. Sedgwick av. runs under the bridge east of the railroad. To the south the granite gate-house of the second Croton Aqueduct and a brick pumping station may be seen on the west side of the river, but the view in this direction is best from High Bridge (which see).

Washington Cemetery is on the Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Hamilton Ferry. It is one of the minor burying-grounds of New York. Office, 291 Broadway, Manhattan.

Washington Heights.—A favorite residence locality in the northern part of Manhattan Island, stretching above and below W. 155th st., and traversed by Amsterdam av. and Broadway. It is on a high ridge, with the Hudson River flowing at its foot on one side and the Harlem on the other. On the east, 155th st. is carried by a steel viaduct down to Central Bridge, with stairways at 8th av. to the station of the west side Elevated and the Putnam Railroads. There is a station of the Hudson River Railroad at the foot of W. 152d st.

On the slope toward the Hudson, 155th st. runs between Trinity Cemetery and Audubon Park (which see). There are several large charitable institutions here. For other points of interest, see **HISTORIC SITES**. The Heights are most comfortably reached by west or east side elevated roads to 125th st., thence by surface-car.

Washington Market is in reality the name of a locality rather than of a place. The market building itself was always an insignificant structure, which long since became not only inadequate to decently accommodate the business done within its walls, but was almost entirely lost sight of in the magnitude of the interests which grew up around it. A new building was erected a few years ago on the site of the old one which is both clean and commodious. It is of red brick, and is as ornamental as severe

utilitarianism will permit. This district is the great produce depot and distributing center of the country, while Washington Market is the principal meat and vegetable market of the city, and in the early morning hours presents a spectacle well worth seeing. It occupies the entire square block bounded by Washington, West, Fulton, and Vesey sts. The opening of a great Market-Wagon Stand (which see) near Little 12th st. has done away entirely with the outside wagon trade of Washington Market. The crowd of buyers is great during the morning up to about 10 o'clock; after that hour it gradually thins out, until at noon the place is almost deserted, except by the scrub-women and sweeps. On Saturday evenings, and especially during the winter holiday season, the scene in and about the market is full of interest.

WEST WASHINGTON MARKET was the name applied to the region extending along West st. on the river-side opposite to the market proper, but now transferred to the foot of W. 12th st. A vast trade remains, however, in this neighborhood. Here are the termini of scores of inland transportation lines, and the landings of hundreds of vessels engaged in the foreign and domestic fruit and produce trade. The name may also be said to apply to the streets in the neighborhood, which are filled with the stores and offices of the produce and provision commission merchants. In the spring the Bermuda islands and the extreme South send all their early fruits and vegetables there; then comes the berry crop; that is followed by the peach crop, and that by potatoes and other late vegetables for winter use. An idea of the extent of this business may be obtained from the fact that from 50,000 to 100,000 baskets of peaches arrive at the market daily during the season, whence a large portion of them are re-shipped to the non-peach-growing regions north and west. This part of the market is well worth a visit.

Washington Memorial Arch.—Among the decorations of the Centennial celebration, in 1889, of the inauguration of Washington was a memorial arch, which was greatly admired. It stood at the lower end of 5th av. It was afterward reproduced in permanent form in Washington sq., spanning the main drive

through the park, and about fifty feet from Waverley pl. The design is by Stanford White. The corner-stone was laid on Decoration Day, 1890, and the last stone was laid on April 6, 1892. The last stone bears the words, taken from Washington's inaugural address: "Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair. The event is in the hands of God." The arch is 70 ft. high. It cost \$128,000, paid by popular contributions. It was formally transferred to the city on May 4, 1895, the ceremony having been postponed from April 30th.

Washington Square, a public park at the lower end of 5th av., having an area of about 9 acres. It is three blocks west of Broadway, its exact boundaries being Wooster st. on the east, Macdougall st. on the west, 4th st. on the south, and Waverley pl. on the north. It contains many noble trees, two statues, the Washington Memorial Arch (which see), and a fountain. The neighborhood was formerly one of the most quiet and fashionable in the city, and along Waverley pl. fronting the north side of the park it is so still. The down-town building of N. Y. University fronts on the east side.

Water-Color Society. (See AMERICAN WATER-COLOR SOCIETY.)

Water-supply.—The water-supply of Manhattan is drawn from the Croton River, a small stream in Putnam and Westchester Counties, about 40 miles from the city, and from a number of natural lakes in the vicinity of the sources of the river. The region, known as the Croton watershed, is an exceedingly pretty and healthy one, and the greatest care is exercised to keep the various sources of supply free from all contaminating substances. The water was first brought to the city in 1842 by means of an aqueduct built of stone, brick, and cement, arched above and below so as to form an ellipse measuring $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet perpendicularly and $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet horizontally. It slopes about 13 inches to the mile and now carries about 75,000,000 gallons per day. Croton Lake, which is at the head of the aqueduct, was formed by throwing a dam across the river and so raising the water 40 feet. Apart from Croton Lake there are two other artificial storage reservoirs, while

the lakes form such reservoirs naturally. The former are known respectively as the Boyd's Corner and the Middle Branch reservoirs. The capacity of all these reservoirs, artificial and natural, is 9,500,000,000 gallons, which at the present rate of consumption is rather more than a three months' supply. The aqueduct is carried to New York City in a southwest direction, and across the Harlem River on a granite bridge known as High Bridge (which see). In Central Park, about 4 miles below High Bridge, is the retaining reservoir, capable of holding 1,030,000,000 gallons, and just below this is the receiving reservoir, which holds 150,000,000 gallons more. Besides these there is a "high-service" reservoir holding 11,000,000 gallons, at High Bridge. Connected with this is a tower and powerful pumping machinery for forcing the water into a tank, holding 55,000 gallons, at the top of the tower. This is for supplying the more elevated portions of the city, and, as the High Bridge service has been found inadequate to meet the demands on it, another "high-service" tower, at 9th av. and 97th and 98th sts., has been erected. Water is supplied to all houses in the city through iron mains laid beneath the street surface. To stop the great waste of water, meters have been introduced in certain classes of buildings, but the saving they have effected has been but trifling. In June, 1883, the Legislature authorized the construction of a new aqueduct, and a commission was appointed by the Governor for the purpose. Under the direction of that commission, the aqueduct was constructed from a point near the present Croton dam to the large reservoir in Central Park. The new aqueduct starts from Croton Lake, 350 feet above the dam, and follows a general southerly course through Westchester County and 24th Ward to a point 7,000 feet north of Jerome Park, with a uniform inclination of 0.7 feet to the mile, its general form being that of a horseshoe with curved invert, 15.35 feet high and 23.03 feet wide. Its length is 30.75 miles. The estimated capacity is 318,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours. From the point where it is contemplated to build a large distributing reservoir for the supply of the contiguous district to the end at 135th st. and 10th av., the capacity is reduced to 250,000,000 gallons for twenty-four hours,

which is to work under pressure. The diameter is 12.3, except the portion under Harlem River, which is 10.5 feet. At 135th st. start twelve 48-inch pipes, four of which connect with the old aqueduct at various points for city distribution; four others are laid along Convent av., 9th av., 6th av., and through Central Park, with their ends at the larger reservoir in the Park. The working capacity of the pipes is 250,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. There are in the city over 1,600 miles of water-mains, with about 16,000 stop-cocks and over 20,000 fire-hydrants. The average daily consumption in 1898 was 243,000,000 gallons. The source of supply for the new aqueduct includes the water-shed of Croton River, which, in an extreme dry year, will supply, with proper storage, 250,000,000 gallons per day. The present storage system includes Croton Lake, Boyd's Corner Reservoir, the Middle Branch Reservoir of the Croton Valley, and several natural lakes, the largest of which is Lake Mahopac, with a total capacity of over 40,000,000,000 gallons. In connection with the new aqueduct three dams are in process of building: Sodom dam, extreme depth of water, 67 feet; Bog Brook dam, connected with the latter by a tunnel, extreme depth of water, 60 feet. Titicus dam, 104 feet depth of water, was completed in 1893. Amawalk dam, completed in 1897, has 90 feet depth of water. In August, 1892, a contract was made for the construction of another dam at Cornell, on the Croton River, about a mile below the present Croton dam. The cost is to be \$4,150,573, and the work will take 13 years. The central masonry dam is to be 600 feet long, with an earthen continuation of the same length. The maximum height of the masonry dam is to be 260 feet, the height above the river-bed being 159 feet, the top being 10 feet above the water-line. It is to be 18 feet wide at the top and 185 feet at the base. The dam will add 21 square miles to the drainage area, and give storage room for 30,000,000,000 gallons. In June, 1893, it was decided to construct another storage reservoir within the city limits, on the site of Jerome Park, with a capacity of 1,500,000,000 gallons. The new aqueduct was first used on July 15, 1890. Down to June 30, 1891, when it was entirely finished, it had cost \$25,090,-821.69.

The water-supply from the Croton water-shed is supplemented by Valhalla Lake, formed by damming the head waters of the Bronx River, and by the Byram water-shed. Brooklyn has an excellent water-supply of 100,000,000 gallons daily, obtained from streams, ponds, and wells on Long Island. The principal reservoirs are at Ridgewood. There is a small reservoir near the principal entrance to Prospect Park, and a large water-tower, for high-pressure service, has been built there. Queens and Richmond boroughs are supplied in part from public water-plants and part by private companies.

Water-supply, Department of.

—At the head of this department is one commissioner, appointed by the Mayor for six years, at a salary of \$7,500. He is a member of the Board of Public Improvements. He has charge of all structures and property connected with the supply and distribution of water for public use; of all work necessary for the delivery of an adequate supply of water to the city and for the maintenance of its quality; of the collection of water-taxes; and of enforcing regulations concerning the use of the city water. The office of the commissioner is at 150 Nassau st., Manhattan. The offices of deputy commissioners are in the Municipal Building, borough of the Bronx; Municipal Building, Brooklyn; Jackson av. and 5th st., L. I. City; and Richmond Building, New Brighton, S. I. Present commissioner, William Dalton.

Waverley.—A village on the Pennsylvania Railroad, between Newark and Elizabeth, N. J. Fare, 25 cts.; round trip, 40 cts. A large and interesting fair is held there each year by the New Jersey State Agricultural Society.

Weather Bureau.—The United States Weather Bureau has its New York station in the tower of the Manhattan Life Insurance building at 66 Broadway, 351 feet above the pavement. Reports are received by telegraph from the 150 other stations distributed over the country; observations are taken and forwarded to these stations; and cautionary signals are displayed whenever a storm is threatened. A white square means fair

weather and stationary temperature; a blue square with white band at top, rain or snow, stationary temperature; a square, upper half white, lower blue, local rain or snow; white square with small black square in center, cold wave. The temperature signal is a black triangle, meaning rise or fall of temperature according to whether it is placed above or below the other signal. The storm signal is a red square with black center. A red pennant means easterly winds, and a white one westerly winds. The following table gives the average temperature and rainfall, by months, in New York, as observed for twenty-five years:

	Temperature.	Rainfall.
January.....	30.5	3.98 inches.
February.....	31.5	3.92 "
March.....	36.7	4.04 "
April.....	48.0	3.40 "
May.....	59.2	3.22 "
June.....	69.0	3.16 "
July.....	73.6	4.25 "
August.....	72.3	4.71 "
September.....	65.2	3.65 "
October.....	55.2	3.38 "
November.....	43.5	3.78 "
December.....	33.9	3.27 "

Total per year..... 44.76 inches.

Webb Academy and Home for Ship-builders.—A stately edifice on the east bank of the Harlem River, at Fordham Heights, founded at a cost of \$2,000,000, by William H. Webb, a retired ship-builder, who died in 1899. It contains a fine school for ship-builders, a home for aged members of that craft, and a museum of marine architecture. It was dedicated on May 5, 1894.

Weehawken is on the Hudson River just north of Hoboken, from which it is separated by the open common called the Elysian Fields. It lies opposite about the central built-up part of Manhattan Island. A steep hill runs close to the shore here, and at the foot of this the duel between Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr was fought, in which the former lost his life. There is a ferry from foot of W. 42d st. The West Shore and Buffalo and Ontario and Western Railroads have passenger and freight stations here. A new carriage-road now leads from the ferry to top of the hill, for the benefit of Hudson City, Union Hill, Schuetzen Park, and Guttenburg.

Westchester.—A quiet, unpretentious village in the eastern part of Bronx borough, about 12 miles from the City Hall. Reached by branch of New Haven R. R. (fare, 20 cents) and by trolley-cars, both starting from Harlem Bridge.

Westerleigh (formerly Prohibition Park).—This new and attractive village, on Staten Island, south of Port Richmond, was established by prominent Prohibitionists of New York and vicinity. Its building lots are restricted against nuisances, and a prominent feature of the village is an auditorium where meetings in the interest of prohibiting the use of alcoholic liquors are held during the summer months. The name was changed to Westerleigh in 1897. The National Prohibition Park Hotel is here. Reached by steam-cars from St. George to Port Richmond (11 minutes), and thence by trolley-cars, or by trolley line the whole distance.

West Farms.—A small village about 11 miles from the City Hall, lying on the west bank of the Bronx. Reached by street-cars from Harlem Bridge, or Central Bridge, or by Harlem River branch of New Haven Railroad.

Whist Clubs.—The New York Whist Club has attractive quarters at 11 and 13 W. 36th st. The Knickerbocker Whist Club is at 143 W. 41st st. The house of the Brooklyn Club is at 166 Remsen st., and that of the Staten Island is on Richmond Terrace.

White Plains.—The county-seat of Westchester County, reached by the Harlem Railroad from Grand Central Depot; fare, 50 cts.; round trip, 90 cts. It is a handsome and rapidly growing town. The Westchester County Fair, an interesting agricultural exhibition, is held there every fall.

Whitestone is a village of Queens borough, on the East River near its junction with Long Island Sound, and about 12 miles from Manhattan Island. It is chiefly noted for its boating facilities. There are a summer hotel and numerous summer boarding-houses. It can be reached by Long Island Railroad. Fare, 25 cts.; round trip, 40 cts.; Whitestone Landing, 30 cts. and 45 cts.

Willett's Point juts out from the north shore of Long Island between Little Neck and Little Bays. It is 19 miles from the City Hall and just within the city limits. Fort Totten, on the Point, with Fort Schuyler on the opposite headland, commands the approach to New York Harbor from Long Island Sound. Passengers on passing steamers recognize its location by the large sign, "TORPEDOES—DON'T ANCHOR!" at the water's edge. The construction of the earthworks was begun in September, 1862, the United States having purchased 136 acres of land at that point. The post is a depot for engineer stores and material and headquarters of the battalion of engineers, and is garrisoned by troops of that battalion. Residents and summer visitors go to the Point from the near-by villages to see the dress-parade and listen to the concert by the post band that take place once a week in the summer. White-stone and Bayside are the nearest stations on the Long Island Railroad, each between 2 and 3 miles away. From the former a fine shore road runs to the Point.

Williamsbridge.—A village in Bronx borough about 14 miles from the City Hall. The eastern portion of it is also known as Olinville. The Bronx River courses through it; and on the banks of this stream, near the railway-station, is a French restaurant, where a good dinner may be had *al fresco*, and boats hired for a row on the Bronx, which at this point is very narrow, but picturesquely shadowed by tall trees. Bronx Park lies just south of the village. In the neighborhood are some fine florists' establishments, and the Columbia University Athletic grounds. A small reservoir occupies the heights to the westward. Reached by Harlem Railroad, fare 22 cts., round trip 35 cts.; and by trolley-cars from Harlem Bridge *via* Fordham or West Farms.

Williamsburgh, formerly an independent city, but for some years a part of Brooklyn and known as the Eastern District (which see).

Willis Avenue Bridge.—This bridge, which will be completed in 1901, spans the Harlem River from 125th to

134th st., in a line with 1st av. on the south and Willis av. on the north. It has a total length of 2,600 feet, and a width of 70 feet. It is to cost about \$2,000,000. The draw is 300 feet long. Besides the large pier on which the draw rests, there are three other piers—two north of the draw and one south of it.

Woman's Library, 59 Clinton pl. —This library is under the control of the Working-Women's Protective Union, and contains about 3,300 volumes of history, travels, biography, fiction, and poetry. Any female resident of New York over 13 years of age may have access to the library upon the payment of \$1.50 per annum, which is remitted in cases of persons too poor to pay the fee. The library was founded in 1861. Open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., Sundays and holidays excepted.

Woman's Work, Exchange for, 334 Madison av.—This Society was organized in 1878 to enable the many capable gentlewomen in straitened circumstances, and who desire to help themselves, to dispose of their handiwork on favorable terms. The institution has been a success from its inception, and there are now 1,881 consignors of goods to whom more than \$890,000 have been sent. Work is received for sale only through a manager of the Society or a subscriber to its funds to an amount not less than \$2 for the current year. The Society will not take wax or feather flowers, or similar gewgaws, but encourages women to manufacture useful things and make them beautiful. Valuable articles which ladies desire or are obliged to part with, jewels, pictures, rare old laces, china, fine shawls, and the like, are also taken on sale through an officer. A commission of 10 per cent. is charged on the price obtained, but this will not as yet support the necessary expenses of the Society. A ready sale has been found and large orders are given in advance for preserved fruits, pickles, cakes, and jellies. Letters should be addressed to the Society. A similar society exists at 40 W. 125th st., known as the Harlem Exchange for Women's Work.

Women's Art School. (See COOPER UNION.)

Women's Press Club.—Founded in 1890. It is prosperous and rapidly growing, and has rooms at 24 Union sq. Many women are now employed by nearly all the daily papers of the city.

Wood-Engravers, Society of American.—An organization of men and women actually engaged in wood-engraving. Its members have won a number of medals at international exhibitions of art. Its headquarters are in the studio of the secretary, J. P. Davis, 1300 Broadway.

Woodlawn Cemetery is located in the northern part of New York City, at Woodlawn station, to which trains on the Harlem Railway run every hour during the day; fare, round trip, 35 cts. A few trains of the New Haven Railroad also stop here. The Jerome av. electric-cars run to the western gate, and the Fordham cars to the eastern. The grounds were laid out and improvements begun in the spring of 1864. It has an area of 396 acres, and has become the burial-ground of many wealthy New York families who have erected handsome monuments to their dead, among whom are ex-Mayor Havemeyer, Horace F. Clark, James Law, and Jay Gould. It is entirely undenominational. In 1897 there were 1,944 interments, making the total number 52,565. In the course of the year 177 monuments were erected, at an estimated cost of \$115,145, and 10 mausoleums, costing about \$178,000. The grounds are patrolled by private policemen in uniform, who assist visitors and prevent infringement of the rules. The approaches for carriages are by the Jerome av. entrance, on the western side, and the northeastern entrance opposite the railroad station. A map of the cemetery may be had free at the offices. Smoking is not allowed on the grounds, and persons with refreshments, firearms, or dogs are not admitted. Down-town office, 20 E. 23d st.

Woodlawn Heights is a locality adjoining the northern boundary of the city and hemmed in on the other three sides by the Bronx River, Woodlawn Cemetery, and Van Cortlandt Park. It is thinly built up with small frame houses. The nearest railroad station is Woodlawn, on the Harlem road; fare, round trip, 35 cts.

Wool Exchange.—In 1895 plans were made for the erection of a great wool exchange and warehouse building at Beach st. and West Broadway, which was completed and occupied in 1896.

Working Women's Society, 27 Clinton pl.—The society was organized to obtain the following conditions for working women: Just hours of labor, pay for overtime served, decent arrangements regarding dressing and toilet rooms, proper sanitary conditions in homes and workshops, the abolition of child labor, the abolition of tenement-house manufactures, particularly in clothing and cigar industries, and a free exchange of labor between city and country.

Yacht Club, New York.—The New York Yacht Club is the oldest as well as the largest of the clubs of this kind now existing in this country, having been organized in 1844. At that time the men who could afford private yachts were not numerous, and it was some years before the organization grew to any extent. Of late, however, the membership has rapidly increased, until now it is nearly 1,500. The club was for 17 years housed at 67 Madison av., a commodious three-story brick structure. In 1901 it removed to its new city club-house, 37-41 W. 44th st., where a remarkably fine collection of models is shown, and many trophies, foremost among them being the "America's Cup," which has been the cause of several international contests. The club's fleet comprises 80 schooners, 119 sloops, cutters, and yawls, 174 steamers, 3 naphtha yachts, and 19 launches, a total of 395 vessels. An annual regatta is sailed in the spring, besides special races at other times. The annual cruise is the special yachting feature of the year. There are ten club stations, located as follows: Staten Island; foot of E. 26th st., Manhattan; Whitestone, Long Island; New London, Conn.; Shelter Island; Newport, R. I.; Vineyard Haven, Mass.; Atlantic Highlands, N. J.; Ardsley-on-Hudson; Glen Cove, Long Island. Entrance fee, \$100, and annual dues, \$50.

Yachting is a favorite pastime in and about New York, the adjoining waters being admirably adapted for the purpose

The cost of running a yacht, when a family or party of friends are accommodated, will compare very favorably with the board-bill at any fashionable seaside hotel. Those who do not wish to own a yacht, or who have only a limited time for pleasure-seeking at their disposal, can charter one. The larger and more expensively-fitted-up vessels can be chartered for the season, in the same manner that a gentleman's furnished residence can be rented if the owner is not going to use it, and the smaller craft for lesser periods. There is a yacht agency at 45 Beaver st. There are numerous yacht clubs having their headquarters in and around New York, of which the New York Yacht Club (which see) is the pioneer. The American Yacht Club comprises in its fleet a large number of steam-yachts; the Seawanhaka is the nursery of amateur yachtsmen and the pioneer of Corinthian sailing, where the owners and their friends navigate the vessel, dispensing with the assistance of professionals or paid crews. Nearly all of these associations have their annual regattas and cruises through the Sound to Newport, and sometimes farther east, stopping at the various watering-places on the way. These regattas are announced by the daily press, and excursion steamers follow the more important ones, taking passengers at a moderate charge.

The schedule for 1901 of the Yacht-Racing Association of Long Island Sound is as follows: Saturday, May 18, Huguenot Yacht Club; Saturday, May 25, New Rochelle Yacht Club; Thursday, May 30, Harlem, Indian Harbor, and Bridgeport Yacht Clubs; Saturday, June 1, Knickerbocker Yacht Club; Saturday, June 8, Manhasset Bay Yacht Club; Saturday, June 15, Norwalk Yacht Club; Saturday, June 22, New Rochelle Yacht Club; Thursday, June 27, Friday, June 28, and Saturday, June 29, Seawanhaka Yacht Club; Tuesday, July 2, Indian Harbor Yacht Club; Thursday, July 4, Hartford Yacht Club; Saturday, July 6, Riverside Yacht Club; Monday, July 8, Norwalk Yacht Club; Saturday, July 20, Corinthian, of Stamford, Yacht Club; Saturday, July 27, Sea Cliff, Northport Yacht Club; Saturday, August 3, Hempstead Harbor Yacht Club; Saturday, August 10, Bridgeport and Horseshoe Harbor Yacht Club; Saturday, August 17, Indian Harbor Yacht Club; Saturday, August 24,

Huguenot Yacht Club; Saturday, August 31, Hartford and Huntington Yacht Clubs; Monday, September 2, Norwalk and Sachem's Head Yacht Clubs; Thursday, September 5, Friday, September 6, and Saturday, September 7, Seawanhaka Yacht Club; Saturday, September 14, Indian Harbor Yacht Club; Saturday, September 21, Manhasset Bay Yacht Club; Saturday, September 28, Riverside Yacht Club.

International races for the America's Cup have been held, at intervals of a year or more, off Sandy Hook. One will take place in September, 1901.

The principal yacht clubs in New York and vicinity are as follows:

AMERICAN, Milton Point, Rye, N. Y.

ATLANTIC, Norton's Point, Coney Island.

AUDUBON, 153d st. and Hudson River.

BROOKLYN, 5 Willoughby st., Brooklyn, and Gravesend Bay.

CANARSIE, 73 Bradford st., Brooklyn, and Canarsie.

COLUMBIA, ft. W. 86th st., New York.

CORINTHIAN OF NEW YORK, Tompkinsville, S. I.

DAUNTLESS, Jersey City, N. J.

ECLIPSE, ft. E. 102d st.

HARLEM, 519 E. 121st st. and City Island.

HUDSON RIVER, ft. 92d st., N. R.

KILL VAN KULL, Port Richmond, S. I.

KNICKERBOCKER, College Point.

LARCHMONT, Larchmont, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND, Berrian's Creek, Brooklyn.

MANHATTAN, 89th st. and E. R.

NEW ROCHELLE, Echo Island, New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK, 37-41 W. 44th st., and Bay Ridge, Brooklyn.

PAVONIA, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

RIVERSIDE, 89 W. 31st st.

SEAWANHAKA-CORINTHIAN, 19 E. 22d st. and Oyster Bay.

STATEN ISLAND, Stapleton.

WILLIAMSBURGH, ft. Eagle st., Brooklyn.

YONKERS, Yonkers, N. Y.

YORKVILLE, ft. E. 121st st. and Oak Point.

The rooms of the New York Yacht-Racing Association are at 6th av. and W. 32d st.; George Parkhill, Secretary, 61 E. 130th st.

Many of the clubs in the above list belong to the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound; Charles P. Tower, of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, Secretary.

Yale Club.—A club composed of alumni of Yale University which has recently built an eleven-story house at 30-32 W. 44th st.

Yonkers is a city of about 20,000 inhabitants, on the east bank of the Hudson River, adjoining New York on the north. The city is built on a bluff, and contains many handsome residences. There are good boating accommodations to be had here at a very moderate cost. Reached by the Hudson River or the Putnam Railroad. Fare, 30 cts. An electric railroad now connects this place with Mount Vernon.

Yorkville, a name for the eastern part of Manhattan Island between 60th and 90th sts., formerly an independent village.

Young Men's Christian Association, with offices at 3 W. 29th st., was instituted in June, 1852, for the improvement of the mental, physical, social, and spiritual condition of young men. The building occupied by the Association in 23d st. was erected in 1869, at a total cost of \$500,000, and is architecturally of the style of the French Renaissance. It is faced with two kinds of freestone, is five stories high, has a front of 175 ft. on 23d st., and a depth of 86 ft. on 4th av. The interior is divided into a reception-room, reading-room, parlors, lecture and concert hall (with a seating capacity of 1,000), lecture-room, class-rooms, gymnasium, bowling-alley, and baths. The building is open every day in the year, including holidays, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., except that on Sundays the hours are from 2 to 10 P. M. The terms of membership in Twenty-third Street Branch are as follows: Active (under 40 years of age and member of an evangelical church), or associate (any young man of good moral character), annually in advance, limited ticket (with use of library and reading-room),

\$2; regular ticket, \$5; educational ticket, \$6; full ticket (with use of gymnasium), \$8; life, payable at one time, \$100. Young men holding a full \$8 ticket are admitted to the use of the library, reading-room, evening classes (October to May) in writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, phonography, French, German, Spanish, vocal music, etc.; to the Literary Society, which meets every Tuesday evening; to a well-appointed gymnasium, bowling-alley, and baths; to the parlors for conversation and music; and to courses of lectures. There is an athletic department and a boathouse at Oak Point, on the East River. The religious gatherings which the Association sustains are a daily prayer-meeting, at noon, Saturday and Sunday excepted; prayer-meetings, Thursday and Sunday evenings, for young men; Bible classes Thursday and Sunday, followed on Sunday evening by tea served for those living at a distance, and evening prayers before the close of the rooms. The Association has fourteen other branches, located as follows: The Harlem Branch, 5 W. 125th st.; Railroad Branches, 361 Madison av.; 72d st. and 11th av.; Car 238, Melrose Junction Yards; Weehawken, N. J., and New Durham, N. J.; Bowery Branch, 153 Bowery; East Side Branch, 158 E. 87th st.; French Branch, 49 W. 24th st.; Second Avenue Branch, 142 2d av.; Young Men's Institute, 222 Bowery; West Side Branch, 318 W. 57th st.; Students' Branch, 129 Lexington av.; and Washington Heights Branch, 531 W. 155th st. These branches maintain reading-rooms, and are open day and evening. They sustain religious meetings, educational classes, dormitories, restaurants, gymnasiums, lectures, and entertainments. The reading-room at the Central Building, 23d st. and 4th av., is furnished with 430 papers and magazines in English, French, German, Spanish, and Italian. The library in the new West Side Branch building contains over 40,000 volumes, and the reference portion may be used by non-members. Various committees interest themselves in the welfare of young men, members and strangers. One committee seeks to find them employment, another proper boarding-houses, while a third looks after the sick, and still another is represented every evening at the rooms by two or three of

its members, who welcome those who come as strangers. At five branches there are separate rooms, gymnasiums, classes, etc., for boys.

The Railroad Branch is unique. It has a handsome building on Madison av. and 45th st., erected by the liberality of Cornelius Vanderbilt, the Branch being controlled by a body of eighteen Directors, sixteen of them being prominent railroad officials. There are bath-rooms, reading-rooms, a gymnasium, and bowling-alley; sleeping-rooms, a good restaurant, and frequent dinners, concerts, and lectures.

The Association is under the control of a Board of twenty Directors who are chosen from at least five evangelical denominations. The property of the Association is held and managed by a board of nine Trustees. The total membership is over 8,000.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of Brooklyn has a fine building fronting on three streets, Fulton, Bond, and Hanover pl., and covering an area of 19,840 square feet. The center of the block is occupied by the main building, consisting of lecture- and reading-rooms, besides smaller offices, and an auditorium capable of holding 1,400 persons on the second and upper floors. There are also a gymnasium, baths, bowling-alleys, etc. The Bedford Branch is at 420 Gates av.; Eastern District Branch, 133 S. 8th st.; Prospect Park Branch, 359 9th st.; Twenty-sixth Ward Branch, Pennsylvania and Liberty avs.; Long Island Railroad Branch, L. I. City; Long Island College League, Hoagland's Laboratory; Greenpoint Association, 224 and 226 Manhattan av. The membership of the Association is 4,000. It has a circulating library of over 14,000 volumes, and there are reference libraries in 6 of the 8 branches, reading-rooms in 6, with a total of 475 periodicals on file. Four branches have gymnasiums, and there are three athletic fields. Educational classes are carried on in five branches. Other advantages are religious and social meetings, entertainments, camera, bicycle, mandolin, and other clubs, and an employment bureau. There is a boys' department with a separate gymnasium and meeting-room.

Young Men's Christian Union.

—A society in the borough of the Bronx

established to promote the welfare of young men in that part of the city. Its building is at 700 Westchester av. It has a library and a gymnasium, and holds religious meetings, educational classes, and concerts and other entertainments. President, Charles B. Lawson; secretary, R. S. Alcocke.

Young Men's Hebrew Association, Lexington av. cor. 92d st.—Founded in 1874. For the moral, intellectual, social, and physical improvement of young men. Has a library and reading-room, gymnasium, baths, social parlor, and literary, social, athletic, and musical societies. Maintains free evening classes in book-keeping, stenography, and languages. Gives lectures and entertainments of a scientific, literary, and social nature. Its present fine house with the furnishings, costing altogether about \$200,000, were a gift from Jacob H. Schiff. President, Percival S. Menken; secretary, Falk Younker.

Young Men's Institute is a branch of the Y. M. C. A., occupying a fine building at 222 and 224 Bowery. The edifice cost \$140,000, and is fitted up with gymnasium, bowling-alleys, baths, circulating library, lecture-rooms, classrooms, and social parlors. The Institute is specially intended for down-town young men, and in the matter of recreative resources is unique. Open every day from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., and on Sundays from 1 to 10 P. M. Any respectable young man may become a member. Terms: subscribers yearly, \$4; gymnasium, \$3. This price includes all privileges, a course of lectures, concerts, entertainments, and lessons in several studies.

Young Women's Christian Association, 7 E. 15th st.; Branch at 453 W. 47th st.—This institution was founded in 1870 and incorporated in 1873, to promote the temporal, social, mental, moral, and religious welfare of young women, and more especially those who are dependent upon their own exertions for support. The following advantages are offered to all self-supporting women: A free circulating library of over 25,000 volumes of miscellaneous literature, and a reading-room well supplied with the current periodicals, open daily

except Sunday, from 9 A. M. to 9.15 P. M., classes for instruction in stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, modeling and designing, drawing, photography and photo-engraving, machine and hand sewing, music, and physical culture, nearly 3,000 pupils being received each year; an employment bureau, open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., where situations are secured for girls out of employment, except domestic servants; and a board directory, where women are directed to comfortable and safe boarding places with private families, and thus secured against one of the greatest perils to friendless girls, that of forming undesirable and dangerous acquaintances in boarding-houses; open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 9 P. M. Concerts and lectures at 8 P. M. are given in the lecture-room in winter and spring; admission only to women by tickets, obtained on personal application at the building. Bible instruction every Sunday in the hall. The Association is supported by voluntary contributions and yearly subscriptions of working members.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of Brooklyn was incorporated on February 13, 1888. The late S. B. Chittenden bequeathed it a plot of ground on Schermerhorn st., near Flatbush av., 75 x 100 feet, and Mr. C. D. Wood gave it \$125,000 for a building. An endowment of \$100,000 has been secured, and in 1892 a new building was completed, the finest of its kind in America. The Association has a library of over 7,000 volumes, a gymnasium, and a hall seating 600. It conducts religious meetings, educational classes, and entertainments.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of Harlem removed in the fall of 1897 to a large new building at 72-74 W. 124th st. Its free reading-room is open every week-day from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Information and employment bureaus are conducted. Any young woman of good

moral character is eligible. Fee for general membership is \$1 per year. In addition the educational instruction (during eight months of the year) includes day and evening classes in stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, sewing, dressmaking, millinery, business preparatory work, singing, and "first aid to the injured." The women's gymnasium, in charge of a skilled director, is one of the best equipped in the city. The boarding department has accommodation for over forty, and includes a restaurant especially designed for the business women of Harlem.

Zoological Society.—The New York Zoological Society was incorporated in the spring of 1895, "to establish and maintain a zoological garden in this city for the purpose of encouraging the study of zoölogy, for original researches in the same and kindred subjects, and to furnish instruction and recreation to the people."

In 1897 the use of a tract of 261 acres in Bronx Park, south of Pelham av., was granted to the society. The tract contains 107 acres of open ground, 30 acres of heavily wooded land, 30 acres of open timber, 73 acres of meadow, 5 acres of convertible water, 4 acres of convertible marsh, and 12 acres of unconvertible ground. The garden was opened to the public late in 1899. Admission is free, except on Monday and Thursday, when 25 cts. is charged for adults and 15 cts. for children. Bicycles and cameras must be checked at the entrance, for which 5 cts. is charged.

The membership of the society embraces founders, who subscribe \$5,000 each; associate founders, \$2,500; patrons, \$1,000; life members, \$200; and annual members, \$10 a year. The annual report for 1898 showed total receipts for the year of \$116,070. Quite a number of houses and dens are completed or under construction. (See **CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE**.)

"AN EPIC OF THE WEST."

The Girl at the Halfway House.

A Romance of the Plains. By E. HOUGH, author of "The Story of the Cowboy." 12mo. Cloth, \$1.50.

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Nothing has been written on the opening of the West to excel this romance in epic quality, and its historic interest, as well as its freshness, vividness, and absorbing interest, should appeal to every American reader.

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